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The WEEKLY Post.

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EIGHTY-NINTH YEAR. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1893. TWELVE PAGES.

## BRIGGS A HERETIC.

### The Conclusion Arrived at Last Night by the General Assembly.

### THE VOTE WAS A DECISIVE ONE.

### Defendant Gains Two Points in One Ground of Appeal.

### THE FINAL VOTE WAS 383 TO 116.

### A Long Day of Speech-Making in Which Much Bitterness Was Displayed.

### CHARGES OF BLASPHEMY MADE.

### The Accused, Worn Out, Was Given Leave to Retire.

### NOW WHAT WILL BE THE SENTENCE?

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The general assembly to-night voted to sustain the appeal from the New York presbytery in the Briggs case. There were 499 votes cast, of which 298 were to sustain in full, 85 to sustain in part and 116 not to sustain. As announced beforehand by the moderator, all votes to sustain in part were counted as sustaining in full, so the vote really stood: to sustain, 383; not to sustain, 116.

There were three sessions of the assembly to-day, all being occupied by speech-making. Prof. Briggs was not present when the vote was taken, but his friends made a good fight for him, even winning on two specifications in one of the grounds of appeal. Before adjournment to-night it was decided to appoint a committee to decide what sentence, if any, shall be passed on Dr. Briggs.

REASONS FOR THEIR VOTES.

The first thing done this morning was to give the commissioners a chance to make three-minute speeches explaining their votes. Rev. Dr. D. N. Freeland of Florida, Rev. J. T. Smith, Dr. Leftwich and Elder Purcell of Baltimore, Rev. J. S. Honk of Delaware, Rev. J. T. Kelly of Washington City, Rev. A. C. Junkin, Rev. John T. Hopkins and Prof. John Coyner of Los Angeles, Elder William H. Hamilton of Oakland, Cal.; Rev. J. M. Newall of San Jose, Rev. J. T. Sanders of North Carolina (colored), Captain Jacks of San Jose all spoke in favor of the appeal. The last named said Dr. Briggs's teachings were bringing ruin on the young men of the church. Rev. W. M. Single of Canton and Rev. Gilbert Reid of Shantung, China, spoke for Dr. Briggs. Rev. Fred Notring and Rev. Charles Fueller of Colorado were rather inclined to Briggs. Rev. Thomas C. Kirkwood of Pueblo sympathized with Briggs, yet could not vote with him. Rev. S. K. McClure of Chicago was for the appeal.

Then Dr. Herrick Johnson of Chicago made a strong Briggs speech, and Rev. Thomas C. Hall of Chicago said he held to the same views as Briggs. George Rutherford of Peoria said that for the assembly to cast out such a staunch Presbyterian as Prof. Briggs would be schism.

INCLINED TO BRIGGS.

Dr. Lucas of India, Rev. John M. Boggs and Elder Charles E. Griffin of Indiana were not satisfied that Briggs was entirely wrong. The latter was willing to give him the benefit of the doubt. He believed that the Presbyterian church would move right along though weighted down with thousands of Briggses. He thought that there had been a spirit of intolerance shown in the assembly, and that the result might be to make a martyr of Dr. Briggs.

"I believe that 50 years from now," said Rev. Frank G. Ellet of Flint, Mich., "we will see that Dr. Briggs was sent from God to make the church evangelical. The reformers in all ages have antagonized the church. I believe he is opening a door out of which may come a broad evangelical Presbyterian church, which we have not now."

At 12:30 the assembly took a recess. Just before recess Dr. Briggs was excused, on his own request, from further attendance on account of being wearied by the strain of the last few days, and Moderator Craig told him that he could return whenever his comfort would allow of it.

After recess the debate continued, with the majority of the speakers against Dr. Briggs, though he found a number of warm supporters, the most notable one perhaps being a graduate of Union Theological seminary, James F. Garvin, a missionary to Chili. "The doubting and restless young people," he said, "will not be quieted by a conviction of Dr. Briggs by this assembly, but such action would only make them more restless and doubting."

THE FLOOD OF DEBATE.

The call of the synod of New York having been completed Moderator Craig endeavored to induce the assembly to come to some amicable arrangement by unanimous consent to cut off the flood of debate, but failed. Elder Thomas McDougall of Cincinnati precipitated a lively scene unequaled in the course of the trial, except when Dr. Briggs challenged the truthfulness of a statement made by Dr. Duffield. Mr. McDougall is an earnest, even radical opponent of Dr. Briggs, and speaks with an incisive aggressiveness that easily evokes antagonism.

"If it be in order," he began, "in a Presbyterian assembly in this high court, I would like to ask if the omniscience, the veracity, the character of God Almighty, of the Lord Jesus Christ may be questioned. God Almighty has said that Isaiah said thus and so. Dr. Briggs has said to God Almighty that Isaiah did not write half the book that bears his name. The Lord Jesus Christ said in the new testament that Isaiah wrote the book bearing his name. Dr. Briggs says——"

Dr. Henry M. Storrs—Mr. Moderator, I call the gentleman to order. Any man is entitled to be defended against attacks upon his character. Did Dr. Briggs say any such thing?

IN GREAT CONFUSION.

Mr. McDougall—Why, Dr. Storrs, you will find it on page——

Rev. H. Milton Shields of New Mexico—Is the statement quoted in Dr. Briggs's inaugural? If not, it is not before the assembly.

This colloquy was carried on in the midst of great confusion, cries of "order" rising from all parts of the house, and the moderator and Mr. McDougall both trying to be heard. Dr. Craig said Mr. McDougal would show or try to show that his statement was justifiable.

Mr. McDougall (to Mr. Shields)—If Dr. Briggs will withdraw his statement I withdraw mine.

Dr. Storrs—But Mr. McDougall says Dr. Briggs said God was untruthful, which is blasphemy and unpardonable.

Mr. McDougall—I said that Isaiah said thus and so and that in the new testament the Lord Jesus Christ said Isaiah said thus and so, and Dr. Briggs said that Isaiah did not write that part of the book in which these quotations are found. Christ said no man can come unto the Father but by Me. Dr. Briggs says that Martineau found God through the reason and that Newman found him through the church. Whom will you believe—Christ or Dr. Briggs?

THE EVENING SESSION.

The call of the roll was resumed at the evening session. Only a small percentage spoke, preferring to follow the advice of Rev. George D. Baker of Philadelphia in yielding the floor that a vote might be reached sooner. Rev. Dr. Thomas A. Hoyt of Philadelphia spoke of the great wave of rationalism from Germany that was sweeping over this country. Dr. Briggs's doctrine, said the speaker, was identified with rationalism. Rev. Dr. Charles A. Dickey urged the assembly to give Dr. Briggs a chance to give a full, free declaration of doctrine. Elders Franklin Shepherd and John Meigs and Rev. C. H. P. Nason of Philadelphia read carefully prepared statements of their reasons for opposing the reversing of the judgment of the New York presbytery.

Rev. James M. Maxwell of Pittsburgh said he had kept a careful tally of the gentlemen who had spoken to-day, and none of them, "save the illustrious junior member of the assembly from New Mexico" had approved or defended the teachings of Dr. Briggs.

Rev. Abel M. Work of Central Dakota said he was getting weary of the oft-reiterated statements on this floor, that Dr. Briggs was the only man whose scholarship entitled him to the respect of the church, that he alone was competent to teach and to interpret the Scriptures and standards of the Presbyterian church. The last speaker was Rev. Samuel H. King of Alaska, who said he had found all the way from Alaska here that the preachers were opposed to Dr. Briggs.

THE VOTING BEGUN.

It was 8:45 o'clock when the moderator put the question, "Shall the specifications of error be sustained?" and Dr. Roberts, the stated clerk, read the first specification, in substance that the presbytery of New York, on objections made by Dr. Briggs, required the prosecuting committee to amend the amended charges and specifications by striking out charge four. The specification was declared to be sustained by a vote of 282 to 190. This vote showed that the attendance was 77 less than the number in attendance when the vote was taken Friday on entertaining the appeal, the vote on which was 405 ayes to 144 nays.

Specifications second to twelfth inclusive under the first ground of appeal all relating to irregularities in the proceedings of the New York Presbytery were sustained seriatim, some by tally and some merely by viva voce, or rising vote. The Briggs men showed their greatest strength on specification fourth, which alleged that the action of the Presbytery in giving Dr. Briggs an opportunity to reply to alleged new matter without specifying the new matter was irregular. The vote resulted 238 to 195 sustaining the specification.

The second ground of appeal alleged, the receiving of improper testimony, was based upon three specifications. They set up that the defendant should have been sworn; that the statements and matter interpolated by the defendant into the record were permitted to remain, and quotations and extracts offered by defendant were received as evidence without his having been sworn. On the first specification a division was taken, the result being that the specification was sustained, 262 to 185. The others were sustained by viva voce votes.

THE THIRD GROUND.

The third ground of appeal was that of "declining to receive important testimony," with two specifications: That charges four and seven were stricken out, thereby preventing the proving of the charges. These specifications were sustained without a division.

The fourth ground of appeal alleged "manifestation of prejudice in the conduct of the case," and of its six specifications the Briggs men carried two and came within two votes of carrying another. On the first specification which alleged that Revs. George Alexander, Antonio Arreghi, Henry M. Field, Thomas S. Hastings and Henry Van Dyke made prejudiced statements on the floor and afterwards voted in the presbytery *Not* to sustain each and every one of the specifications and charges, viva voce vote was taken only and the moderator declared the specification lost. Specifications second, third and fourth alleging that the presbytery did not try the case on its merits, attempted to terminate it without attaining the ends of discipline and evaded the issue, were sustained by viva voce votes. Specification fifth, alleging that Rev. Francis Brown, Henry M. Field, Thomas S. Hastings, J. Hall McIlvaine and Henry Van Dyke, members of the presbytery, voted to sustain the accused after they had been charged in the appeal with prejudice, was lost by a viva voce vote.

A CLOSE VOTE.

Then came specification sixth, alleging that sundry directors, officers and professors of Union Theological seminary, namely, Revs. Francis Brown, Edward T. Clark, Charles R. Gillett, Thomas S. Hastings, J. Hall McIlvaine, Philip Schoff, W. M. Smith and M. R. Vincent and Mr. William A. Wheeler voted to acquit the accused upon each and every specification and charge after they had approved of Dr. Briggs's inaugural address, which contained the alleged erroneous doctrines, holding and publishing of which the accused was there on trial. A viva voce vote was followed by a count, and the stated clerk announced that it stood 236 to 234, but suggested that another count be taken on account of the closeness of the vote. There were cries of "no," however, and the clerk proceeded to read the fifth ground of appeal.

The fifth and last ground of appeal contained "Specifications of error" and it charged "mistake or injustice in the decision." The specifications charged error in the failure to convict the defendant on competent charges, the facts being admitted by the defendant; that the judgment was not warranted by the law and evidence; that the judgment is in fact an approval of the views embodied in the inaugural address; that the judgment is vague, unjust and misleading; that the Presbytery was moved by unsworn and improper testimony; that the judgment is contradictory in form and effect. The votes on these specifications were taken without a division, resulting in a declaration that each and every one had been sustained.

THE APPEAL SUSTAINED.

This part of the proceeding having been disposed of, Rev. W. C. Young of Kentucky moved that the roll be called and the assembly vote upon the main question, "Shall the appeal be sustained," which was adopted. Before beginning the roll call the moderator announced that the form of answer would be "Sustained" or "Not sustained; and that commissioners might vote "To sustain in part," but that such votes would be counted as part of the total to sustain the appeal. The roll was then called in the midst of an almost painful stillness, the spectators in the galleries rising to their feet in their anxiety to catch every response. The vote was announced at 10:15 by the stated clerk as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 499; to sustain the appeal, 298; to sustain in part, 85; total to sustain the appeal, 383; not to sustain, 116.

After the result had been announced Rev. J. T. Smith of Baltimore moved the appointment of a committee of 15 commissioners, of which the Rev. Thomas A. Hoyt, D. D., of Philadelphia shall be chairman, to bring in an explanatory minute. This was carried, and on motion of President Warfield of Lafayette college the moderator was authorized to appoint the committee. He will announce it to-morrow.

ENDED WITH PRAYER.

The assembly then adjourned at 10:25 P. M. until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock to reconvene as a court at 9:30. Closing prayer was offered by Rev. George D. Baker of Philadelphia, chairman of the judicial committee, who pleaded for the blessing of Almighty God upon the decision just reached and for continued manifestations of favor toward the church.

The explanatory minute to be prepared by the committee to be named to-morrow will express the sense of the assembly as to the action that should be taken upon the judgment of the presbytery of New York—whether it shall be reversed or modified—and what penalty shall be imposed against Dr. Briggs, if any. The report of the committee will doubtless provoke some discussion, and with the other important matters still on the docket for consideration promises a continuation of the assembly's session until Friday night.

## THE REFORMED SYNOD.

### Covenanters Denounce Sunday Opening of the World's Fair—A Resolution Against Secular Voting.

NEW CASTLE, PA., May 31.—The sixty-fourth session of the Reformed Presbyterian (Covenanter) synod convened in this city this morning at 10 o'clock and was called to order by Rev. Dr. R. J. George of the Allegheny Theological seminary, who opened the synod with prayer. What the general assembly is to the Presbyterian church the synod is to the Reformed Presbyterians, or Covenanters, viz—the highest legal authority of the denomination. About 200 members are in attendance, representing every State in the Union. The morning was taken up in arranging the work to be done. Rev. Dr. A. I. McFarland of St. Johns, New Brunswick, was chosen chairman, and Rev. Trumbull secretary. The opening of the world's fair came up for a brief discussion this afternoon, and after much talk, during which the directors of the fair were severely criticised, a telegram was sent to Attorney Milchrist at Chicago, signed by Moderator McFarland, as follows:

"The synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church here in session earnestly urge you to use all your power to close the world's fair on the Sabbath."

Rev. J. R. Wylie presented the synod with a gavel made from wood from the Mount of Olives. The old gavel had been in use for 20 years and was presented to the synod by the Young Men's society of Philadelphia. It was used in the stormy scenes of the synod held in Pittsburgh last year. A resolution was passed against voting at general or State elections. It was stated that while non-voting keeps the numbers of congregations small it shows principle involved. The Sabbath observance committee reported at length on all forms of Sabbath desecration and was particularly bitter against the world's fair Sunday opening, advising all members of churches not to attend and to take away all their exhibits.

The moderator, Rev. Dr. A. I. McFarland of St. Johns, New Brunswick, delivered an interesting sermon to-night. Rev. Sproul of Pittsburgh created a sensation when he said he believed the W. C. T. U. was endeavoring to cover too much ground to do effective work in any line.

## A VEXED QUESTION.

### Revision of the Lutheran Catechism Under Discussion.

CANTON, O., May 31.—In the Lutheran general synod this morning an apportionment of $2,500 a year for expenses of the general synod was levied on the district synods. The report of the board of education occupied the forenoon. With a view to hastening the adjournment the five-minute rule was this afternoon applied to all speeches, but a discussion is in progress now that makes the time of adjournment uncertain even with that limitation, viz: the matter of adopting a version of Luther's smaller catechism which has been in controversy 10 years or more. After a 40-minute extension of time, and in the midst of a hot debate, adjournment was had without a vote on any of the questions. This evening the local congregation banqueted the visitors.

## BROKE INTO JAIL.

### Eight Masked Men Release a Prisoner at Connellsville.

CONNELLSVILLE, May 31.—Mary Riley, the queen of the Leisenring speak-easy keepers, was arrested yesterday afternoon by County Detective Frank Campbell. She made a desperate fight, but was finally lodged in the lockup here. Last night about 12 o'clock eight masked men forced an entrance through the burgess' office into the lockup, broke the lock on the cell door in which the speak-easy queen was and released her. A carriage was waiting outside, and she was driven off toward Mt. Pleasant.

## No Intent to Defraud.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The commission investigating the custom house to-day took the testimony of Assistant Appraiser Marshall J. Corbett. He admitted he had given to a reporter the official correspondence relating to the suspension of Examiner Wiswell for discrimination in favor of certain importers. Appraiser Cooper testified that Corbett got the correspondence from Stenographer Bassett, and would not deny that it was with his permission. General Appraiser Lunt said he had sustained Wiswell because he was confident there was no intention to defraud.

## AN ALL-NIGHT JOB.

### The Wise Men at Harrisburg Now Hard at Work on Their Final Lap.

### THOMAS FOR SENATE PRESIDENT.

### Inspector Watchorn Likely to Get His Salary After All.

### ONLY ONE VETO IS OVERRIDDEN.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, May 31.—The history of the legislature of 1893 is about made up. Both branches have settled down for an all-night session, and the crush and grind of legislation during the early morning hours to-morrow will be something terrific. The senate completed its work to-day, and during the afternoon and night it has given its whole attention to conference reports and the settlement of differences between the two bodies on important measures. The house, however, has been less fortunate, and the gavel will fall finally at noon to-morrow with scores of bills on the calendars unconsidered.

To-night the galleries are crowded with spectators, many of them ladies, and the scene in both chambers is exceedingly animated. Hundreds of strangers have flocked to the capitol to see the round-up. Lunches have been spread in the committee rooms, and along toward midnight the tired law-makers will take a recess for refreshments. All the business will have been disposed of by daylight, and about noon the usual presentation of silverware and gavels and other tokens of appreciation to the presiding officers and clerks will take place.

The most important incident of the day was the assertion of its "dignity" by the senate on the Watchorn matter. In order to maintain its position respecting the power of confirmation, which the Republican senators maintain the governor has ignored, the item providing for the salary of Factory Inspector Watchorn was stricken out of the general appropriation bill and as a result he will get no pay for his services during the next two years, unless the senate recedes from its position during the night. Democrats declare the precedent set by the Republicans to-day will come back to plague them hereafter. Mr. Watchorn does not appear to be much concerned about the action of the upper branch. He says he was more interested to-day in having passed the bill amending the factory inspection law so as to increase the number of women inspectors to five and the men to seven. The present law provides for three each. The amended law also gives the factory inspector jurisdiction over factories employing five or more persons, and Watchorn says it will bring under his supervision not less than 200,000 women and children. He regards the passage of this bill to-day as of vastly more importance than the cutting off of his salary.

The conference committee late to-night finally restored the factory inspectors' salary, and increased it to $3,000 a year. The item of $24,000 for the dairy and food commission is stricken out. Provision is made for the 12 deputy factory inspectors, $28,800 being the amount, an increase of $12,000.

The annual appropriation to the schools is increased to $5,500,000, a compromise between the senate and house.

Governor Pattison to-night approved Senator Markley's Saturday half holiday bill. It simply extends the half holiday law throughout the year, and leaves it optional with banks whether or not they accept its provisions.

Among the nominations confirmed by the senate this afternoon were these: Hay Walker, Jr., of Allegheny City, to be a member of the board of managers of the Western Pennsylvania hospital; J. Pressley Fleming of Pittsburgh and T. D. Casey of Allegheny City to be inspectors of the Western penitentiary for two years; J. A. Nagle, to be justice of the peace at Avonmore, Westmoreland county.

## A VETO OVERRIDDEN.

### Giles D. Price's Index Bill Comes Out a Winner.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, May 31.—At the afternoon session of the house the governor's veto of the bill appropriating $2,500 to Giles D. Price to assist in the compilation and publication of his "index to local legislation" was called up. Messrs. Wherry and Fow, two of the Democratic leaders, favored passing the bill, notwithstanding the governor's veto. The former pointed out that the governor had approved a bill appropriating money for an index of railroad legislation. He said Mr. Price would not make any money out of the publication, his work being a labor of love. He said, further, that there is an absolute necessity for a work of this sort.

Messrs. Walton, Riter and Niles, on the Republican side, spoke in favor of passing the bill, all using the argument that there is a necessity for the addition of such a work to the collection of law books now in use, and that this is the only way to obtain it.

The roll call was followed with much interest, and when the speaker announced that the bill had passed over the veto by yeas 137 nays 40, just one more than the two-thirds necessary, there was a burst of applause from the Republican side. The senate has already taken similar action, and the bill therefore becomes a law, notwithstanding the governor's veto.

This is the first instance during the present term of Governor Pattison that the legislature has failed to sustain a veto. His reasons for not approving the bill were that there is no authority of law for such an expenditure, and that the publication could just as well be accomplished by private enterprise. Fourteen Democrats voted with the Republicans, as follows: Messrs. Bernhard, Burke, Cassin, Curtis, Eckels, Fow, Kearns, Luhr, McCormick, McGill, McMaster, Platt, Schofield and Wherry.

The bill raising the factory inspector's salary to $3,000, increasing the number of deputy inspectors to 12 and placing all factories employing more than five persons under the supervision of the inspector, was called up out of order by Mr. Flannery of Luzerne, and the house passed it by 133 to 16. The senate immediately concurred in the house amendments, and the bill is now in the governor's hands. This bill was the very last on the calendar, and stood no chance of being reached had not the house granted Mr. Flannery the rather unusual privilege of calling it up out of order, unanimous consent being necessary.

## WATCHORN'S SALARY.

### A Spiteful Bit of Work on the Part of the Senate.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, May 31.—There was a spirited discussion in the senate to-day during the consideration of the general appropriation bill. The governor having declined to appoint any other factory inspector than Robert Watchorn, whose nomination was recently rejected, the Republican senators decided to strike out the annual appropriation of $3,000 provided for that official. They stood steadily together, accomplished their purpose and passed the general appropriation bill without the salary attachment to the factory inspectorship.

The motion to strike out was made by General Gobin, boss of the senate, who said this was the only way for the senate to practically assert its right to confirm the nomination of Factory Inspector Watchorn, which had been denied by the governor.

The Democratic senators rushed to the defense of the governor. They claimed that the amendment would wipe out the useful department of factory inspector, and was a direct blow at the lives and limbs of thousands of factory operatives.

Senator Gobin disavowed any resentment against the governor, for whom, he said, he had personally a high regard. He declared there was nothing partisan in this move, and that it was simply the way in which the senate proposed to enforce its right. For two years the factory inspector has been holding the office in violation of law and in derogation of the powers of the senate. He claimed that the proposition was to withdraw the means for continuing this violation. He said the governor's political advisers had led him into this error and this is the result.

Mr. Penrose said the Republican senators were only defending their constitutional right. The governor could send in a nomination for factory inspector during the afternoon and the appropriation could be made.

Mr. Brewer contended that the governor had not sent a nomination for inspector to the senate and that the office was vacant.

Mr. Herring retorted that Watchorn holds a commission which does not expire until to-morrow.

Gobin's motion was finally adopted by a party vote, with the exception of Steele of Allegheny, who voted with the Democrats.

## THOMAS BATES KEEFER.

### The Philadelphian Will Be the Senate's Pro Tem President.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, May 31.—C. Wesley Thomas of Philadelphia will be the next president pro tem. of the senate. In the caucus of Republican senators to-night he received 16 votes, and Senator Keefer of Schuylkill 14. All day long the contest was waged, and it had many phases. At one time the Keefer forces appeared to have the upper hand, but toward evening the doubtful fellows began to line up and Thomas came in ahead. Senator Brown of Westmoreland did not go into the caucus. He was badgered by both sides, and as he held the key to the situation, as it were, remained on the outside. The gentlemen who supported Thomas were Messrs. Bannon, Becker, Brewer, Crouse, Flinn, Fruit, Landis, Lyon, Mitchell of Bradford, Mitchell of Jefferson, Osbourn, Penrose, Porter, Smith of Philadelphia, Snyder and Gobin. The supporters of Keefer were Messrs. Baker, Crawford, Critchfield, Grady, Hackenberg, Kline, Lemon, McCarrell, McCreary, Meredith, Smith of Lancaster, Steel, Upperman and Woods.

There is no doubt that Senator Keefer was sanguine, but he accepts the result philosophically. The caucus selected Senators Snyder, Fruit, Steel, Bannon and Osbourn as the slate committee. It will select the officers of the senate two years hence. Senators Penrose, Gobin, Baker, Flinn and Landis were chosen a committee on the Baker ballot law amendments, and the caucus was pledged to support the report of the conference committee. It is probable the senate amendments will be restored.

## THE PIPE LINE BILL.

### Representative Marshall's Measure Finally Gets Through.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, May 31.—Considerable agitation resulted from the failure of the senate to pass finally the bill of Representative Marshall of Allegheny to repeal the act prohibiting the consolidation of competing pipe lines. It received a large majority of the senators who voted, but not the requisite vote. Later on the adverse vote was reconsidered and the bill passed finally.

Among other bills similarly disposed of were these: To appropriate $15,000 to the normal school at California; to make an appropriation of $5,000 for the construction of a channel for Neesons run through Meadville.

In the house these bills passed finally: To authorize the commitment of minors by magistrates, justices of the peace, or judges, to charitable societies; to create the office of county controller in counties containing over 150,000 inhabitants; to further extend the jurisdiction of the courts in cases of divorce.

For a new member Mr. Weyand of Beaver has been very successful with legislation he introduced, the governor having approved the appended legislation: Concurrent resolution asking Pennsylvania members in congress to support the bill for a ship canal to connect the waters of Lake Erie and the Ohio river; directing county commissioners to procure, bind and preserve copies of three weekly newspapers published within each county; to authorize courts to appoint commissioners to ascertain and establish disputed lines between cities and boroughs; making an appropriation of $5,000 for the erection of a protecting wall in Bridgewater, Beaver county.

## CESSNA'S FUTILE FIGHT.

### Angry Because His Pet Measure Was Vetoed.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, May 31.—The house entered upon the final sitting of this session at 9 o'clock this morning, intending to dispose of a great deal of business before adjournment—business that might have been disposed of weeks ago if the members had diligently attended to their duties and not fooled away so much of the time for which they were paid. Mr. Cessna made an attack on the governor for his veto of

*Continued on Fifth Page.*

## LIONS LET LOOSE.

### Walter Main's Circus Totally Wrecked on a Railroad Near Tyrone.

### OVER HALF A DOZEN LIVES LOST.

### Wild Animals Rove Over the Country and Some Are Shot.

### THE LOSS WILL BE OVER $150,000.

TYRONE, PA., May 31.—The history of railroad wrecks in this part of the country furnished no parallel to the disaster that befell the train carrying the circus and menagerie of Walter L. Main on the Tyrone & Clearfield line this morning. As a comprehensive smash-up, with the tragic accompaniments of the slaughter of men and animals added to the heavy damage done, this wreck breaks the record. Finally, it involved the liberation of savage wild animals and afforded the spectacle of lions and tigers ranging these peaceful country solitudes, with men hunting them armed with every conceivable weapon from a toasting fork to a magazine rifle.

The circus, which is rated one of the highest class now exhibiting in the smaller cities, showed at Houtzdale yesterday and was en route to Lewistown. The train carrying the whole outfit left Houtzdale at 2 A. M. It was made up of 19 cars, and came down the mountain running slow. There is an exceptionally heavy down grade where the accident happened. A short distance north of there the cars in which were the camels and elephants broke down. Then the engine pulled out a drawhead on a disabled car, the locomotive was detached, and the next moment the train was running "wild" with the brute and human passengers at the mercy of the fates. The cars came tearing down the grade at a frightful speed that grew faster with every car's length traveled, and above the roar of the runaway train rose the shrill yells of the caged animals, whom the showmen declare to have been as frantic with fear of impending disaster as their unfortunate human attendants.

THE WRECK COMPLETE.

But one result was inevitable. The flying train struck a sharp curve, the cars leaped clear off the road bed, and with one tremendous crash the wreck was dreadful and complete. To the few men who first tumbled out of the ruin unhurt and in possession of their faculties the scene was appalling. Three sleepers used as traveling coaches by the performers and leading members of the organization remained on the rails. Each other car, cage and wagon was utterly demolished and mixed up in one awful tangle. The screams of the wounded men, the hideous cries of the injured or terror-crazed wild beasts, and the unearthly shrieks of the mangled horses rose into the night from that vast pile of death and disaster. From the menagerie section the lions, tigers, leopards, hyenas, wildcats, wolves and other dangerous animals were liberated, and after aimlessly charging round through the wreck scattered to cover with frightful howls, adding another element of terror to the situation.

Before anything was done toward their recapture the circus attaches who were not disabled turned to the rescue of the more unfortunate. There were 175 persons with the circus and 173 horses. The bodies of the dead men and the severely wounded were taken out of the debris first. The dead were brought here and the injured sent to the hospital at Altoona. The dead are:

FRANK TRIAN of Indianapolis, treasurer and ticket seller of the company.

J. STRAYER of Houtzdale, Pa.

WILLIAM MUTTERLY of East Liberty, Pa.

WILLIAM HAVERLY, of Tyrone.

Two bodies not yet identified.

THE INJURED.

The injured at the Altoona hospital are Willis O'Brannon of Chambersburg, wounds of scalp and face; David Jones of Harrisburg, fracture of right thigh; Frank Morse of Rochester, N. Y., head and scalp wounds; William Evans of Williamsport, laceration of right leg and probable internal injuries, critical condition; William E. Patchell of DuBouis, concussion of left knee; James Heney of Alberton, Westmoreland county, Pa., concussions of right shoulder and scalp wounds, and right ear nearly torn off; Louis Champaign of Rochester, N. Y., fatal internal injuries, unconscious and sinking rapidly. Those whose wounds have been dressed and who have gone away are John Chambers, colored, of Mercerville, Pa., thumbs bitten by a lion; Arthur Richards of Butler county, laceration of face and eyelids; George Corten of Hollidaysburg, contusion of the chest; Frank Barrett of Tarentum, concussion of left arm and hand and laceration of thumbs.

When the news of the wreck reached here a relief party with physicians and surgeons was promptly organized and sent by special train to the scene, so that by the time the wounded were transferred to Altoona they had all received attention.

As soon as the uninjured people in the circus company had turned over the dead and wounded to the relief party, they started out to catch the escaped animals. The elephants made little trouble, but the members of the big cat family were out for liberty or blood. In the capture of some of the smaller vicious brutes several of the employes had their clothing nearly stripped off them, and were so clawed and bitten and bloody that they looked to have been hurt more than they were.

HAD TO BE KILLED.

Several of the larger feline animals refused to be taken alive, having tasted the sweets of freedom and the farmers' live stock in the vicinity, and had to be killed. To-night at last reports the hunt was still in progress for a leopard and hyena, the former having been badly injured in a fight with two smaller members of the cat family in the menagerie, while fighting over a calf they had just killed.

One of the tigers at Liberty attacked and killed a valuable Jersey cow right under the eyes of the cow's owner, a man named Thomas, who got his rifle and put two bullets in the brute, which died soon afterward. The whole population turned into hunting parties, carrying Flobert rifles, shotguns, revolvers, and an occasional Winchester or Henry repeating rifles that would kill anything in the menagerie if properly handled. The animals that were recaptured were in several instances tethered securely to trees, while the hunters kept up the pursuit of the others still at large. The groves of hardwood timber were lively with strange looking birds, and the smallest of the small ring-tailed Brazilian monkeys, no bigger than a beer glass, could raise more of a rumpus in a farm barnyard than the biggest Bengal tiger, and they did.

The latest count shows that 49 horses have been killed, all of them valuable animals. The wild animals killed and lost cannot be accounted for until to-morrow or perhaps for several days to come. The coroner has impanelled a jury, viewed the dead and the scene of the wreck and adjourned the inquest until to-morrow. It is announced from Altoona to-night that Engineer Steve Creswell of the wrecked train cannot be found. He was not hurt in the wreck.

Walter Main could not estimate his losses, beyond saying the wreck would cost him not less than $150,000, and probably half as much more. He has been pursued with ill luck all the season, and much sympathy is felt for him.

## HOME RULE DISCUSSION.

### Gladstone Prefers to Retain the Name of Viceroy.

LONDON, May 31.—There was a fair attendance in the house of commons to-day, notwithstanding the attractions of the Derby. Viscount Wolmer, Lord Salisbury's son-in-law and Liberal Unionist M. P. for West Edinburgh, moved as an amendment to the home rule bill that the Irish legislature should not be empowered to grant votes in supply respecting matters upon which they were forbidden to legislate. The proposed amendment was rejected by a vote of 240 to 188 after the closure had been ordered. General Goldsworthy, Conservative, moved as an amendment to abolish the office of viceroy for Ireland and to substitute a secretary of state in place of that official, and said he hoped to see members of the British royal family residing in Ireland, where he was sure they would speedily win the affections of the people.

Prime Minister Gladstone said he concurred in the hope, but nevertheless it was impossible to accept the proposed amendment.

Mr. Balfour said he had never been a strong advocate of the retention of the viceroy in Ireland, and would certainly support the amendment. It seemed clear that the functions the bill proposed to throw upon the viceroy could not possibly be performed.

General Goldsworthy's motion was rejected by a vote of 265 to 219.

Mr. Healy obtained leave to introduce a bill to repeal the act of William IV. relating to the display of flags and other emblems on licensed premises.

## MR. CARNEGIE'S PLAN.

### Proposes a Union of All English Speaking Countries.

NEW YORK, May 31.—In the June number of the *North American Review*, to be published to-morrow, appears a long article by Mr. Andrew Carnegie predicting the union of all the parts of the English speaking world. Mr. Carnegie draws a glowing picture of the power and influence which would be exerted upon the world by an Anglo-American combination. Among the considerations he adduces are: First, unity of race. Second, the marvelous development in recent times of facilities of travel tends to bring into comparatively close proximity countries that are separated only by water. But the factor which Mr. Carnegie deems most important in rendering political reunion possible, and in his judgment inevitable, is the telegraph, which brings the most widely separated centers of activity into instantaneous communication.

Mr. Carnegie's forecast of the reception which the proposal for reunion will meet at the hands of the different countries is extremely sanguine. The means by which union is to be accomplished are ready at hand. Mr. Carnegie proposes that the conference now sitting in Paris, composed of delegates from London, Ottawa and Washington, engaged in the arbitration of the Bering sea question, should meet in London after their present task has been completed and suggest a basis for restoring the reunion which only a century ago existed between Britain, Canada and America and made them one nation.

## HIS PAPERS FILED.

### Mr. Larkin's Business in Washington—He Sees Cleveland.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—John B. Larkin filed his application and indorsements at the postoffice department to-day for appointment as postmaster at Pittsburgh. It appears that Mr. Larkin slipped into Washington quietly on Monday and has been staying at a friend's house since. He expected when he came here to see Postmaster General Bissell, but that gentleman had left for Buffalo before the Pittsburgh candidate arrived. Mr. Larkin did see the President for a few moments on Monday, however, but in order to do so he did not violate the President's order against candidates for office calling on him without a special invitation. Mr. Larkin went to the White House at the hour for the President's public reception in the east room and joined the procession which moves past the chief executive and shakes his hand. The Pittsburgher's only desire was to pay his respects to Mr. Cleveland, who knew him when he came up and greeted him cordially. Of course nothing was said about office during the brief exchange of compliments.

The application which Mr. Larkin has filed is a bulky one, indorsed by a large number of the leading Democrats of Pittsburgh. He left for home to-night, but will probably return here next week to have a talk with the President and postmaster general.

H. S. Mackaye and James King of Pittsburgh and J. M. McDowell of Chambersburg were among the Western Pennsylvania arrivals to-day.

## Struck With Lightning.

FRANKLIN, PA., May 31.—The house of William Donaldson in Clintonville was struck by lightning this evening and fired. A daughter of Donaldson, aged 19 years, was so badly burned that she will die.

## Refused to March With Catholics.

SPRINGFIELD, O., May 31.—The Knights of the Golden Eagle and Junior Order of United American Mechanics refused to march in the Memorial day parade here because the Catholic organizations turned out.

## THE WAR FAILED.

### Ben Butterworth Made a Startling Speech on Memorial Day.

### NEGRO ENFRANCHISING WRONG.

### Effects of Constantly Tearing Open Old Wounds.

### THE JUDGMENT OF THE FUTURE.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Something of a sensation has been caused here by a speech which ex-Congressman Ben Butterworth delivered at the Soldiers' home cemetery in this city yesterday. It was unquestionably one of the finest speeches of the day, and its keynote, in discussing the war, was "Was it worth while?" After alluding to the possibility that the questions at issue might have been settled in another way, Mr. Butterworth went on to say:

"When we consider what the republic has received into its political organization in exchange for her sons who went down to battle and returned no more, we may well inquire whether there is not something more than a possibility that the republic was saved in war to decay and perish in peace; whether looking at the balance sheet, which discloses the audit of good and ill to the nation as a result of the war and what has since come to us in its wake, we may not feel prompted to question the wisdom of an appeal to the god of battles. All will depend upon the manner in which the present and the coming generations serve the country in peace. Will they keep as faithful watch and ward as the heroes of '61-65, to whose devotion we pay deserved tribute to-day?

"We have indeed tried, as urged by Lincoln at Gettysburg, to bind up the nation's wounds and to care for those who bore the heat and burden of battle, and for their widows and orphans. In that our people have nobly kept the faith. And here I am impressed to pause and say that we cannot heal the nation's wounds by availing ourselves of every opportunity to tear those wounds afresh. That we have seriously blundered in many things the future historian will in my judgment affirm, although the politician may dissent. For instance, at the close of the war we had within the insurrectionary border nearly 4,000,000 of recently liberated slaves. Their liberation, whether prompted by military necessity or the higher behests of humanity, was just, but no one will contend that any considerable number of them had any full and just conception of the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, and a vastly less number had any idea of the functions of government. Yet they, unprepared as they were and hapless as it left them, were clothed with the ballot, ostensibly as a measure of self-defense and common justice to them, but really and actually as a partisan measure. The result was the inauguration of a conflict of races, growing out of a race for supremacy in certain States, in which conflict the national government proved powerless to protect the oppressed or punish the oppressor. When the end of this conflict shall come, and in what manner and with what result, presents a serious problem, the solution of which is by no means clear."

This speech has been more talked of here to-day than any other one delivered yesterday. Butterworth's prodigal declaration that the war was a failure and the enfranchisement of the negroes a terrible blunder has called out sharp comment from Republicans.

## A MEETING ARRANGED.

### Manufacturers and Finishers to Come Together in Youngstown.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., May 31.—An agreement has been reached by which a conference will be held between the manufacturers' association and the finishers' union at the rooms of the association, commencing Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. The manufacturers will meet the finishers in a body, and will not appoint any committee. The finishers' union will be represented as follows: President Carey, Secretary Mundie, Charles Phillips, Charles Kelly, William Minnick and Daniel Ambrose of the Union Iron and Steel Company mills, P. M. Joyce, P. F. Mitchell of the Valley mill, O. J. Jackson of Leetonia, George Lamorie of New Castle and Joseph Tyler and William Robinson of Sharon.

## SACAZA GIVES UP.

### The President of Nicaragua Yields to the Revolutionists.

PANAMA, May 31.—Advices have been received that President Sacaza has abandoned the struggle with the revolutionists in Nicaragua. Last night the president signed a treaty of peace with his opponents. The members of the provisional government have entered Managua and assumed control of affairs. The transfer of the reins of government was effected quietly and there has been no disorder of any kind.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Secretary Gresham has received a telegram from James A. Scrymser of New York, president of the Central American Cable Company, that President Sacaza of Nicaragua resigned last night. The news is believed to be trustworthy.

## The Johnstown Anniversary.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The anniversary of the Johnstown flood was observed this evening by a banquet at the Waldorf hotel, given by the Johnstown association, composed of newspaper men from New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and other cities who went to Johnstown after the flood. The dinner was magnificent. A delegation of 25 members arrived from Pittsburgh.

# QUEER ARTICLES OF JADE.

## A Stone Which Is Highly Regarded by Orientals.

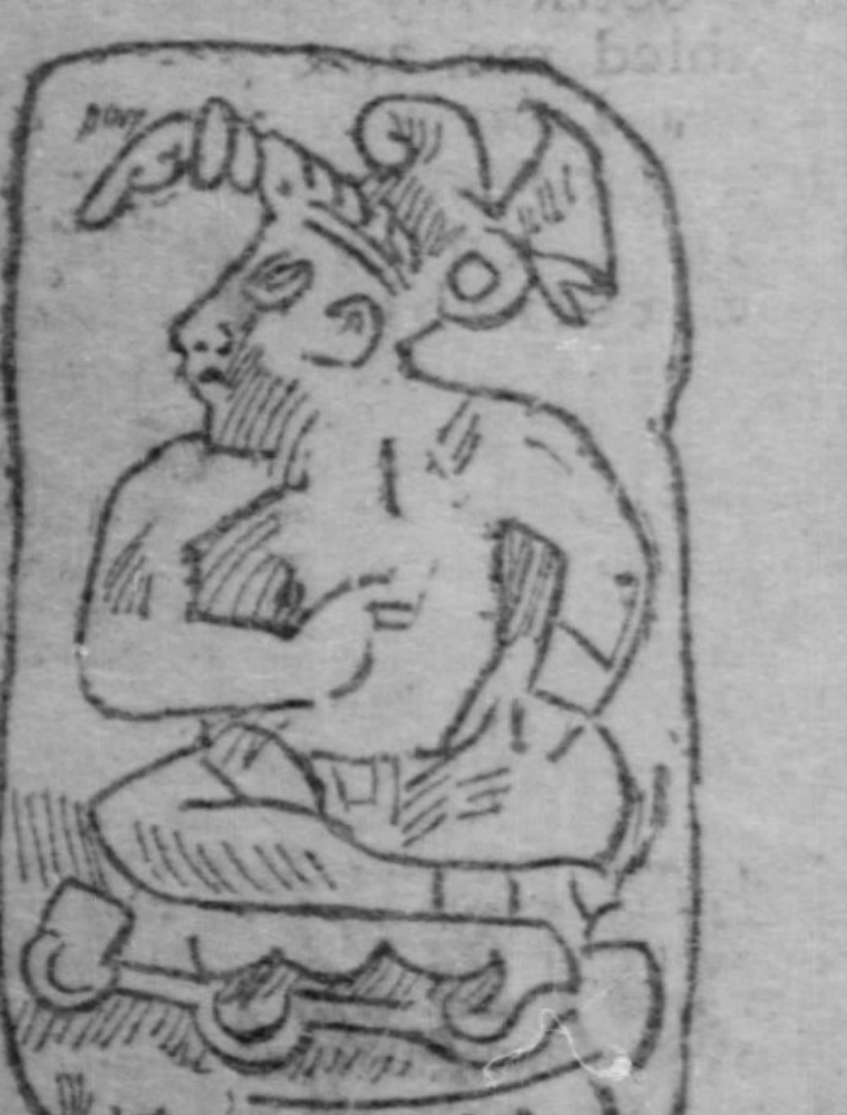
### IT WAS EVEN HELD IN VENERATION.

### Formerly It Was Supposed to Exist Only in Burmah.

### NOW FOUND IN MANY OTHER COUNTRIES

What is jade, anyway? The question is likely to be asked the first thing by a good many persons, and perhaps it betrays a not unpardonable ignorance, considering our small familiarity and comparatively recent acquaintance with the precious green stone of the Chinese. To speak popularly the term jade includes both jadeite and nephrite. Strictly speaking jade is jadeite, and geologically it is a silicate of alumina. The nephrite is a silicate of magnesia. Except in the matter of specific gravity, which in the Oriental jade is from 3.20 to 3.28 and in the jades found in Alaska and New Zealand is 2.94 to 3.05, there is little to distinguish the two stones upon a supercificial examination.

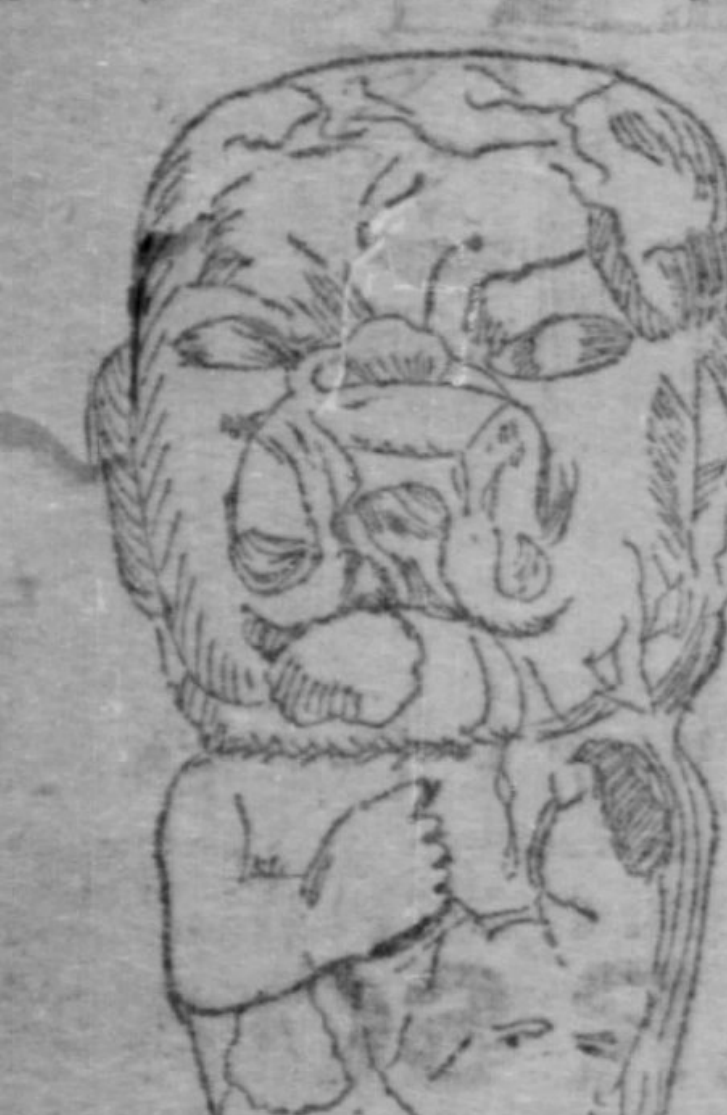
The peculiarities of jade, as all know who have seen the wonderful carvings for ornamental objects made by the Chinese and much sought after by bric-a-brac collectors here and elsewhere, are the greasy appearance of the surface, the deep olive green color, and the extreme toughness of the stone. There is a popular error that credits jade with being the hardest of stones, but quartz crystal will scratch it easily, while a blow with a sledge-hammer would hardly mar the surface of a pebble of it.



CENTRAL AMERICAN DIVINITY.

The use of jade for purposes of ornament is very ancient. The principal jade mines of the world are in Burmah, and the Chinese, who have the exclusive privilege of working these mines, have for centuries esteemed this stone above gold. By them it is known as Yu, and they speak of its color, after their poetic fashion, as "the color of spring." Formerly they attributed to the stone certain supernatural and medicinal qualities, but the principal secret of its value, besides the fact of its rarity and beauty of colors and markings, is the difficulty of working and polishing it. The little carved bottle or other ornament often represents the life work of an extraordinarily patient Chinese lapidary. The stone is drilled and chipped away, particle by particle, with infinite skill and finally polished in all the details of the relief patterned with emory or some other powder. It is very compact in texture and heavy, and even when polished it retains both to the touch and sight the sense of greasiness. It is usually green, but has been found in a variety of other colors. What is called the pork fat jade is not uncommon; it has very much the appearance of lard and usually marked or colored with brilliant splashes of lettuce green.

So much for the Oriental jades which the collectors of art wares have made reasonably familiar to us. These are all from Burmah, and so universally has it been assumed that jade was found nowhere else that when pebbles of the precious stone was first found in New Zealand, Mexico, Alaska and British America it was assumed that this was evidence of the migrations of primitive races of the earth. But modern discoveries of jade in places have upset that theory, and make it appear that it may be found in many quarters of the globe.

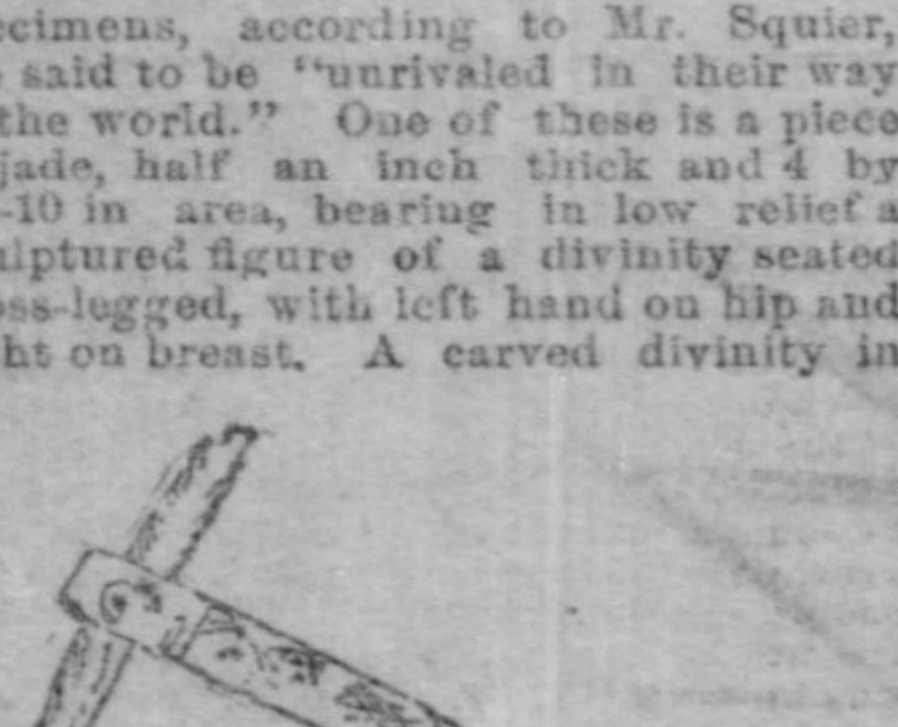


VOTIVE ADZE OF JADEITE.

English people do not appreciate jade as an ornamental stone. As Dr. Noetling observes, this is a curious example of articles highly prized by certain people and regarded with complete indifference by others. The Burmese and the Chinese, especially the latter, value a good piece of jade as much as, if not more than, so much gold. Thus, they will pay for a piece large enough for a signet ring 400 to 500 rupees, while the same piece sold in Europe will fetch little or nothing.

In the Museum of Natural History in this city, says the New York *Sun*, is a collection of jades and allied stones, remarkably interesting as showing the love of the most primitive people for the green stones which they worked into rude ornaments, implements, and tools of many kinds. For a long time the museum has owned in the Squier collection some of the rarest and most curious pieces of aboriginal jade in any public collection, found in Mexico and Central America, where they were carved long before Columbus landed on these shores. The Ammen collection and that made by Prof. James Terry of the department of archæology and ethnology of the museum in Alaska still further enriched their choice display, and recently the museum has acquired from George Frederick Kunz, the expert, many splendid pieces from many quarters of the globe, which give a unique character to the museum's aboriginal jades.

In the small but unique Squier collection in the Museum of Natural History are several articles of ornament and worship used by the aborigines of Mexico and Central America. These specimens, according to Mr. Squier, are said to be "unrivaled in their way in the world." One of these is a piece of jade, half an inch thick and 4 by 2 3-10 in area, bearing in low relief a sculptured figure of a divinity seated cross-legged, with left hand on hip and right on breast. A carved divinity in dark sea-green nephrite bears a profile probably of the god of death, the eye closed and the tongue protruding from the side of the mouth. It is boldly cut and very highly polished. This came from the Island of Flores, Yucatan.



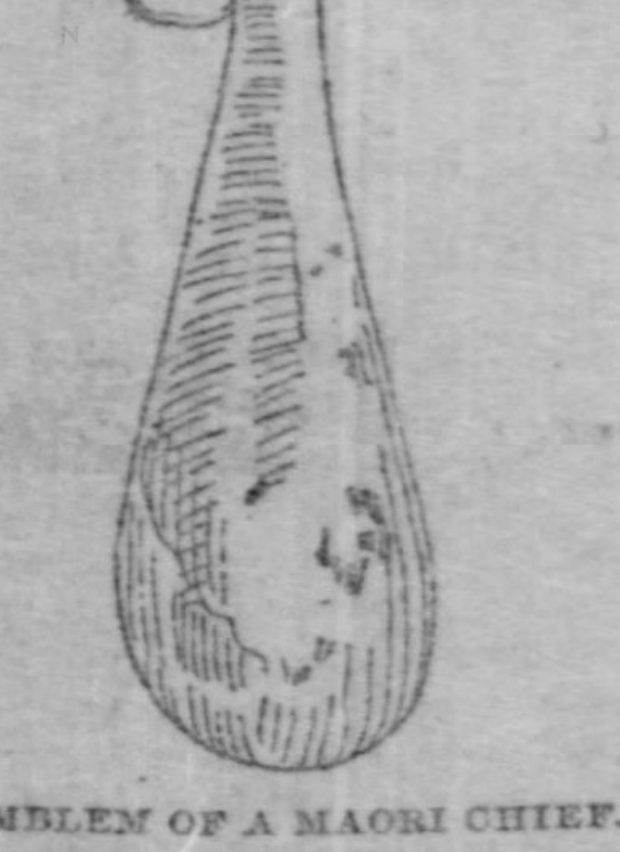
THE SACRIFICIAL AXE.

In the Kunz collection, lately added, are specimens from Mexico, Alaska, New Zealand, Russia, China, India, Persia and Switzerland. There is no other collection in the country containing specimens drawn from so many sources. In it is included a number of allied minerals from the great collection of Dr. Heinrich Fischer of Freiburg, Baden, including more than 60 fragments, being unique sections from his type specimens.

Perhaps the most remarkable object in the collection is the jadeite adz from Oaxeca, Mex., which Mr. Kunz calls a votive adz. It is said to be the largest and finest object of archæological jadeite known in any collection. Its weight is 229 ounces Troy. It is carved with a hideous face and figure in high relief and highly polished. There is another very large piece of polished jade from the Terry collection that must have been carved from a piece originally as large as that which constitutes the adz. It belonged to a Maori chief, and was an emblem of authority.

A jadeite breastplate of bright apple green is carved with a face and has a brown coating due to heating. It was taken from a tomb near Santa Lucia, Colzulmaguapa, Mexico.

Among the specimens from Alaska is a sacrificial axe, found by Prof. Terry. It is a club-like piece of dense green jade and has a record of having brained a dozen slaves in Alaska before coming into the peaceful precincts of the museum. There are chisels with stag-born handles, large pestles, lip ornaments from Alaska, and a large and curious adz-like implement, called a snow cutter. A curious pectolyte hammer, among the allied stones, has a carved reindeer bone handle to which the heavy head is attached with sinews, making a most formidable weapon.



EMBLEM OF A MAORI CHIEF.

In the Oceanic material the most interesting pieces are the Hei-Tiki idols, carved with hideous heads cocked on one side, and with great round, staring eyes. There are also beads, axes, and chisels of curious workmanship.

Among the Oriental jades nothing is more interesting historically than the jade mace head that was originally the property of Nadir Shah, the great Persian conqueror, and obtained by him in the loot of India. It was purchased from his descendants by General Richard Khan, a secretary of the present ruler of Persia. This mace head of jade originally contained 169 precious stones of large size, set into the fluted surface. The gems were removed and sold by descendants of Nadir Shah, who are now said to be living in poverty at Teheran. A small flat piece of dark green jade is an amulet with the first chapter of the Koran engraved upon it.

### W. J. Elliott After a Pardon.

COLUMBUS, O., May 30.—[Special.]—An evening paper says application will soon be made for a pardon for W. J. Elliott, serving a life sentence for the murder of A. C. Osborn, on the ground that his health is breaking down and with the condition that he leave the State for good. The law permits such a condition and Elliott is willing to accept it.

### An Argument For Learning.

Cincinnati Times-Star.

Here is an argument in favor of learning something. The number of prisoners locked up in 14 of the Western and Middle states is 110,538, and of this vast number of offenders but one-sixth know how to read.

NEARLY DEAF.

Catarrh of the Middle Ear—Saved From a Lifetime of Deafness.

Mr. W. D. Stokes, Baton Rouge, La., writes: "I had chronic catarrh very badly, noise in the ears, and nearly deaf. I used your Pe-ru-na according to directions and am now well; can hear the tick of a watch 10 feet. Your Pe-ru-na is a wonderful medicine."

The only reason why some fail to get cured by the use of Pe-ru-na is either because the catarrh is complicated by some organic disease or the patient does not take the medicine long enough. The majority of people expect to be cured in a week or two of catarrh that has run for 10 or 15 years. Such people are nearly always disappointed. Pe-ru-na will cure recent cases of acute catarrh in a few days or weeks, but when the disease becomes chronic it takes longer. In case anyone should fail to experience improvement after a reasonable trial he should not leave off taking Pe-ru-na until after writing Dr. Hartman, as a letter from him is almost sure to point out the cause of the failure. Answers free.

A treatise on catarrh in every phase of this dread disease is sent free to any address by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company of Columbus, O.

# MAKE TEN THOUSAND A YEAR.

## Three Women in San Francisco Who Earn That Much.

### ONE EVEN RECEIVES $15,000 SALARY.

### She Is an Insurance Agent, One Other Is a Lawyer.

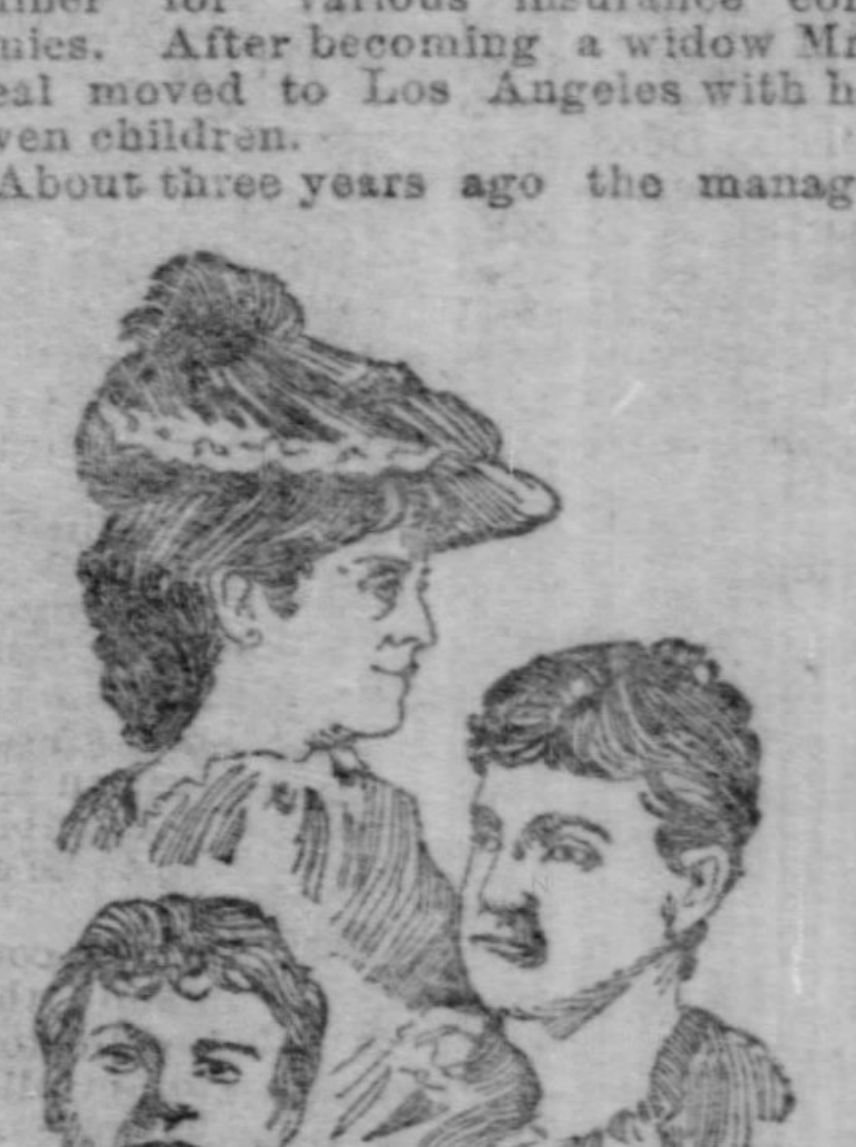
### THE THIRD OF THE TRIO IS A DENTIST

Women who make $10,000 a year are not common anywhere, but San Francisco can boast of at least three whose annual earnings reach that mark.

Business and professional women may be roughly divided into two classes—those who have struggled and fought to obtain a footing and those who have seemingly dropped into some lucrative position by force of circumstances rather than by any particular efforts of their own.

To the latter class belongs Mrs. Juana Acbey Neal, who presents the rare but gratifying spectacle of a woman sought by the business world. She is a native of Dayton, O., and her husband was for many years medical examiner for various insurance companies. After becoming a widow Mrs. Neal moved to Los Angeles with her seven children.

About three years ago the manager of one of the most important insurance companies approached her to increase the already large policy she carried upon her life. She expressed herself very enthusiastically concerning insurance for women, concluding with the remark, "I really think I would make a good agent myself."



MRS. J. A. NEAL, MRS. CLARA FOLTZ AND DR. LUELLA COOL.

Within a week she received liberal inducements from three large companies, but for nearly a year modest doubt of her ability deterred her from accepting them. Finally, hesitating no longer, she came to San Francisco at a salary of $10,000 a year, but had been only four months with one company when another offered her better terms and she accepted them. A few months ago the first company increased their offer to $15,000 a year and Mrs. Neal returned once more to their service. Within the last two months she has moved her headquarters to Chicago, where she occupies a magnificent suite of offices in the woman's temple. She is a handsome, dignified woman and a fluent speaker. She is of the brunette type, with fine dark eyes and hair, and dresses remarkably well.

Clara Foltz, the well-known lawyer, is another San Francisco woman whose income reaches the $10,000 limit. Unlike her predecessor, the "Portia of the Pacific," she went through a hard and exhausting struggle to obtain her profession and present standing, for she is one of the five female lawyers admitted to practice before the supreme court. While yet a young girl, a noted phrenologist seeing her walk across the room, exclaimed: "There! that girl is cut out for a lawyer; every movement is characteristic."

After her marriage the many legal troubles in which her husband became involved attracted her attention to the law as affecting married women. Later on, when she found herself alone, penniless and with five children dependent upon her, she began her legal studies in earnest. Every one will remember how she compelled the law school to admit her to their lectures, got the legislature at Sacramento to modify the State constitution so as to permit women to follow any legitimate calling or profession, and finally was received at the bar. Mrs. Foltz has a wonderful gift of oratory and is in great demand as a speaker upon social or political subjects. Tall, graceful and slender, with exquisite red-gold hair, fair complexion and wonderful brown eyes, she is an eminently attractive woman.

She is a proud and devoted mother, and amid all the interruptions of an arduous life she has carefully superintended the training and education of her children. She has introduced successfully several bills in the legislature, the latest having been passed and become a law within the last few weeks. It is known as the prisoner's parole bill, and is of a reformatory nature. She is a lover of dainty, artistic dress and refined surroundings, and is essentially feminine in her attire.

Another well-known professional woman is Dr. Luella Cool, a fashionable dentist. From her husband, who was a member of the same profession, Mrs. Cool received her first ideas of the work, and every day for 12 years she practiced beside him. Finding herself alone in the world and with a child to take care of, she engaged an office and began the regular practice of her profession. At first she had a good deal of public prejudice to fight against, but her work was sufficient answer to all inclined to carp.

Her offices are in the *Chronicle* building, the most fashionable and expensive quarter of the city, and she reckons among her patients some of the wealthiest people in San Francisco. She dresses well and creates a very striking impression, as two of her front teeth are set with diamonds.

Mrs. Cool is a remarkably pretty young woman, a brunette with brilliant dark eyes and an animated expression.

### A Tip on Architecture.

Democratic Watchman.

Emulate the architect who builds nothing but air castles. His specifications are usually the most elaborate and he never runs over his estimate of cost.

If You Wish

To enjoy good health and prevent the seeds of disease from ripening in your system, you should use the best medicine in the world, Sulphur Bitters, which will prevent your system from being all run down by making it strong and vigorous. —REV. W. R. SNOW.

### U. S. OFFICIALS IMPLICATED.

### Bribed to Permit a Steamer to Land Chinese Illegally.

SEATTLE, WASH., May 30.—The steamer Haytien Republic, which was seized yesterday, has been the subject of official inquiry for some time. John Wilson, formerly agent for the steamer, made disclosures, smarting under wrongs suffered at the hands of the owners. He has given up his correspondence with them. The letters urged Wilson to push the "passenger" business, showing him that unless he sent them a great number of Chinese at $50 a head they would not be able to meet their obligations. Wilson also gave the inspectors cipher dispatche and the cipher used. The word "coal" wa used for opium and "tons" for pounds, so that a dispatch saying: "Have the Republic take 200 tons of coal at Vancouver, B. C.," meant bring 200 pounds of opium. The dispatches and letters contained many references to the customs authorities at Portland. In some intimations are boldly made that they are cognizant of the smuggling and reap a large share of the revenue therefrom. Throughout the letters are complaints of sums that have to be paid the customs authorities.

# SOUTH CAROLINA SALOONS.

### DETAILS OF THE MANAGEMENT WHICH BEGINS JULY 1.

### New Features to Be Introduced in the Beer Business.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 13.—The official barroom of the State of South Carolina will be opened for business on the 1st of July. On and after that day it will be a penal offense for liquor to be sold anywhere in the State except at the dispensary, which will be distinctively a State industry under the supervision of Governor Tillman and several other State officers.

Under the operations of the law it is discretionary with the freeholders of 29 of the counties of the State whether they will adopt the dispensary system, which will provide for the establishment of a county dispensary to be operated by a man who will have to secure a majority of the freeholders of his county as signers to his petition for appointment. In six counties there will be no dispensaries, as the dispensary law is not intended to conflict with any existing prohibition laws.

From present indications it is not probable that over a half dozen counties will on the 1st of July have dispensaries, as applicants for the positions of dispenser are experiencing considerable trouble in securing the indorsement of a majority of the qualified voters. Most of the larger counties, for instance Charleston and Greenville, show a disposition to avoid the scheme and the authorities in charge of the system do not expect very many counties to have dispensaries before August, if then. They believe, however, that the dispensaries will be scattered all over the State in time, on the ground that the freeholders will prefer to receive some revenue from the dispensary rather than encourage blind tigers, or pay the expenses of the resulting drunkenness.

In Abbeville, Orangeburg, Barnwell and a few other counties the freehold voters have already signified their desire to give the new-fangled idea a trial. In the rules recently announced by the state board of control, consisting of the governor, comptroller general and attorney general, who have absolute management of the system, it was stated that until some of the practical results of the system could be ascertained only one dispensary would be given each county, no matter what its size might be. This will be done for the purpose of economy and so as not to have the dispensaries too close.

The State dispensary which is located at Columbia, in the large building formerly known as agricultural hall, is to be the general distributing point, and all liquors which after July 1 are legitimately consumed in South Carolina will have to be sent out in special flasks under the seal of the dispensary. The flasks have blown into them the seal of the State and the words "South Carolina Dispensary." Every effort is now being made to have things in readiness for the demand anticipated from the counties. Within the last day or two six carloads of Cincinnati whisky have been received, and a shipment of 1,050 barrels is expected to arrive shortly.

The intention of the authorities is to introduce a new feature in the beer business. Six or eight brands are to be used, and will be known not by their commercial terms but by numbers. Beers will be sold on their merits at the uniform price of 15 cents a bottle. Whisky will be about $3 per gallon, and a person may purchase from a pint to five gallons. It will probably be some time after the dispensary is in operation that the counties will be supplied with a full line of gin, rum, wine, and other less popular drinks, as the State chemist, who has to subject all samples to a chemical analysis, is somewhat behind in his work, having given most of his time to the analysis of whiskies and beer.

### A PETRIFIED WHALE.

### It Was Found on a Mountain in Costa Rica.

St. Louis Republic.

Leon del Mar, a Frenchman attached to the surveying corps connected with the National museum (museo nacionel), San Jose, Costa Rica, reports a find of equal or greater value than the Montezuma (Col.) fossilized monster. Leon's find is not a "Dinosaur" or other half mythical creature which the lapse of ages has transformed into stone, but a common every-day whale, 216 feet in length, with bones mineralized until they are as hard as jasper and as heavy as lead. The Museo officials are in a quandary and are debating which would be the cheapest, to move their museum buildings over on to the mountain range where the petrified monster lies, or to try to transfer the flinty remains to the Costa Rica capital.

The point selected by this antediluvian giant when he concluded to give up the ghost, along about the time of the close of the Cretaceous or some other gelogical period, is a rift between two mountain peaks, 72 miles from San Jose and 3,300 feet above sea level. There must have been a season of high waters in that section at one time. Either that or Del Mar's specimen was a regular mountain climber.

### English Pages Well Paid.

Pages at the English court, appointed at the ages of 13 or 14, are mostly the sons of distinguished officers of the army or of high dignitaries in the royal household, serve usually four years, at about $1,000 a year, and are then presented with commissions in the army, unless turned down for some cause.

### THE MYSTERIOUS ANGLER.

Well he knows where the fishes abound,
If they nibble at morning or night.
He can whip them ashore till they litter the ground
When none other gets even a bite.

Though we fish and no specimen catch
While you nod in a weary day dream,
He will fill his big basket with speed and dispatch
Till you think there's none left in the stream.

He will ever a mystery be
And the secrets will never be known
By which he e'er lures all the fishes in glee
From your well-baited hook to his own.

—*R. K. M. in Puck.*

# FOSTER DOES THE BABY ACT.

## Blames His Failure on the National Administration.

### HE COULD NOT BORROW MORE MONEY.

### Many Letters of Sympathy Will Not Pay His Debts.

### THE NORTH BALTIMORE BANK CLOSED

FOSTORIA, O., May 13.—The situation here to-day, so far as the Foster failure is concerned, presents little change from last evening. There is a general feeling of uneasiness in all branches of trade, but very little excitement noticeable in the streets or elsewhere.

The announcement is made that the North Baltimore Banking Company at that place, of which Governor Foster is a director, had closed its doors. The banks here have so far, with the exception of Foster & Co., experienced no trouble, and the Mechanics' Savings bank, upon which something of a run was made yesterday, reports that it is receiving more deposits to-day than it has paid out, and on Monday expects to open up as a general banking company. Money is very tight here, however, and the greatest trouble is apprehended from the fact that loans are very difficult to obtain and business men who, by the means of a little assistance might be able to pull through, may be embarrassed thereby. The diversified nature of Governor Foster's failure makes the outlook exceedingly dubious, and places the result beyond prediction. The three window glass companies and the brass and iron works will close down to-night, and several hundred men will be thrown out of employment. Nothing new can be learned of the condition of the Foster bank, but its deposits will reach $300,000, divided among a large number of depositors.

The governor still bears up very well under his calamity and succeeded in sleeping for six hours last night for the first time in many weeks. He has been deluged with telegrams and letters of sympathy from prominent people all over the country, but unfortunately these do not altogether meet the extremities of the hour, gratifying as they are. Assignee Gormley, who went to Tiffin yesterday to qualify, will not return before Monday, and until then it will be impossible to even begin to estimate the true condition of affairs.

Governor Foster sent the following to a Cleveland paper to-day:

"Thanks for your offer of space. My present mental distress precludes acceptance of your kind offer to any extent. My failure simply illustrates the great folly of permitting one's self to be in debt beyond the reach of reasonably quick assets for relief when the hour of difficult borrowing comes. When people are in such condition, and the stability of existing financial conditions is shaken, the result is inability to borrow, suspension and failure.

"Business is largely done with borrowed money. Confidence in the maintenance of sound financial conditions is essential to legitimate lending. That public confidence has for some time been shaken in the ability or capacity of the government to maintain gold payments is evident. The natural impulse of banks in such times is to strengthen themselves against some possible and unusual draft. Then comes inability to borrow, decline in prices, suspension and bankruptcies follow.

"The country is possessed of enormous resources, which are at the command of the government, and it should say and act in terms and ways that will satisfy the country without ambiguity or uncertainty that gold payments will be maintained."

### NO ELECTED OFFICERS.

### The Governor Vetoes the Act For Elective Fire Officials.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, May 30. — Governor Pattison to-night knocked out the bill excepting from the provisions of the act incorporating third-class cities, the officers of the fire department, who shall be elected by the qualified members of such department. The governor says:

> The purpose of this act is to except the officers of the fire department in cities of the third class from the general law that subordinate officers of the city shall be nominated by the mayor by and with the advice and consent of the select council. It puts the selection of these officers into the hands of the qualified members of the fire department. This proposed legislation is entirely out of harmony with the general plan for the government of municipalities in vogue in this State.
>
> It seems to me to be best in accord with the free exercise of local self-government, that this power to regulate the fire department should be left to the councils of each municipality, to be exercised according to their varying wants and conditions. To impose upon them the hard and fast rule that the members of the fire department should elect their own officers, would be to deprive the municipal governments of one of their most important privileges; and would be venturing upon a very doubtful experiment, that of committing to the employes of a department of municipal government the selection of their own officers.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

# MARKLEY SQUELCHED.

### The Montgomery County Senator's Resolution of Inquiry Into Insane Asylums Vetoed.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, May 31.—Governor Pattison has knocked out another State hospital investigation proposition. To-night he disposed of the Markley resolution in the following message: "I herewith return to you without my approval the joint resolution of May 23, 1893, providing for a mixed committee of legislators and citizens to investigate the penal and eleemosynary institutions of the State with leave to sit during recess; with power to subpena witnesses, to send for persons, to employ accountant and clerk and to report to the next legislature by bill or otherwise. This resolution being submitted for my approval, I would not be justified in affixing my name to it without some assurance that it is based on a truthful statement of facts.

"Its preamble declares that a proposition to transfer the business management of our State insane hospitals from the physicians in charge to the trustees has twice been defeated by the powerful opposition of those physicians and their friends and their pernicious activity. This statement is untrue in so far as it relates to the executive disapproval of the proposed investigation of the Warren hospital. I know it is untrue for reasons stated in my communication to the legislature on the subject of that resolution. In so far as the language of the resolution which I have quoted refers to the action of either branch of the general assembly in defeating any measure which has been before it I am bound to assume that it is untrue, and respect for a co-ordinate branch of the State government, if not for myself, would compel my disapproval of any preamble and resolution couched in such terms as the one herewith returned.

"The assumption in the resolution that the management of certain hospitals of this State is vested in their physicians and not in their boards of trustees is contrary to the law and the facts. Scarcely less mistaken is the declaration that the responsibility for the management of these institutions rests upon the legislature. On the contrary it is reposed in various boards of trustees, comprising many of the most intelligent, reputable, unselfish and responsible citizens of the State. They are subject to the constant visitation of the board of charities, expressly created for such purposes. Your appropriation committees have very recently visited them for the purpose of ascertaining whether they continue to be worthy objects of the State's bounty, and as far as I am informed they have seen no reason to withhold it, but have on the contrary recommended its continuation.

"I have no reason to believe, and I do not believe that any well-grounded public apprehension exists that these institutions are being mismanaged, and I know that all responsible charges against them filed with the executive have had prompt attention and thorough investigation. In view of these conditions, to subject all our hospitals, penitentiaries and reformatories to the visitation and inquiry proposed in this bill would be, in my judgment, a waste of the public money and a wholly useless proceeding for the gratification of a morbid sensationalism or personal vindictiveness. It would be also damaging to the discipline which should prevail at these institutions to make this invasion of their orderly management without excuse and without resulting benefits."

The senate heard the veto read and then postponed further consideration for the present. Of course the veto will be sustained.

### A HUGE WATER MONSTER.

### It Conceals Itself in the Waters of Cedar Bass Lake.

Cedar Bass lake is a beautiful spread of water, six miles long and one and a half miles wide, situated five miles southeast of here, and is one of the sportliest pleasure resorts in this State says a Knox (Ind.) special to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*.

In the summer of 1881 one August White, a farmer, while seining, caught an unwelcome marauder in his drag that immediately proceeded to tear a huge hole through the same and escaped without even allowing himself to be seen. Two years ago a rowboat was capsized off Cedar Point by being struck by something swimming very fast near the surface.

Last summer the little pleasure steamer City of Kokomo was pulled several feet by something becoming entangled in her anchor line. Yesterday morning Attorney Beeman, Auditor Knosman and Sheriff Vanderweele of this city, accompanied by Hon. George Scoville, the attorney who defended the murderer of President Garfield, went out for a fish. The lake abounds in speckled pickerel of enormous size, and Attorney Beeman concluded to try an extra large sized fluted spoon bait. Attached to the spoon was a heavy silk Florida line. Suddenly, as the boat rounded a bathing pier, there was a swish of the line through the water, and Beeman, thinking he had fastened a pickerel, let out about a thousand feet of line, and then proceeded to check his fish, but he did not stop him in the least.

The fish pulled out all the line and then started for deep water with the boat. The line was made fast and the fish gave them a free ride for a half an hour. Finally all became quiet. Then Beeman assisted by Knosman, began to pull in the prize. The fish came in sluggishly, showing no resistance until within 10 feet of the boat, when he suddenly rose to the surface, whirled around and darted off. As he turned around he struck the rear end of the boat with his tail, smashing the stern to a thousand pieces and precipitating Beeman and Knosman, who were standing in the rear of the boat, into the water.

Some fishermen in a boat near by rescued Beeman and Knosman, but Vanderweele and Scoville barely escaped with their lives, their boat sinking near shore in about 12 feet of water, and they swam to shore. They all agree that the animal is 12 feet long and 3 feet thick; its head is huge and pointed; its color is greenish black, and they say it is devoid of any visible fins. Bathing in the lake will be less popular this summer than heretofore.

### MISS LUDLOW MAY DIE.

### A Quack's Prescription For Facial Blemishes Stupefies Her.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—Miss Moran, a resident of Ludlow, just across the river, was displeased with facial blemishes, the result of an attack of smallpox. She consulted a physician of this city whose reputation is not the best. He prescribed a lotion and an internal medicine. After using the prescriptions two days Miss Moran fell into a profound sleep, from which she can be aroused only with the greatest effort and at long intervals. She cannot eat and is slowly starving. She has been in this condition 10 or 12 days, and her physicians believe she cannot recover.

WILL positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

# SEPTEMBER SESSION PLANS.

## Congress Will Be in Session For Only a Short Time.

### COMMITTEES WILL BE SET TO WORK.

### Between Then and December Big Bills Will Be Drawn.

### DISTRIBUTION OF SOME LOCAL OFFICES

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—In discussing the program of the coming extra session of congress leading members of the house say it is likely that some such arrangement will be carried out as was suggested for the extra session which at one time it appeared probable would be called immediately after the adjournment of the late congress in March. The program was then to have congress assemble, elect a speaker, form the important committees and take a recess till fall, allowing the committees to work during the summer on the tariff and other pressing matters and have bills in readiness to report to the house upon its reconvening. It is now thought probable that as the extra session in September the program will be something similar to this.

Present indications are that the election of a speaker will not give rise to a prolonged contest. It looks as if Judge Crisp would be re-elected without difficulty. If he is the changes in the committee assignments will not be numerous and will be made without delay. This done, there will be little or nothing that the house can do until the committees have formulated bills. The great majority of the members will be glad enough to get away from Washington again for a while, and there will be no reason why they should stay here. Attention will be centered on a few subjects, the tariff, the money question, pensions and appropriations, and the work of the session will have first to be blocked out by these committees. If the house continues to sit daily the members of these committees will be able to give less time to their work, while the other members will hang around without accomplishing anything. So it is regarded as likely that, as soon as the speaker is elected and announces his new committees, a recess of a month will be taken. The leaders favor this program, and there is little doubt the President will be glad to see it carried out. There is no question that the work of the session will be expedited by it.

Of the four presidential postmasters appointed in Pennsylvania to-day but one was in a congressional district represented by a Democrat. This one was at Freeland, Luzerne county, in Mr. Hines's district. George W. Fink, appointed postmaster at Irwin, Westmoreland county, was not backed by County Chairman Keenan, whose candidate was William Guffey, a brother of Colonel James M. Guffey. Mr. Guffey only became a resident of Irwin a few months ago. At Meyersdale, Somerset county, the candidate of the county chairman was Mr. Oates, who was also backed by General Coffroth, ex-member of congress. Mr. Oates was not appointed, the place being given to William H. Hay, who, like Mr. Fink, was indorsed by the State administration and seemed to Postmaster General Bissell to be the best man for the place.

### A Silver-Plated Dome.

Colorado has been building a handsome new State capitol and the finishing touches are now being put upon it. It has an imposing dome, and a suggestion recently started and widely and enthusiastically indorsed is to cover this dome with a heavy plating of silver, the metal for which the State is so famous, which is the greatest source of its wealth. "In the blaze of sunlight the dome would shed its white light for many miles," says a local paper, "typifying the State's grandeur with a peculiar fitness." It is probable that the suggestion will be carried out.

### The Stork Only Watches.

New York Sun.

A fish dealer in Brooklyn has a large glass tank filled with big fish in his window. A bird of the stork species stands perpetually on a bar thrown across the tank and watches the movement of the carp and eels with intense interest, but as he is loaded with small dead fish every morning he never tries to capture the living ones.

512 Dillwyn St, Phila, Pa.
E. Walz

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

CURES OTHERS, WILL CURE YOU.

Complete Manhood and how to attain it.

At last a medical work that tells the causes, describes the effects, points the remedy. This is scientifically the most valuable, artistically the most beautiful, medical book that has appeared for years; 96 pages, every page bearing a half-tone illustration in tints. Some of the subjects treated are Nervous Debility, Impotency, Sterility, Development, Varicocele, The Husband, Those intending Marriage, etc. Every Man who would know the Grand Truths, the Plain Facts, the Old Secrets and New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, who would atone for past follies and avoid future pitfalls, should write for this wonderful little book. It will be sent free, under seal, while the edition lasts. Address [illegible] Erie Medical Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

[illegible]

WE WANT AT ONCE

RELIABLE [illegible] $75 A MONTH SALARY AND [illegible] DAY EXPENSES [illegible] ELECTRIC CO., CINCINNATI, O.

[illegible]

# ROCHESTER LEARNS!

## THE CITY IS BECOMING HEALTHIER DAILY.

### Well-Known Men Speak—A Wholesome Lesson to Everyone.

Rochester (N. Y.) Daily Herald.

At Bower's hotel the other evening a statement was made by one of our well-known citizens that astonished those who heard it. It was in relation to his restoration to health, as he had suffered for months from a disease from which his physicians said he could not recover. But with the pluck and determination his friends knew him to possess, he took the matter in his own hands, sent out to the nearest druggist and bought two bottles of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, which started him upon the road to recovery, and that he is well and sound to-day you need but to look at him to believe.

I determined in my capacity as reporter of the press to look into this thing still further and found that hundreds of others in this city owed their recovery from sickness to Favorite Remedy.

Here is what some of the persons talked with said: Mr. E. D. W. Parsons, head bookkeeper in the large wholesale dry goods establishment of S. J. Arnold & Co.: "One day I was seized with a pain in the lower part of my back. Next came a stoppage of the urine and acute pain. I sought advice, and was told that my symptoms were those of stone in the bladder. I suffered beyond words to describe. None of the means taken produced any benefit until I began the use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Rondout, N. Y. Gradually the more serious symptoms began to yield. The pain ceased, the calculus or stone having been dissolved by the medicine. From this time my recovery was complete, and I feel that Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy saved my life."

Mr. S. J. Arnold, senior member of the wholesale dry goods firm of S. J. Arnold & Co., said: "I was troubled with blotches on my scalp and body; they itched terribly. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy was recommended, and four bottles completely cured me, and I cheerfully recommend it as a superior blood medicine."

Mr. C. E. Foxhall, editor of the monthly magazine *Progression*, said that he had proved the efficiency of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. "My trouble was a serious affection of the kidneys, and upon the suggestion of some friend I took Favorite Remedy and it completely removed the difficulty and I have not been troubled since."

Mr. Samuel Grady of 20 Caledonia avenue suffered from boils which came all over his body. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy was recommended and after using it but a short while the boils disappeared and he was well. "I tell you," said Mr. Grady, "there's nothing like it for persons suffering from impure or poisoned blood."

Mr. T. N. Arnold of 563 Plymouth avenue relates how since 1869 he suffered more or less with gravel and catarrh of the bladder. "Physicians gave me but little relief. Upon the advice of a neighbor of mine I began the use of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy and the result was marvelous. I feel that I am fully cured; in fact never felt better in my life, and shall never cease to recommend it to any of my friends who are in any way troubled as I was."

Mr. John Vanderslice, No. 1 Gregory street, was troubled with his kidneys and stomach. Doctors gave him no permanent relief, so he tried Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. It removed the cause and he has not been sick since.

Mr. Alonzo Wollard of 61 Thompson street said how he suffered from erysipelas and that two bottles of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy drove it entirely out of his blood and he has not been troubled with it since.

A dozen others related to me similar experience with Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. I asked one of our local physicians how it was that Favorite Remedy could cure such a variety of diseases, and he replied that all of these diseases and many others came from the same cause, excess of uric acid in the blood. Favorite Remedy dissolves the uric acid, purifying the blood and curing disease. I prescribe it altogether for rheumatism and dyspepsia. It has never failed yet when used according to directions. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy gives health and strength to the weak and suffering and has the indorsement of the best people of the community. It stands immeasurably superior to any blood, brain or nerve builder at the present day. It's a standard medicine at every drugstore.

# EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.

The publishers of THE WEEKLY POST have secured a number of the Columbian souvenir 50-cent coins, date of 1892. As these coins are already becoming scarce, and sell for a premium already, they will be very valuable as mementoes of the great Exposition and of the Columbian year.

These coins will be offered as premiums for THE WEEKLY POST. For every club of ten NEW subscribers, at 90 cents each, the getter up of the club will receive one of these coins.

We want 20,000 new readers for THE WEEKLY POST in 1893, and we will get them.

### FLURRY IN COINS.

### Big Premiums Offered For World's Fair Souvenir Coins Dated 1892.

From a Contemporary.

Coin collectors are on the run for the new World's Fair souvenir half dollar bearing the date of 1892. In Pittsburgh yesterday some sold at $2 apiece, a premium of $1 on the price fixed. In New York it is reported the same price is being asked, while in Chicago they are selling at from $1.25 to $1.50. There is a demand for about $550,000 of these pieces dated 1892, the remainder to bear the date of the present year, hence the premium for them among curiosity seekers.

# BUFFUM'S STORY.

## The Doctor Tells About How He Met and Was Wooed and Won by His Wife.

## WAS A CASE OF MARRIAGE OR DEATH

## She Used Ice Cream as Her Ammunition in Love's Battle.

## HE WAS COAXED TO THE ALTAR.

Dr. Frank C. Buffum arrived in this city yesterday morning from New York and spent most of the day in inquiring into his wife's doings here. He went to the office of W. D. Moore, the attorney, where he stayed for almost two hours in consultation. After the doctor had left the office Mr. Moore was asked if Buffum was going to leave the city immediately.

"No, sir. He is going to stay here until he finishes the business which he has on hand. He will not leave to-day."

"Will he bring a suit for divorce against his wife?"

"That is something I cannot answer. Whether he will or not I cannot say."

Dr. Buffum, before leaving New York, submitted to an interview in which he told the story of his troubles. "I might as well start at the beginning of this conspiracy," said he. "At first I thought that Mrs. Wetmore was in it alone, but since I have been here, I have been satisfied that there were several other persons associated with her, to entrap me into the marriage, and make me believe that the baby brought to Pittsburgh was my own. I had an ambition to make a mark in medicine when I came to this city in 1891 to take the post-graduate course, but I lost the opportunity when I met Mrs. Anna E. Wetmore.

AN ICE CREAM COURTSHIP.

"It is singular how I was led to go to her house. I was living at the Ashland hotel, and, finding that I could not study well there, looked over the newspapers to find a boarding house. I picked out several well-worded advertisements, and visited the houses, but did not find one that suited me. I spent a day in the search, and when I had given it up in disgust after looking at a house in Eighth avenue I started for the hotel through Twenty-third street. At No. 242 West Twenty-third street I saw a small sign indicating that there were furnished rooms to let, and I went in to look at the rooms, although I felt sure it was a waste of time. I met Mrs. Wetmore, who struck me as a very ordinary-looking woman, but found a room that suited me, and paid for it in advance.

"I took my meals in another place, and did not see Mrs. Wetmore more than twice in two months. The first advance she ever made was to knock at my door, and ask me whether I would not have a plate of ice cream with her. I was willing and she came into my room. She purposely, I believe, upset the ice cream in my lap, and this accident served to get us better acquainted. After that hardly a night passed that she did not come to my room with some little delicacy, and sit for an hour or more chatting. She is a splendid cook, and as I praised her work in that line she said that as a special favor she would permit me to sit at her table.

"I soon found out that she was a very interesting woman, had traveled extensively, and seemed to have a taste for literature. We used to go to the theater, to Coney Island and other places, and she always acted like a lady. She is an excellent conversationalist, has a sweet voice, and talks as though well educated.

MARRIAGE OR SUICIDE.

"After the end of the spring term I decided to take a trip to Europe, as I had worked hard and felt that the change would do me good. The first that I ever knew that she had more than a passing fancy for me was when I told her I was going away for the summer. She cried and said that the joy had gone out of her life. Then she startled me with a proposition to go with me as my sister. She said she would pay her own expenses if I would take her. I did not think it would be just the thing for her to go with me under false pretenses, and then she flared up and said I did not understand a woman's heart.

"She told me on the day I left that she loved me better than any one she had ever met, and gave me a lock of her hair. I returned to Mrs. Wetmore's house in the fall, and at the very first meeting she called me her long lost husband, and then cried because she had made such an awkward blunder. I cared for her, but did not love her. She did everything in her power to please me.

"Things ran along this way until she came to my room one night in November, threw her arms around my neck and exclaimed: 'Frankie, my darling, you must marry me.' I told her that I could not think of such a thing, as I had to finish my studies, and was not wealthy enough to support a wife as I would wish. Then she told me about her relationship to ex-Governor Peabody Wetmore of Rhode Island, and to Dr. Wetmore of this city. She said that she would take care of me and aid me to rise in my profession with her money. I refused to accept these terms, and then she put her arms around my neck and said:

"'Frankie, if you do not promise to marry me I will kill myself to-night. Tell me that I am to be your wife, even if you do not mean it.'

"She seemed so desperate that I told her I would marry her. She said next day that I was her husband in her eye, but I did not look at myself in that light. She kept me so busy listening to her tale of love that I could not study, and I was led, how I never could tell, to agree to marry her on December 31, 1891. I thought something would happen to prevent it. I could have gone away, but I will confess that I was so completely in her power that the thought of running away was painful. I am convinced now that she has wonderful hypnotic power. Otherwise I cannot explain how I came to do everything that she asked, contrary to my will and judgment.

COULDN'T BE FLUSTERED.

"She picked out New Jersey as the place in which we should get married. I seemed to be in a trance and did not have clear ideas about anything. We went to Elizabeth on the afternoon of December 31 to the house of the Rev. Dr. Tomlinson, at 1147 Mary street. She said she did not want to have her friends know anything about her marriage until after my graduation. So the affair was kept secret. I lived with her at 242 West Twenty-third street until April 1, 1892.

"Everything went smoothly for the first six months or so. I believed that the baby which she got from a baby farm and palmed off on me was really mine, and I was happier than ever. It was in January that my eyes were opened. She got tired of a humdrum domestic life and wanted me to take her traveling. I refused to break up my practice in Pittsburgh, so she feigned sick. I was completely taken in at the time and telegraphed to Dr. Wetmore in this city, who, she said, was her uncle, that his niece was sick. I showed her the telegram I got back from him, saying that he had no niece. She wasn't flustered a little bit. 'Oh! that's just uncle's way,' she said quite calmly; 'he hates to own up to the relationship between us, as my father and he were not on good terms. Why, I've got some letters from him in my possession now.'

"She showed me the letters, but they didn't satisfy me. They were typewritten and there was enough internal evidence in the use of misconstructed sentences, slang phrases, and epithets peculiar to the woman to show me that they had been written at her dictation. I told her that I didn't believe a word she said, and then, in presence of the neighbors, she began a tirade against me and mine the like of which I have never heard.

"I saw that I had made a mistake, and determined to find out who the woman really was whom I had married. I set an inquiry on foot, and the first blow came when I found out that the baby boy called James Peabody Wetmore Buffum was no child of mine.

"The baby, in spite of the fact that it is not mine, I mean to keep if the courts will allow me, as I think they will. My folks as well as myself are strongly attached to it. As for the woman, I would rather lie dead in my coffin than live another day with her. She has been unfaithful to me, as I have lately learned, during the time we lived together; and though I expect to be arrested when I return to Pittsburgh on the charges she is inventing against me, I expect to come out [illegible] in the end.

"She was welcomed at my father's house in Pittsburgh by my mother and treated like a daughter. Everything ran on smoothly at home until Mrs. Buffum suddenly began to act strangely. Then she made an accusation against me of a most diabolical nature. She says in her interview that I struck her, but I did not raise my finger to her then or at any other time. She reported the story outside the family, but it was so horrible that every one thought her crazy. This was in January last, and soon afterward she fell in a fit and lay in a trance, which I am now convinced was assumed. It is true that Dr. McClelland attended her, but it is not true that we tried to have her pronounced insane and sent to an asylum.

"Instead of having $3,000 and a lot of diamond rings when she joined me in Pittsburgh, she brought just $150 and two rings. I don't know what she did with the money or rings, but do know that I never received a dollar from her in my life and am not wearing her diamonds."

A NEW STEP PROBABLE.

Judge Fetterman, who is working for the Buffum family with Mr. Moore, said he did not know whether Dr. Buffum would bring a suit for divorce or not. It was said yesterday afternoon that the Buffums would take a new step in the case this morning, but the nature of it could not be learned.

Attorney McGary, who represents Dr. Buffum's wife, said yesterday afternoon that if the doctor came to this city he thought he would have him enter bail. The charges to be made against him were assault and battery, cruelty and wife-desertion. When informed that Buffum was in the city the attorney appeared to have become undecided about the matter, and said he did not know whether or not he would have the arrest made.

Mrs. Dr. Buffum came downtown yesterday afternoon and entered Attorney McGary's office about 3 o'clock. She stayed there with him for over an hour, when they came out and went up to Alderman Gripp's office, evidently for the purpose of making more informations. As the alderman was not in no business was transacted. Mrs. Buffum was seen immediately after coming out of Gripp's office and asked to tell what she was going to do.

"I am not ready to tell what I know yet," said she, with a smile, "for it is not time to do so, but you reporters just wait and you'll hear from me. I have not been keeping so quiet all along for nothing."

"One report gives you as having 17 husbands," it was suggested.

"Seventeen!" she exclaimed with a laugh. "Well, that is a good many isn't it? That is almost one a year." The meaning of this remark was rather dim, although it was probably intended for a joke about her age. "Pretty soon," continued she, "they will be giving me one a month. I must have been busy with 17."

SENT HER LOVE.

Mrs. Buffum said the newspapers did not publish things about the Buffum family which she claimed were facts as freely as they printed reports about her, and wanted to have it known that when the proper moment came she said she would divulge a number of startling things in regard to the case. "The newspapers have not printed one thing about me which is true," complained she. The last thing she said was "Give my love to Frank when you see him." Mrs. Buffum is stopping with a Mrs. Moore, but will not tell where that is, saying that she does not want any annoying publicity in regard to her whereabouts, or the lady who has befriended her.

Mrs. Buffum is thin and of average height. She has a pleasant face and is constantly smiling. Her cheeks are ruddy, but the great number of wrinkles in her face make the color unseemly. Her teeth, which are clear and even, are apparently false, while on her face are a number of blemishes, which may be natural, but the size of some of them belie this. Mrs. Buffum's facial make-up is one which is deceptive as to age. She may be only 35 and she may be 50. Her step is not particularly heavy, as some of the New York papers have said, nor is her right shoulder higher than the left. Her hands are not over the average size.

A Post reporter visited the Buffum homestead on Stanton avenue last evening to learn whether they had decided to sue for a divorce, after consulting their attorneys this afternoon. Dr. Frank Buffum was not to be seen, but his father said that they have not yet determined on what steps they will take.

The hearing before Alderman Anderson on the charges brought by Mrs. F. C. Buffum against J. C. and Eugene Buffum will undoubtedly be sensational, if it is held, as it is probable that the defendants will waive proceedings for court.

# A LIVELY MEETING.

## REV. STODDARD STIRS UP THE SHARPSBURG PEOPLE.

### He Compared the Christian and the Masonic Religions.

Rev. W. B. Stoddard, a Congregational minister of Washington, D. C., who also assists the National Christian Association in its work of overthrowing secret societies, made a sensational address Thursday at Wanner's hall, Sharpsburg. The meeting was almost broken up before it was half over by William Steel of 132 Washington avenue, Allegheny, who attempted to set the secret societies right before the audience.

The meeting was presided over by Rev. Mr. Martin of Etna, a Covenanter preacher. He announced to the 150 men and women present that Mr. Stoddard would talk on "The Comparison of Christian and Masonic Religion."

Mr. Stoddard started by saying he had been initiated in the Masonic order, but withdrew when he discovered its object and aims. He said the secret society was idolatrous, inasmuch as it set up a religion of its own, and worshiped a supreme being other than the Christian's God. It rejected the name of Christ from its form of prayers, and mutilated the scriptures by cutting out Christ's name whenever it occurs in order to withhold offense from the non-believers whom it gathers into its ranks. The Masonic and other secret institutions, he claimed, admitted to their membership drunkards, gamblers and almost any grade of immoral man. The Masonic funeral rites he scoffed at. To witness such unholy services filled his soul with indignation, he declared.

Mr. Stoddard dwelt considerably upon the initiatory ceremonies of the Masonic order. "It is barbarous," he said. "The candidate is stripped naked and blindfolded by way of preparation for the silly formalities which follow." A man in the audience asked was not George Washington a Mason. "Yes," replied Mr. Stoddard, "the father of our country did join the order, but he never attended but two meetings of his lodge in 30 years, and was anything but an ardent secret society member."

During Mr. Stoddard's address several men who belonged to secret societies left the hall. Mr. Steel was not one of them; he waited, he explained afterward, to call down a "fool." When Mr. Stoddard finished his speech Mr. Steel was on his feet in a twinkling.

"I would like to ask the speaker if he is a minister," he said. Mr. Stoddard replied that he was. "Then why don't you stick to preaching?" asked Mr. Steel. Half the audience clapped their hands, and a man in the back of the room cheered. This encouraged Mr. Steel, and he continued: "What is it your business whether I or this whole community belong to secret societies? You attend to your business and we'll attend to ours." The crowd cheered again. A voice said "That's good." Then an Odd Fellow yelled out: "Why not mention some of the good which secret societies do?" Mr. Stoddard asked that persons refrain from applause. The crowd cheered and jeered in his face, and he closed the meeting with a prayer which was interrupted by the audience leaving. After the meeting Mr. Steel was tendered an ovation on the street. He made an address in which he denounced Mr. Stoddard.

You hardly realize that it is medicine when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; they are very small; no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use.

# FRANKLIN SEATED.

## Another Bold Steal Consummated by the House Elections Committee.

## ACCEPTED BY A VOTE OF 111 TO 57.

## Unauthorized by Law and Unjustified by Precedent.

## RITER VOTED AGAINST IT.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, May 25.—One of the most flagrant outrages ever committed in the name of the Republican party was consummated in the house this afternoon in the seating of ex-Representative Franklin of Lancaster, who was squarely defeated by the man who is unseated to make room for him. Decent Republicans gagged at the dose, but with one exception they either turned away or gulped down the pill and mentally kicked themselves for their subserviency. Riter of Philadelphia had the courage of his convictions, while such men as Cessna were mute. They preferred to figure as dodgers. Democrats in the house are beginning to think they have no business here. Franklin was sworn in to-night, and doesn't seem to feel the contemptuous remarks that he cannot help hearing.

At the afternoon session Chairman Talbot of the elections committee called up the election case of Franklin vs Forrest. The report, which finds that Franklin was elected by two majority, and consequently unseats Forrest, was adopted by yeas 111, nays 57, a party vote with the exception that Mr. Riter, Republican, from Philadelphia, voted with the Democrats. Several Republicans remained silent when their names were called.

Previous to the adoption of the report the question was debated by the party leaders. Mr. Fow of Philadelphia (Dem.) held that there is no law permitting even a court to reject a vote that has been bought, and the committee did wrong in throwing out votes, even though it was testified that they had been cast by persons alleged to have been paid. The buyer and seller of a vote can be sent to jail, he claimed, but he challenged Mr. Talbot to produce the authority under which he threw out alleged purchased votes. The sentiment of the best Republicans in Lancaster, he said, is in favor of Forrest.

Mr. Skinner of Fulton (Democrat) presented a minority report in which it was charged that the committee unfairly accepted all sorts of testimony offered for Franklin, but rejected everything that might prove favorable to Forrest. Of the majority of two shown for Franklin, one vote was cast by a student; yet in the Taggart-Baker case student votes cast for the Democrat were rejected. As to the alleged purchase of votes, Mr. Skinner called attention to the judgeship fight at Lancaster, in which thousands of dollars were spent. Men whose votes were thrown out from Forrest's column as having been purchased, denied on their oath that they sold their votes. Mr. Cessna asked if any authority of law was produced before the committee for rejecting these votes.

Mr. Skinner—Not one word.

Mr. Cessna said he was sorry there was no minority report printed which might justify Republican members in voting for Forrest.

Chairman Talbot defended the report, and said the committee had been fair and impartial. He quoted article 8 section 8 of the constitution as authority for throwing out purchased votes.

Mr. Wherry (Dem.) claimed that unless a vote was challenged before it went into the box it could not be afterward challenged, and was legal even though proof of purchase was produced.

Mr. Forrest, the contestee, made a statement in which he claimed that the elections committee had acted in a partisan manner. In one precinct, he said, he offered to prove by the judge of election himself that whereas only 352 votes were cast 371 had been counted by a clerical error. Mr. Talbot declined to open the box unless fraud was alleged. The judge, Mr. Forrest said, was a Republican, and of course he wouldn't allege fraud where only an unintentional error had been committed. These 19 votes were allowed to stand for Franklin.

Mr. Niles (Republican) said the meaning of the constitution clearly was that when a man receives a bribe he is disqualified and has forfeited his right to vote, and any vote he casts should not be counted.

Mr. Wherry replied that since the adoption of the constitution there have been contests in every county; nevertheless not a single purchased vote has been thrown out in any contest by any court. The vote was then taken, resulting in the ejectment of Mr. Forrest and the seating of Mr. Franklin.

### SOME PLAIN WORDS.

#### The Governor Calls to Mind the State Constitution.

HARRISBURG, May 25.—[Special.]—As was anticipated, Governor Pattison to-night vetoed the bill to reimburse the several counties for one-half the net cost of the re-erection and reconstruction of county bridges which were swept away by the great floods of 1889 on the ground of unconstitutionality. He says in conclusion:

"It ought not to be necessary to repeatedly call the attention of the general assembly to these plain inhibitions of the fundamental law; and the executive should not be required to subject himself to misrepresentation and misunderstanding by the disapproval of measures which, though perhaps proceeding from a creditable and charitable impulse, are in direct violation of the constitution."

### INCREASE AGREED TO.

#### One Million Dollars Added to the School Appropriation.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, May 25.—An amendment to the general appropriation bill offered by Mr. Taggart of Montgomery, increasing the school allowance from $11,000,000 to $12,000,000 for two years, was discussed at length in the house to-night. Chairman Marshall of the appropriations committee said the estimated revenues would not stand such an increase. Mr. Boyer and Mr. Wherry warned the members that such an increase would endanger appropriations to private institutions. Nevertheless the amendment was agreed to—yeas 114, nays 46. The country members all voted for the increase and the city members against it.

#### No Appropriation For Roads.

HARRISBURG, May 25.—The house bill to enable taxpayers of townships and road districts to make contracts for the improvement of roads was passed finally by the senate. Representative Nesbit's road bill was reported to the senate from committee without the $1,000,000 which it contained and with an amendment providing for a county tax not exceeding one mill for the improvement of roads.

#### Two Contracts Awarded.

HARRISBURG, May 25.—[Special.]—Two National Guard contracts were awarded by Adjutant General Greenland to-day. John Wanamaker will furnish 8,000 pairs of shoes at $2 15 a pair, and Augustus Thomas & Co. of Philadelphia will get 59 cents each for 8,000 canteens.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

### TOO MUCH FOR HIM.

#### A Drummer Who Left the Salvation Army Meeting Unimproved.

St. Louis Republic.

"It isn't often that I go to a Salvation Army meeting," said a well-known commercial traveler to The Man About Town. "But I took in the meeting a few nights ago on Market street and became quite interested in the proceedings. It was an experience meeting and the drum major in charge called upon several present to relate their efforts to attain salvation, in job lots at reduced rates, always introducing them as: 'This is Brother Soandso, the reformed drunkard, who will tell you his experience in fighting the demon of drink. This brother had passed through a series of tribulations and was finally clutching the red-eyed dragon by the throat and was choking the life out of him at the rate of a mile a minute. While thinking over his awful struggle a thought had occurred to him as to the harmlessness of these monsters when their fangs were drawn. In other words, delirium tremens has no terrors for a man who does not drink. In the same way it had occurred to him that a religion that did not take hold with the teeth was of no earthly account. To make his impression clear he had composed a song which he proceeded to sing to the tune of 'Wait For the Wagon and We'll All Take a Ride,' the refrain of which was in these stirring words:

"'Toothless religion! Toothless religion!
Toothless religion will never take a holt.'

"Next was introduced a reformed gambler, then a reformed burglar, and so on through a list of reformed human beings who would form a choice collection in any dime museum. I was interested, and was enjoying the proceedings very much, when I was astonished to hear the leader introduce a broken-down looking specimen of humanity as a reformed drummer. This individual said he had passed through all the vicissitudes of life, and finally, in his extremity, became a drummer. His friends had given up all hope of ever reforming him until the Salvation Army came along and saved him. Well, when I heard this story I arose and sadly sauntered out into the night air, pondering over the possibilities of reforming a man who had reached the degradation of traveling for a millinery house. At present I see no hope."

# THE GOVERNOR SAYS NO.

## COMPULSORY EDUCATION BILL RETURNED WITH A VETO.

### Weakness of the Measure Tersely but Clearly Shown.

HARRISBURG, May 31.—Strictly in line with his action of two years ago, when he vetoed a measure of similar purpose, Governor Pattison to-day gave notice to the house of his disapproval of the Farr compulsory education bill.

The message is as follows:

I herewith return, without my approval, house bill No. 131, entitled "An act to provide for the attendance of children in the schools of this commonwealth." In vetoing what was known as the "compulsory education bill" of 1891, in my statement of objections filed June 16, 1891, I took occasion to say: "This legislation is the first step taken by our commonwealth in the direction of compulsory education. That feature of a common school system involves serious political, educational and social problems. They have not yet been definitely or satisfactorily solved by the experience of other States. In grappling with them, therefore, it is needful that sure ground should be occupied, in order that it may be successfully maintained. The State has provided with increasing liberality for the education of all the children of its citizens. While it has furnished the opportunity to all, it has imposed the obligation of attendance upon none. Free attendance upon free schools seems to most befit a free people. I am well aware of the necessity claimed to exist for compelling certain classes of the people to avail themselves of the opportunities offered them; but compulsory education is such an invasion upon existing systems in our commonwealth, that if it is to be inaugurated, it should be done under the most favorable circumstances. It will not avail to pass a law of uncertain character or so widely at variance with the popular sense of what is just that it shall be a dead letter on the statute books.

While it is true some of the more objectionable features of the act of 1891 do not appear in the present legislation, yet the purpose of it, as herein sought to be enforced, presents certain aspects which in my judgment will not meet with popular approval. Under the most favorable conditions this innovation upon our social and educational system is a very doubtful experiment. The subjection of homes and families to the espionage which it provides, the investiture of the secretary of the school board with the authority of prosecuting officer, the erection of every magistrate's office into a court, wherein parents and guardians may be arraigned for an offense against which their poverty is to be a competent plea, the imposition of a fine without any provision for its collection in case payment is refused, and the ambiguous provision that "satisfactory excuse" to comply with the requirements of this act shall acquit offenders under it—all tend to make the law highly objectionable if not utterly futile. I am by no means convinced that it is in accordance with the more enlightened sentiment of this commonwealth that a system of compulsory education should be established, nor has the experience of other commonwealths justified the expectation that compulsory education brings "healing on wings" for the ills of the body politic. Whenever such a system is to be engrafted upon the scheme of popular education in Pennsylvania it must be done with great caution and in a manner to make it effective and to give it a fair trial. The regulation and supervision of it are in no manner whatever related to the duties of the office of lieutenant governor and secretary of internal affairs, as established by the constitution, yet these functionaries are by this law made part of the supervisory board of education, charged with the duty of enforcing the new system.

Assessors are made census takers of the school children, and teachers are required to report children of whose whereabouts they can have no possible means of information. In many districts the number of those who are not in attendance upon the schools created and supported by the commonwealth will be very great. To compel the teacher to inquire into the cause of their absence from the public schools and to determine whether or not such cause is "satisfactory" to require the secretary of the school board to hear and determine their excuses before he shall proceed to make complaint before an alderman or justice of the peace, to have these magistrates in turn hear and sift the cases, and finally to refer them to the courts of quarter sessions, will establish a system at once so intricate, burdensome, elaborate and expensive that it will either break of its own weight or will be utterly neglected and ineffective. "Satisfactory cause" and "satisfactory excuse" are vague terms to be construed according to the caprice of district teachers and school board secretaries. One construction will prevail in one district and another in an adjoining township.

The whole school system will be demoralized, its expenses vastly increased, and in the end every heedless and irresponsible parent or guardian, for whose children the law may be intended to provide, will escape accountability to it upon the plea of poverty "or other satisfactory excuse." From such a condition of things nothing is to be hoped for the promotion of real educational work or for relief from illiteracy where it prevails to the public detriment. No substantial advantage to any class would ensue and much evil, strife, contention and oppression would be made possible under the terms of this proposed law.

[Signed.] R. E. PATTISON.

The veto was sustained, as was also the veto of a bill giving Mrs. Barbara Fleck of Tyrone a pension for the loss of a son who died in the national guard service.

#### To Prevent Bad Banking.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Controller Eckels will recommend to the next congress a measure limiting the loan of money of national banks to their officers and directors. The proposed measure will require a yea and nay vote by the national legislature when such loans are made. Mr. Eckels believes that the failure of the Columbian National bank of Indianapolis and the First National bank of Cedar Falls, Ia., was due to indiscriminate borrowing of their own money by officials of the banks.

# NOW FOR A TRIAL.

## The Appeal Against Dr. Briggs Entertained by the Assembly.

## VOTE NEARLY THREE TO ONE.

## Much Bitterness Displayed in the Running Debate.

## CHARGE AGAINST CHURCH PRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—By a vote of 409 to 145 the Presbyterian general assembly this afternoon decided to entertain the appeal in the case of Dr. Briggs, and the assembly will proceed with his trial to-morrow morning. The roll call on the resolution that the appeal be entertained began at 4:15 P. M. It was taken amid an almost painful silence, during which the defendant watched the progress of the vote by the tally kept by his friend, Prof. Brown. Moderator Craig yielded the chair to ex-Moderator Wm. C. Roberts and voted "Aye." When the clerk had finished the call of the synod of New York and Prof. Briggs found that his position in favor of sending the appeal to that synod had been approved by a majority of its commissioners outside of his own local presbytery, the commissioners from which did not vote, he seemed relieved and rose from his half leaning position over Prof. Brown to the upright pose he had maintained throughout the trying ordeal. Through the long hours of the morning Dr. Briggs sat almost motionless, following the words of the speakers with the utmost attention. There were many evidences of feeling, and several of the speakers took advantage of the opportunity presented by their position to arraign the defendant to shake their fingers sternly at him and otherwise to express their condemnation.

THE SPEECHES OF DELEGATES.

The assembly opened at 9 A. M. with a very large attendance. After the opening services Dr. K. B. Ketchum of New Jersey spoke in favor of sending the case of Prof. Briggs back to the synod, and said he would offer a resolution to that effect. He had not one particle of sympathy with his friend Dr. Briggs. He wanted it understood that he believed in the old-fashioned doctrine, the strict interpretation of the Bible, without rising above the mysteries in it. But he believed Dr. Briggs had certain rights which should be respected.

Elder Hinckley of Philadelphia said that the presbytery of New York had evaded the main issue. The trial should have been fair and square on the question of the soundness of Dr. Briggs's views, and not on side issues raised by himself. Mr. Hinckley proceeded to denounce the views held by Dr. Briggs.

Rev. Thomas C. Hall of Chicago made an earnest appeal in behalf of Dr. Briggs. He said that the continued prosecution of the defendant would breed rebellion in the hearts of those who sympathized with him. There was a peaceful way out of the difficulty and in the interests of harmony, and that was to send the case to the synod.

A CINCINNATI ATTACK.

Something of a sensation was created by the next speaker, Elder McDougall of Cincinnati, who made an attack on Dr. Briggs. He referred to certain remarks which the doctor had made in his own defense, and said that he had offered, if the case was sent back to the synod to waive a constitutional right. "No," said Dr. Briggs, interrupting.

"Ah, I thought so," said Mr. McDougall. "You will get the case back to the synod, and then you will insist upon all the constitutional rights that you can think of."

The elder continued in a bitter strain, and now and then a murmur of surprise swept over the assembly. Dr. Briggs asked for a moment in which to reply to a misrepresentation of himself, which he asserted Mr. McDougall had made. There were cries of "No, no."

"Dr. Briggs has a right to protection," said Dr. Duffield, the venerable professor of Princeton, "and if his words have been misrepresented he ought to be given an opportunity to explain them."

Even to this appeal there were loud cries of "No, no," but the moderator finally decided to give to Dr. Briggs one minute, when he explained that he had not offered to waive any constitutional rights before the synod, but had said that he would leave the settlement of those rights to the decision of the synod.

BITTER FEELING STIRRED UP.

The bitterness of spirit manifested in Mr. McDougall's remarks brought to the surface much of that subdued feeling which has been kept under cover for so long. There were half a dozen commissioners on their feet as soon as Dr. Briggs had made this explanation. They wanted to reply to his accuser. Dr. Fulton of Philadelphia was recognized, and he suggested that the speech which had just been heard would have sounded better on the question of conviction rather than upon a simple question as to whether this appeal should be entertained. As for the real question under consideration, he was personally sure that, although the assembly might have a majority in favor of trying the case here, public opinion was overwhelmingly against such a course.

Speeches against Dr. Briggs were made by Dr. Hays of Danville, Ky., Dr. Duffield of Princeton and Dr. W. C. Young of Danville, Ky., and in favor of Dr. Briggs by Dr. Herrick Johnson and Elder Thomas Kane of Chicago, Dr. McGaw of Toledo and Elder Cutcheon of Detroit. Elder Kane said: "If you want to put your hand upon the sore spot of this business, you will find it in the so-called religious press of the Presbyterian church." For this he was called to order, and promised not to offend again, having had his say.

Judge Purnell of Baltimore moved to remand the case to the New York synod. This was defeated. The question then recurring on the resolution of the judicial committee that the appeal be entertained, the ayes and noes were demanded and the roll call began. The result of the vote was announced as 409 to 145. The judicial committee was instructed to prepare a program, and the assembly decided to proceed with the trial to-morrow morning.

#### Good Thing He Didn't Know.

Baltimore Sun.

Many hard and unkind things have been said of Columbus since our memorial observances have commenced, but none of them, we believe, would have so appalled him as some of the poetic eulogies that have been fired at him during the last six months. If he had known that he was to call them forth, it is more than likely that he would have turned back and declined to discover us.

#### Rapid Hitching Up.

Thirty-five fire engine companies held a quick-hitching contest in San Francisco recently. A driver, with two horses under the harness, hooked up, mounted the seat, and pulled clear in six seconds. He then went to bed, turned out, dressed, ran down stairs, hitched, climbed in his seat, pulled clear, and rolled 46 feet 10 inches in 23½ seconds. With horses in their stalls, he hitched, was in his seat and clear in 13¾ seconds.

### MANY NEW POSTMASTERS.

#### Good Presidential Offices in Western Pennsylvania Filled.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Two Pittsburgh Democrats filed applications for positions at the treasury to-day. James R. Tracey wants to be appointed a special inspector of customs and Richard J. Horan an inspector of immigrants.

The president to-day appointed postmasters as follows: George M. Fink at Irwin, Pa., vice Benj. Steele resigned; Wm. F. Boyle at Freeland, Pa., vice Owen Fowler removed; E. A. Townsend at Apollo, Pa., vice D. D. P. Alexander, commission expired; Wm. H. Hay at Meyersdale, Pa., vice Wm. H. Zyffal, commission expired. Mr. Hay was backed by Mr. Harrity. His strongest opponent was County Chairman Johns, who was backed by ex-Congressman Coffroth. Mr. Johns was not a Cleveland man one year ago.

The following fourth-class postmasters were also appointed to-day: Josiah Widowson, Sr., at Rochester Mills, Indiana county, vice John S. Ross, resigned; Mrs. Eliza J. Weed at Weedville, Elk county, vice Abel Gresh, removed; Sarah Delmage at Chaffee, Elk county, vice Joseph M. Fair, resigned. Josiah Widdowson, Sr., appointed at Rochester Mills, Indiana county, is a Republican. He was indorsed by both parties.

The following fourth-class postmasters were appointed in Eastern Ohio: At Bartlet, Washington county, E. H. Williams; at Calais, Monroe county, Crumley F. Weber, in place of Andrew C. Armstrong, removed; at Centre Belpre, Washington county, H. M. Yates; at Watertown, Washington county, Alice J. Howell; at Dawes, Washington county, A. M. Ellis; at Duecher, Washington county, D. B. Duecher; at Lewisville, Monroe county, Charles E. Feleck in place of John D. Destler, removed; at Moss Run, Washington county, James W. Shreve. Mrs. Jane C. Moliopan was appointed postmaster at Belfont, Braxton county, W. Va., and W. L. Cammack at Dunn's, Mercer county, W. Va.

The President also announced the following appointments to-day: Wendell A. Anderson of Wisconsin, to be consul general at Montreal, Canada; John B. Riley of New York, to be consul general at Ottawa, Canada; Jacob Sleeper of Massachusetts, to be secretary of legation and consul general at Bogota, Colombia; Province McCormick of Virginia, to be an Indian inspector.

Secretary Carlisle had an extended conference with President Cleveland this evening, and as a result 10 or 12 collectors of internal revenue, a second comptroller and other appointments in the treasury service will be announced on Monday.

John L. Thomas of Missouri has been appointed assistant attorney general for the postoffice department, vice James N. Tyner, resigned.

### POSSIBILITIES OF SURGERY.

#### It May Be Idiots Can be Transformed Into Sensible Beings.

Boston Advertiser.

The advance in scientific knowledge is a wonderful thing and nothing in it is more wonderful than the development of modern brain surgery. A few years ago a rupture of a blood vessel in the membranes of the brain was sufficient to produce death, but the great surgeons of to-day have no fear of such a result. It is a simple matter of trephining the skull at the injured point, letting out the extravasated blood and, presto, consciousness returns and the patient lives. Does not this suggest infinite possibilities in the matter of mental improvement? Why cannot the skillful surgeon operate upon the skull in such a manner as to supply nature's defects? It is supposed that idiocy is the result of a lack of proportion between the brain and the skull. Consequently, if the skull can be sufficiently enlarged to prevent overcrowding of the brain, the difficulty is at once removed. Suppose that a man is deficient in any particular mental quality. Call in the phrenologist and the surgeon, hold a consultation, have a deft incision here, remove a strip of cranium there, and the lack is no longer existent.

When this subject is properly studied the ancient joke about the rich man who told his son's tutor, when he complained that the boy had "no capacity," to "buy him one" will lose its point, and the veriest idiot may find a capacity purchasable if he has money enough. It is even possible, is it not, that Dr. Johnson spoke more wisely than he knew when he remarked that it required a surgical operation to get a joke through a Scotchman's head, and was an unconscious prophet of the cerebral surgery of the future.

### WOMEN AND BUSINESS.

#### They Never Let Anything Interfere With Social Interests.

Kate Field's Washington.

The recent squabble among the lady managers at Chicago illustrates very prettily a fundamental difference between masculine and feminine character. In these days everyone—man or woman—has business interests and social interests; but while no man would for an instant let a social consideration stand in the way of what he regards as his more serious affairs, no woman will let a business advantage, however great, work to her social discomfiture. The lady managers have shown all the enthusiasm and executive ability of the cleverer sex in securing for the fair an adequate exhibit of what women can do. They are now adding to this a suggestive exhibit of what she can not do.

#### New Veteran Order.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Farnham Post, G. A. R., which has been disbanded by the council of administration, has resolved itself into a separate and independent organization. The name of the new association is to be the Noah L. Farnham Independent Veterans No. 1. All the old officers were re-elected and the veterans will now act untrammeled by the rules of the G. A. R.

#### Harrington Appeals to Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Prof. Harrington, chief of the weather bureau, against whom charges of mismanagement have been made, has asked the President to hear his defense. He says the report of Assistant Attorney General Olney is a malicious falsification of the testimony taken in the investigation.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

UNLIKE ANY OTHER FOR HOUSEHOLD USE.

Was originated and first prescribed by AN OLD FAMILY PHYSICIAN in 1810. Could a remedy without real merit have survived over eighty years?

SOOTHING, HEALING, PENETRATING

For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use.

[illegible] Six bottles, $2.00. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

# PROF. CHRISTY'S GOOD-BYE.

## Solid Truths For Connellsville Taxpayers.

## TOO MUCH INFERIOR HOME TALENT.

## Some Exceedingly Plain Talk to the Directors.

## THEIR SELFISH POLICY IS CONDEMNED

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., May 31.—The commencement exercises of the public schools were held Thursday in Newmyer's opera house, and there was a red-hot speech not down on the bills. J. S. Christy, principal of the schools, retires from his position, in which he has been a good deal hampered by some of the directors, and he took advantage of the opportunity to tell the people of Connellsville why their schools are not as good as they ought to be, and why he was prevented from making them as good as they should be. Prof. Christy spread himself in this style: In beginning his farewell speech he thanked the patrons for their support and co-operation during the three years he had had charge of the schools, and stated to them that it had been his aim to build up the schools, and to place them on a higher pinnacle of excellence than they had ever been before.

"But," said he, "this cannot be done so long as things are run as they are at present. I have no fault to find with the patrons generally, for they have treated me well; but I want to say that the one thing in your schools that is doing more to drag them down than anything else is the home talent that finds its way into them year after year. In a school of this kind there must be machine work, do the best you may, and if the persons who graduate in the school are put in as teachers the next year, with no knowledge of teaching, the schools get into a rut that is fatal to progress.

"If these schools have not progressed, it is due to the inferior home talent now teaching, and not to the principal alone. At the present time 12 of the 18 teachers are graduates of the school, nearly all of whom began without a day's experience in the art of teaching—put into the schools to murder the intellects of 40 children each in order to gain experience. Forty minds are better than one any time. I do not want to find fault with them; they did the best they could, but they don't know. What you want is a new element in your schools; new vigor, new life, new thought. It matters not if it comes from the North, East, South or West. Some of the teaching has made me blush. When I first came here I whipped some boys for playing truant, but when I learned the character of some of the teaching I thank my God I never whipped one afterward. I would play truant, too, if I had to endure it.

"What must be done is to elect a board of directors that can rise above the gratification of political revenge and the accomplishment of personal ends in the selection of teachers. You must get more brains into the board. You must get a board that will stand by the principal instead of placing all the obstacles possible in his way by prejudicing the people against him. In the matter of employing home talent the board is wholly responsible. So long as men run for the office of school director for the sole purpose of placing their sons and daughters and nieces and cousins in the school as teachers things will be no better. This has been the condition of things in the past."

The address of Prof. Christy brought forth storms of applause from every corner of the house, and a number of times he was interrupted by the stamping of feet and shouts of "That's good; go on." The matter was discussed on every hand, and even his enemies admitted that it was "more truth than poetry." He gave the directors a prominent position on the stage, and as he raked them over the coals some turned several different colors. One director, who has three daughters teaching in the schools, sat toward the front of the stage and endured it all.

### A GENTLE HINT.

#### The Judge Was Sorry the Lawyer Knew It All.

Detroit Free Press.

The attorney had made a motion for a new trial in a civil action and the judge looked it over carefully.

"Um," he said thoughtfully, "um, this sets forth that the verdict was unsupported by the evidence, was contrary to the evidence, was against the weight of the evidence, and that the evidence was insufficient to support the verdict as to any or all of the issues; because of errors of the justice in admitting and excluding evidence: errors of law in the instructions to the jury, improper conduct on the part of counsel for the caveator in addressing the jury, and in bills of exceptions."

"Yes, your honor," replied the attorney.

"And do you believe it?"

"Certainly I do."

"Well, well," and the judge grew sympathetic, "it's a pity that the judge, and attorneys, and officials, and jury, and witnesses in that court don't know as much as you do. It really is, because if they did it would save me a great deal of worry and bother. Wouldn't you like to have a job as court instructor or something of that sort?"

### FLEAS OR LICE.

#### Secretary Edge Thinks They Are a Foreign Importation.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, May 31.—S. E. Weber, a veterinary surgeon of Lancaster, called at the office of Secretary Edge of the State board of agriculture the other day, and requested to be permitted to make an investigation of the flea plague in that county. To-day he wired Mr. Edge that he had diagnosed the insect. Secretary Edge thinks the insect is what is known as the Hungarian flea or louse, which frequently appears at camps of Hungarian and Italian laborers, they having given trouble once along the Trenton cutoff, and again at Hamburg, Berks county. Colonel Edge doesn't think the fleas are the heralds of cholera, as suggested by Weber.

#### Napoleon at St. Helena.

The discovery in the shop of a dealer in antiques, in Paris, of the diary of Pierron, the maitre d'hotel of Napoleon at St. Helena, is announced. In this manuscript is recorded, month by month, from January, 1818, until May 5, 1821, when the exiled emperor died, all the household expenses of his establishment, including even his drugs.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

THE SHREWD FITZ NIX.

"Give me an heiress," Fitz Nix cried,
"To share my name, to be my bride."
"A lord at least I'm bound to wed,"
That charming maid, Miss Purse Proud, said.

They met, and suited each one quite
Was with the other, so did plight
Their vows of love. They courted each
The one the other with fair speech.

The golden autumn's tasseled corn
Was waving in the breeze of morn
When Fitz Nix and the fair Purse Proud
Before the chancel railing bowed.

And then the lovely presents came,
Most gorgeous plate with monogram;
And checks in figures five and six,
All payable to Nix Fitz Nix.

But, sad to tell, the wedded pair
Soon 'gan to pull each other's hair;
And courts of justice then were sought
To loose or cut the Gordian knot.

And when the winds of winter blew
A solemn judge pronounced them two;
The checks and all the gorgeous plate
*She* thought of when it was too late.

My Lord Fitz Nix with nice forethought
Converted all the wealth they got
To ready cash. In this sly way
*He* guarded 'gainst a rainy day.

He got her wealth; she got his name;
While she "got left," he rose to fame,
And goes about the country still
To marry silly girls at will.

JOHN M. ROTH.

PROSPECT, PA., May 24, 1893.

#### It Was Different With Him.

Detroit Free Press.

"Well!" snapped the woman as she opened the side door to discover a tramp standing in an attitude of deep humility.

"Please mum."

"Oh, I suppose you've got a sorrowful tale about your wife being sick in Buffalo, and you want money to reach her dying bedside!"

"No mum. Me sorrowful tale is that me wife is in good health and just around the corner, and what I want is money to get me out of the reach of her feet."

*An Open Letter to Women.*
Laurel Ave., San Francisco, May 18, 1892.

"Dear friend of women:

"When my baby was born five years ago, I got up in six days. Far too soon. Result: falling of the womb. Ever since I've been miserable.

"I tried everything: doctors, medicines, apparatus; but grew worse.

"I could hardly stand; and walking without support was impossible.

"At last I saw an advertisement of *Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound*, and decided to try it. The effect was astonishing. Since I took the first bottle my womb has not troubled me, and, thanks only to you, I am now well. Every suffering woman should know how reliable your compound is. It is a sure cure."—*Mrs. A. Detwiler.*

All druggists sell it. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. Co., LYNN, MASS. Liver Pills, 25 cents.

SULPHUR BITTERS

THE GREATEST BLOOD PURIFIER KNOWN.

This Great German Medicine is the CHEAPEST and best. 128 doses of Sulphur Bitters for $1.00, less than one cent a dose. It will cure the worst kind of skin disease, from a common pimple on the face to that awful disease, SCROFULA. In all cases of such stubborn, deep seated diseases, Sulphur Bitters is the best medicine to use. Don't wait until to-morrow, try a bottle TO-DAY.

Don't ever take BLUE PILLS, or mercury, they are deadly. Put your trust in Sulphur Bitters, the purest and best medicine ever made. Is your TONGUE COATED with a yellow, sticky substance? Is your breath foul and offensive? Your Stomach is OUT OF ORDER. Use Sulphur Bitters immediately. If you are sick, no matter what ails you, use Sulphur Bitters. Don't wait until you are unable to walk, or are flat on your back, but get some AT ONCE, it will cure you. Sulphur Bitters is THE INVALID'S FRIEND.

Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published.

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KIRK'S DUSKY DIAMOND TAR SOAP

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This PRECIOUS OINTMENT is the triumph of Scientific Medicine. Nothing has ever been produced to equal or compare with it as a CURATIVE and HEALING APPLICATION. It has been used over 40 years, and always affords relief and always gives satisfaction.

For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding; Fistula in Ano; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.

WITCH HAZEL OIL

For Burns, Scalds and Ulceration and Contraction from Burns. The relief is instant—the healing wonderful and unequaled.

For Boils, Hot Tumors, Ulcers, Fistulas, Old Sores, Itching Eruptions, Chafing or Scald Head. It is Infallible.

For Inflamed or Caked Breasts and Sore Nipples. It is invaluable.

Price, 50 Cents. Trial size, 25 Cents.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK

THE PILE OINTMENT

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL—Steamship Alaska sails from New York June 6; passengers can leave Pittsburgh the night before; splendid cabin and steerage accommodations at low rates. Max Schamberg & Co., 527 Smithfield st.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1893.

*Readers will confer a favor by sending us the addresses of persons or associations who might be interested in examining a sample copy of* The Weekly Post.

### EARNEST FOR REFORM.

Pension Commissioner Lochren a few days ago, in giving his views of the administration of his office, said in effect that, with the greatest affection for the old veterans, and well appreciating their merits and claims, he intended to stick to the laws. The laws would be his only guide in administering the office, and where they had been abused or cast aside he would give them new force and vitality. That is all that can be done by an executive officer in the way of reforming wrongs and extravagance. He is not responsible for the laws, but his one paramount duty is to see that they are lived up to.

That a great deal of the prodigality that has grown up in our pension system is due to the lax and political interpretation of the pension laws has long been known. It was not altogether the fault of the law-makers, but of the politicians working the pension office for all that there was in it, either for themselves individually or for their parties. It is so much easier and so much more popular to give other people's money away than to refuse. And so abuses and extravagance have been piled on each other until our pension outlay is the marvel of the world and threatens a bankrupt treasury or the imposition of new taxes.

A decision of the pension bureau on Saturday, concurred in by the highest legal authorities of the government, is the first striking indication the public has had of the Cleveland way of handling claims on the bounty of the government. The law is to be adhered to, and not stretched by executive officers to authorize the giving away of millions of dollars that some man or some party may be made more popular with the soldier element. This decision draws a sharp line between pensions of service origin, by reason of wounds received in battle or disease contracted while in the line of duty in the field, and pension claims for disabilities under the "pauper pension law" for disabilities that appeared long after the war. These last claims have been the harvest of the pension sharks. Hereafter the two classes of pensions will stand on an entirely different footing. For injuries received or disabilities incurred while in the line of duty, in actual service, there will be no question as to capacity to earn a support. But for disabilities not having a service origin the inability of the applicant to earn a support must be clearly made out, as well as the fact the disabilities are not the result of his own vicious habits. Under Raum and Tanner the two classes were put on an equality—the wounded and maimed soldier with the claimant who asked a pension for chronic diarrhea developed twenty years after the war ended. It was by pensions to this class, and not the money granted to deserving veterans, that the pension bill has been swollen so enormously. It is computed this decision will make a saving of between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000 a year. But that aside, it is right. It is under the law of 1890, vetoed by Cleveland and signed by Harrison, granting pensions for alleged disabilities developed long after the war, that nine-tenths of the fraudulent pension payments have been made. It should gratify old soldiers that this is to be stopped, and, as far as possible, the pension roll preserved as a roll of honor.

### LYNCH LAW—LEGAL HANGING.

The lynching of a murderer at Corunna, in Michigan, last week was one of peculiar atrocity. The murderer, when the mob attacked the jail, well knowing what was in store for him, cut his throat with a bit of glass secreted in his cell. But the lynchers were not to be altogether cheated of their vengeance, and what followed is related by a correspondent who was an eye-witness.

There was no sign of life when the rope was placed around Sullivan's neck, but the infuriated mob wanted satisfaction, and the dragging process began, which only ended when even the small boys of the place got too tired to haul the body about the streets of the city.

The disgraceful conduct of the mob when Sullivan was hanging was disgusting in the extreme. No fouler language ever passed the lips of human beings than the epithets that were shrieked out by the multitude, and they only desisted when their lung powers gave out. Another disgraceful feature was the dragging of the body through the streets, the younger vying to outdo their elders, who had stripped it of every vestige of wearing apparel. Even the authorities failed to protest, and they went after the remains when they were left in front of a saloon by boys who were fagged out and weary of their self-placed burden.

This is terrible, especially as it occurred in an old settled community, and in a State where the laws are enforced, and which boasts of its intelligence, churches and education. Following closely the murder by a life-sentence convict in the Michigan State prison, the reason of the fury of the mob is not hard to get at. The people had lost confidence in the protection of the laws. Homicidal crime was punished by no adequate remedy. Nearly forty years ago Michigan, in a spasm of ill-judged humanity, abolished capital punishment. It was thought a life sentence would meet all the requirements. The average penalty of convicted murderers in the State has been ten years' imprisonment. After the lapse of a few years, if the life-termer has outside friends or money, he has little trouble in securing commutation, as all recollection of the crime has vanished. The Corunna lynching, one of the most atrocious of which we have a record, was incited by this state of the criminal law. The convicted murderer in the State prison, under a life sentence, who treacherously poisoned one of his keepers to escape, created such an intense feeling as to the weakness of the law that the Corunna lynching, following the cruel murder of an estimable citizen and his wife, came about quite naturally.

The Michigan legislature, we believe, has restored the death penalty under the incitement of the penitentiary murder, but if it is halting the Corunna incident will end the delay. Only four States of the forty-four have ever abolished capital punishment, Maine and Rhode Island at the East and Michigan and Wisconsin at the West. The records of those States do not show that abolition has decreased the number of murders or made life imprisonment any more certain than the death penalty. Until some way is discovered by which a life term can be put beyond the reach of the pardoning power capital punishment is pretty sure to stand as the penalty of premeditated murder.

### FUTURE FINANCE POLICY.

It is asserted, but as a mere matter of speculation and without authority, that on condition of repealing the 10 per cent tax on State bank issues a majority of both houses of congress will consent to the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase bill. If provision is made for the undoubted security and prompt redemption on demand of the State issues, this might prove a very good arrangement. The tax on State banks will not be repealed unless there is ample security for the noteholder. There will be no difficulty in providing such security by requiring the deposit of State, county or municipal bonds as the basis of State bank issues. The total amount of such bonds now outstanding is reported by the census at about $3,000,000,000. They are of varying degrees of value, but for the most part are quoted at par or above. Here is an ample supply of securities for State issues, and the rest is a matter of regulation and detail, having above all other purposes the security of the noteholder.

There is no question the Sherman law should be got rid of, and at as early a day as possible. Figures prepared by the treasury department show that in the past year the treasury has issued in payment for silver bullion something more than $60,000,000 worth of coin certificates, and during the same period there has been presented at the treasury to be redeemed in gold coin nearly $45,000,000 of these coin certificates. The effect of this is that the United States for the past year has been buying depreciated silver bullion and paying for it in gold, the most of which finds its way to Europe. The gold in the treasury is below the line of prudence and safety, and if this process keeps on it will soon be at the line of danger. The issue of bonds to replenish the gold supply will be only a makeshift, as the gold so provided would be used in the purchase of silver bullion by the redemption of bullion certificates in gold. The only plan of safety is the repeal of the Sherman law.

### COMPULSION VETOED.

Governor Pattison has met the expectation of the intelligent and thoughtful friends of public education in this State by again vetoing the compulsory education bill. "Free attendance upon free schools seems most to befit a free people." That is the keynote of the governor's striking and able message. There was no general demand for this law. The sentiment that cropped out in favor of it was largely prompted by secret societies, whose thorough organization enabled them to make a showing of support for the bill by the people of different and scattered localities. It was very illusory, however. Those whose judgment and experience were entitled to the greatest weight either opposed the bill or disputed its expediency at this time. The experience of other States in the direction of compulsory education is not at all encouraging that we should attempt it in Pennsylvania; at least not at this time. If in the future it should be deemed advisable—for we do not consider the question a closed one—the most profound study, the ripest experience and the highest statesmanship should be brought into requisition in preparing a law to carry out the compulsory idea.

The bill vetoed by the governor was in reality a ridiculous makeshift. It purported to be a bill for compulsory education, but, as a matter of fact, when the framers of it came to apply the principle of compulsion they crawfished out of doing anything of the kind. This was pointed out in The Post's comments on the bill when it passed the legislature. Governor Pattison uses the same arguments in showing the absolute futility of the bill from the compulsory standpoint. The imposing of a fine without any provision for its collection in case payment is refused, and the provision that satisfactory excuses to somebody shall acquit offenders against the law, make the notion of compulsion ridiculously futile. The promoters of the bill talked of compulsion, and ran away from the logic of their fad. But while the compulsory feature was a nullity, other provisions of the bill tore the school system of the State to tatters; subjected homes and families to espionage; increased the number of officers and conferred on them novel powers, besides making truant officers of all the teachers of the State. As Governor Pattison sums up, under this most ridiculous and absurd bill "the whole school system of the State will be demoralized, its expense vastly increased, and in the end every heedless and irresponsible parent or guardian, for whose children the law may be intended to provide, will escape accountability to it upon the plea of poverty or other satisfactory excuse. From such a condition of things nothing is to be hoped for the promotion of real educational work or for relief from illiteracy where it prevails to the public detriment. No substantial advantage to any class would ensue, and more evil, strife, contention and oppression would be made possible under the terms of this proposed law."

The governor has done a great service to the cause of education in Pennsylvania by rejecting this bill. In reality it is nothing more than a cheap and tawdry bit of demagogism, evasive and cowardly in its professed compulsion, but still having the capacity to introduce needless and increased expense and inextricable confusion in the common school system.

### THE BALLOT REFORM LAW.

Assurances are given out that the house will be permitted to vote on the ballot reform law before the close of the session, and so meet the general expectations of the people of the State in the necessary amendment of the Baker law, with which the people are very well satisfied so far as it goes, but which requires certain modifications. We cannot tell how much reliance can be placed on these assurances. The Republican managers in Philadelphia and Allegheny county are very much dissatisfied with the secret ballot. To it they attribute their reverses at the February election, and they are apprehensive they will receive the same medicine at the November election this year. These politicians would of all things prefer that the law should be wiped out, or, failing that, become a dead letter by some such ingenious amendments as those proposed by Senator Flinn, which the senate at his instance put in the bill. The house committee has stricken them out, and as the bill now stands it is simple and direct, and will make the ballot reform law more effective than before. The house amendments provide a single system of marking the ballots by which the voter puts his cross-mark opposite the names of all candidates he desires to vote for. The old muddle about groups and group marks is eliminated. The voter simply marks the candidate he prefers for the designated office. Then the disability provision of the law is clearly defined, so that assistance is only allowed the illiterate and disabled. Senator Flinn's easy-going plan is to allow "assistance" to anyone who asks for it. That would give fresh opportunities and a certain legal sanction to the operations of the boss, the briber, or those who aim to put coercion on the voter. It would destroy the secrecy of the ballot. As a matter of fact it would make the reform law a cover to the very election iniquities it was designed to correct.

The amendments proposed by the house committee, and approved by the friends of ballot reform, strike out Senator Flinn's nice little arrangement, and make the law what the people of the commonwealth desire it shall be—that is, a plain, simple, direct and secret method of voting. We have no doubt the purpose is to defeat it by delay. It is now in a perilous position and at the mercy of the ring politicians. Their fear is all that restrains them. The bill should have gone to the governor the first month of the session.

### THE PULPIT AND THE FAIR.

Some of the clergy take violent, not to say crazy, views on the subject of the Sunday opening of the world's fair, and one of them in New York city last Sunday, not content with admonishing his hearers to stay away, argued the prospect was reasonably fair that an angered and revengeful Providence would send to Chicago a genuine Dakota blizzard to level the "white city" to the earth, and involve in one general smash exhibits, exhibitors and the palaces of art and industry. This was an extreme position and invited ridicule rather than anger. A more general movement is that of the churches and some of the religious societies to commit their members against visiting the fair should it be open on Sunday. Prodigious calculations are made of the number of people who will be influenced by an edict of this kind. A little quiet investigation will show that in and about Pittsburgh, and the same tendencies exist elsewhere, many people who are quoted as indorsing the boycott have no idea of participating in that particular crusade. They will not forego the opportunity to see such a wonderful world-exhibit merely because they cannot have their own way as to its conduct one day out of seven. They argue they "will not bite off their nose to spite their face," and if they go to Chicago they will not be compelled to visit the fair on Sunday. They do not refrain from patronizing railroads because they run Sunday trains, or newspapers because they issue Sunday papers.

Even in this matter of the boycott a more reasonable and sensible course is being marked out by many of the clergy, showing a reaction has set in. A leading Methodist preacher of Brooklyn, reviewing the boycott resolutions of a number of religious bodies, defines his position in this way:

> I do not think it wise to exhort my congregation from the pulpit to boycott the fair. Such action is foolish. I shall go there myself, and so will a number of my congregation, which is one of the largest in Brooklyn. Human nature is perverse, and should I insist on my people's staying away it would incite them all to go, and thus they would be disobeying an injunction of the church. I am not going to advocate the passing of any such injunction. It would do more harm than good, and it is decidedly lacking in common sense.

There is a great deal of sound sense in this. Pulpit dictation on questions about which there is a fair difference of opinion is very apt to react. A Canadian evangelist, who is creating a great stir in Boston, condemns the boycotting policy in the severest terms. He asks the ecclesiastical boycotters what they are doing about the steam and street cars at their own doors which keep their employes from church simply to put more money in the pockets of the owners. "In the name of God, my friends," said the evangelist, "as you hope to stand before the Great Tribunal of God, quit this sham. It is a farce. The world knows it and laughs at you."

What will be the outcome of the Sunday opening dispute will be known in a few days by the action of the federal courts in Chicago; but in advocating a boycott with such violence the radical clergy have made the breach wider than ever between them and the masses they profess such a desire to serve and bring within the fold of their ministrations.

## EDITORIAL MENTION.

Senator Vest of Missouri, who did not like the appointment of Mr. Eckels as controller of the currency, now says he is the right man in the right place. He has "horse sense." When asked by the senator what he proposed to do in the way of protecting the national banks, the controller said, "Double the number of examiners." Probably it is just as well not to have a banker, or one with banking sympathies, as controller.

The facts about the attendance at the world's fair last Sunday hardly warrant the jubilant tone of the Chicago press. It numbered altogether, according to the official report, 116,379 persons, of whom 40,000 entered on passes, leaving 76,379 paid admissions. In one respect, however, it was an undoubted success. The crowd was orderly and respectably dressed, and it was transported to and from the grounds without difficulty, because the people did not come and go together.

Ex-Secretary Foster's liabilities are now said to reach the respectable figure of a million. It would hardly have been creditable for him to have failed for a smaller sum. But what relation had the government's "uncertain and ambiguous" financial policy to do with this? Could he have borrowed money easier? Is it true an earlier failure was only staved off by his going into the treasury department? Should that department of the government be made a hospital for lame ducks?

A local court in Chicago, analagous to our court of common pleas, has decided that the world's fair shall remain open on Sunday, or at least that the directory has discretion in the matter. The point was made that the appropriation by congress constituted a contract, but congress, the court held, had violated it in reserving part of the appropriation. The court also held, on the moral side of the question, that Christianity was not part of the common law of the country, as this is a land of religious freedom. But there is nothing in the Sunday closing law that puts it on religious ground. That question is not properly up.

The pension case on which the recent far-reaching decision of the law officers of the interior department was based was a typical one of thousands of allowed claims. The applicant was troubled with a "slight deafness" which he traced back to a "sunstroke," which he said he had received at Raleigh, N. C., twenty-five years before. It did not send him to the hospital for a single day. Nevertheless he was allowed the highest rate of pension that could be allowed to one who was disabled from earning his living by manual labor. The soldier was in the service less than a year. He got a larger pension than many a scarred veteran who served through the war.

It is a proper exercise of legislative power to pass a bill fixing definite salaries for the State officers, but the provision that all fees should be paid into the State treasury should have been retained. To increase their salaries and allow them the same fees they have been receiving under the old fee system is not exactly the kind of reform the people were looking for. The salaries should be fixed at an adequate and even liberal figure, and the unknown but large perquisites in the way of fees cut off. Wherein is the advantage of increasing the salaries and retaining the fee system? Except as to the school superintendent the salaries and fees heretofore paid were generally deemed satisfactory.

Governor Tillman's figures of the business he expects to do in South Carolina in running State "dispensaries" for the sale of liquor are interesting. He looks to selling from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 gallons a year at a profit of at least $1 per gallon. On this he figures out a net profit to the State of from $700,000 to $1,000,000 per annum. The expenditures of the State government are only a little over a million of dollars, the greater part raised by a State tax of 60 cents on the $100. If the governor's expectations are fulfilled the South Carolina policy will very likely be adopted by other Southern States, and possibly by some Northern. A special State constabulary to enforce the law is part of the program.

The Briggs trial has been concluded in the Presbyterian general assembly with the anticipated result. The professor has been convicted of the heresy charges on which he was acquitted by the lower ecclesiastical court. He spoke seven hours in vindication of his views, and although he is by no means an orator the wealth of scholarship and earnestness he displayed won the respect of a body strongly against him. He is convicted of teaching two doctrines in violation of the standards of the Presbyterian faith. The first is that the bible is not free from error, and the second, sanctification after death, is supposed to be closely related to the Catholic purgatorial doctrine. What will follow this, the greatest ecclesiastical trial for many years, there are diverse views. In other churches besides the Presbyterian there are many able teachers of theology who hold the same views as Prof. Briggs, and it would not be a surprise if a more liberal church, Presbyterian or Congregational in most respects, would be the result. As matters stand, the conservatives in religion hold the vantage ground. There has been a deep-seated feeling that if an inch was yielded an ell would be demanded, until orthodoxy found itself landed in the lap of Ingersollism.

## THE SPECTATORIUM FAILS.

### One World's Fair Enterprise Goes Down—Ashley Mears Has an Interview With Eckels.

Chicago, May 31.—A receiver was appointed to-day for the Spectatorium company by Judge Tuley on application of the director general of the enterprise. The judge in naming a receiver acquitted Steele Mackaye of any responsibility for the necessity of such action. The company was organized to erect the big steel staff building that stands unfinished just north of the world's fair grounds. It was to be used for the presentation of a spectacle entitled, "The World Finder." The company owes $316,000 and its tangible assets are $50,000.

Samuel J. Barker, wholesale lumber dealer, confessed judgment for $50,352 to-day in favor of the Union National bank of Chicago. The firm of A. H. Caryl & Co., of which Mr. Barker is a partner, also confessed judgment in favor of the bank for $20,019.

Washington, May 31.—E. Ashley Mears, the North Dakota banker, whose banks were closed on Monday by Comptroller Eckels, arrived from New York yesterday, and this morning had an interview with Comptroller Eckels. It was far from satisfactory to Mr. Mears. At times it was quite animated, and Mr. Mears left with the statement ringing in his ears that the comptroller would never issue a charter to a bank with which Mr. Mears was connected.

Comptroller Eckels says this is just the beginning of a general sifting of national banks, and when he finds that bank officials are carrying along national banks simply as a means or blind for private speculation he intends to close them up in the interest of the depositors, who in the end are sure to be the only sufferers.

London, May 31.—The failure was announced this morning of Frederick Woodall & Co., general brokers, whose offices are at No. 1 Cushion court, old Broad street. The house was a long-established one, and its failure has caused the general uneasiness to increase. It is feared that other failures will follow.

Beebe, Ark., May 31.—The White county bank of Beebe, a private concern instituted by George D. Foster, is in the hands of a receiver. Many depositors, mostly poor men, suffer losses from $10 to $50. Memphis and St. Louis banks were caught for small amounts.

### MORE FOURTH CLASSERS.

#### Postmasters Named For Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

Washington, May 31.—Fourth-class postmasters were appointed to-day in Pennsylvania as follows:

C. L. Colgrove of Brink Hill, Bradford county, to succeed W. B. Campbell, resigned. A. S. Martin of Canoe Ridge, Indiana county, to succeed S. B. Smith, resigned. L. J. W. Ormsby of Hill, Mercer county, to succeed D. V. Zohniser, removed. J. H. Williams, Jackson Center, Mercer county, to succeed L. W. Donaldson, resigned. Taylor McCummings, Little Brittain, Lancaster county, to succeed W. F. Paxson, dead. C. V. Ross, New Vernon, Mercer county, to succeed J. N. McCutcheon, removed. J. P. Harrison, Vrooman, Crawford county, to succeed W. J. Kerr, resigned.

West Virginia—James Miller at Halleck, Monongalia county, vice C. H. Duncan, removed.

Ohio—J. M. Soudels at Post Boy, Tuscarawas county; W. E. Tomlinson, at Greensburg, Trumbull county, vice William Horton, resigned; D. S. McElrath, at Hartford, vice L. A. Clark, resigned.

### GROVER'S SUMMER HOME.

#### Expected to Spend the Hot Months at Deer Park.

Parkersburg, W. Va., May 31.—Some weeks since it was announced that President Cleveland had decided to spend the summer at Deer Park, occupying the same cottage he did during his honeymoon. Superintendent DeShields of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad hotel service is authority for the statement that Secretaries Gresham and Carlisle have also engaged quarters at this resort, and a gentleman coming in from Washington last night states that Secretary Lamont and Postmaster General Bissell have arranged to locate at the same place. This would look as though it was a settled fact that Deer Park will be the summer capital.

### WHOLESALE SHOOTING.

Uniontown, May 31.—As the excursion boat Mason landed at Greensboro last evening from Morgantown, Ben Downey of Mapletown, who had trouble on the boat, was put ashore. He immediately began firing into the crowd on the boat and wounded five men, some of them severely. Dr. J. F. Williams and Harry Roberts received severe wounds in the legs. Ed. Ewing of Greensboro was bit on the arm. Mr. Axton of Brownsville received a bullet in the thigh, and an unknown man one in leg. After a hard struggle Downey was landed in the lockup. A warrant was sworn out by the officers of the boat for felonious shooting and Downey was taken to jail to-day.

### AN UNEXPECTED VISITOR.

#### Absconder MacFarlane Suddenly Turns Up in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, May 31.—John J. MacFarlane, ex-president of the Bankrupt Insurance Company of America and a director in the Broken Bank of America, who fled to Brazil when the crookedness of the two concerns was exposed, returned to-day and surrendered himself to U. S. Marshal Brooks. He will have a hearing to-morrow before United States Commissioner Bell. MacFarlane was also a State senator.

#### McDonald Is Dissatisfied.

Columbus, May 31.—[Special]—The investigation of State Factory Inspector McDonald has been again postponed, this time to Friday, at the request of McDonald, who claimed that the character of the investigation had been changed by widening its scope without due notice to him. It is reported McDonald is greatly dissatisfied with the attitude of the committee, and feeling certain the governor will remove him anyhow, is thinking of withdrawing from the investigation and letting the governor do what he pleases.

#### It Was a Forged Sermon.

Philadelphia, May 31.—Archbishop Ryan declares that an extract from an alleged recent sermon of his published in the *Rocky Mountain American* of Denver is an old forgery which he has been correcting for nearly 30 years. He states that he never spoke, wrote or thought what is attributed to him about the persecution of heretics in this extract.

When Traveling.

Whether on pleasure bent or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectively on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cents and $1 bottles by all leading druggists.

## A REPUBLIC'S GRATITUDE.

### Graves of Soldiers Decked All Over the Land.

### THE CELEBRATION AT GRANT'S TOMB.

### Ex-Governor Foraker of Ohio Made the Address.

### MEMORIAL SERVICES AT VARIOUS PLACES

New York, May 30.—In the parade here to-day were the sailors and marines of the white squadron and the Italian warship and the Spanish warship Infanta Isabella. The Spanish and Italian sailors were fully armed and equipped. There were about 300 men from the Italian ships and about 200 from the Spanish ships and about 600 from the white squadron. The Noah L. Farnham Union Veteran Association No. 1, recently expelled from the G. A. R., had an independent parade from New York to Woodlawn cemetery to decorate the graves of former members.

Special services were held at President Grant's tomb. Ex-Governor Foraker of Ohio, made an address. He said the great services of General Grant could be best appreciated by an attempt to understand the results if Grant had surrendered to Lee instead of Lee to Grant. The constitution adopted by the thirteen original States, said the speaker, was a compromise between the slavery of the South and the freedom of the North. As slavery gradually lost ground the sagacious leaders of the South foresaw that it was only a question of time when it could no longer control the government. The doctrine of secession means that they would remain in the Union so long as they could control it, and when they could no longer rule, they would ruin.

A salute of 21 guns was fired by the United States warship Miantonomoh, which was lying in the North river near the tomb.

### IN THE NATIONAL CEMETERY.

#### Honors For the 14,000 Dead Who Rest at Washington.

Washington, May 30.—Decoration day was generally observed here. Elaborate exercises occurred at the national cemetery at Arlington, where 14,000 soldiers sleep. An immense audience gathered in the amphitheater where a program of music and addresses was gone through with. The orator of the day was Hon. W. E. Simonds.

At the soldiers home cemetery the veterans took a prominent part. The music was by the Fourth artillery band and the oration by Hon. Benjamin Butterworth of Ohio. At the congressional cemetery Rev. Geo. L. Spinning, D. D., of New York delivered the oration.

President Cleveland came into town from his suburban home just before 11 o'clock and his carriage was halted a few moments in order to allow the rear of the Grand Army procession to pass on its way to Arlington. The President spent the afternoon quietly at the White House seeing no one but Secretary Lamont.

### IN LAWRENCE COUNTY.

#### The Graves of the Roundheads Were Not Forgotten.

New Castle, Pa., May 30.—Memorial day was appropriately observed in New Castle and elsewhere in Lawrence county. The services of the day here were directed by Post 100, G. A. R. The procession moved at 3 o'clock in the afternoon in the following order: City police force, Excelsior band, G. A. R. drum corps, Oscar L. Jackson camp, Sons of Veterans; three councils of the Jr. O. U. A. M., Post 100, encampment No. 9, U. V. L.; citizens in carriages and on foot. At the cemetery Rev. Dr. I. A. Thayer led in prayer and Rev. C. W. Foulks delivered the annual oration. There were no night services. In Lawrence county Colonel Oscar L. Jackson spoke at New Bedford, Robert K. Aiken, Esq., of this city, at Portersville and S. L. McCracken at Beaver Valley. The day was fine and fully 10,000 people viewed the parade. There are 199 soldiers interred in Greenwood cemetery, six in St. Mary's and four in the old Covenanter cemetery.

### THE SHARON PROGRAM.

#### Lots of Speech-Making One of the Features of the Day.

Sharon, Pa., May 30.—Decoration day was observed here to-day with imposing ceremonies under the direction of Sharon post, G. A. R. The procession to Oakland cemetery at 1:30 was headed by the Occidental band, followed by Company G of the Fifteenth regiment, a delegation of young girls in white, the Hall institute cadets, Occidental Council 534, Jr. O. U. A. M., the Sharon schools and Sharon post of the G. A. R. The address at the cemetery was made by James P. Whitla, Esq. Memorial services were held this evening at U. V. L. hall, and addresses were made by T. J. Marshall, W. E. Van-Orsdell, Rev. J. P. Ross and others. A musical and literary entertainment was another feature to-night, with a military flag drill by 22 young ladies, and addresses by Rev. Warren L. A. Burrell and Prof. Canon.

### WELL DONE AT BEAVER FALLS.

#### Charles F. McKenna Delivered the Address of the Day.

Beaver Falls, Pa., May 30.—Decoration day was better observed here to-day than ever before. At an early hour squads from Post 164 of the G. A. R. visited the different cemeteries. The procession was formed at 9 o'clock as follows: Cadet drum corps of 45 pieces, the Uniformed Rank Knights of Pythias, the O. U. A. M. and Jr. O. U. A. M., the school children, fire department, Union Veteran legion and G. A. R. Post 164. After parading the city the procession assembled at the Sixth avenue theater, where Charles F. McKenna, Esq., of Pittsburgh, delivered an eloquent address.

#### School Children Participated.

Brookville, Pa., May 30.—Memorial day was more generally observed to-day than for a number of years past. The Grand Army had charge of the ceremonies, and was joined in the observance by the Union Veteran legion, the O. U. A. M., Patriotic Sons of America, Woman's Relief corps, and children of the public schools. C. C. Van Scoter, Esq., delivered an oration in the cemetery. A choir of young ladies and gentlemen of the high school furnished the music.

#### No Oration at Erie.

Erie, Pa., May 30.—A perfect day, with gently cooling breezes, greeted the Grand Army to-day. Nicholas Leuschen marshaled the thousands of Grand army men, militia and civic societies. School children sang at the cemetery, and there was no oration.

#### Mercer Filled With People.

Mercer, Pa., May 30.—For the memorial services here to-day the weather was beautiful and the town filled with people. The procession started from the courthouse, headed by the Citizens band, and marched to the cemetery, where the graves were covered with flowers. After the services at the cemetery many who had participated in the ceremonies assembled in the opera house, where they listened to an address by W. J. Whiddon, the orator of the day.

#### At Greenville.

Greenville, Pa., May 30.—The Memorial day exercises here were participated in by a large number of people. Rev. Dr. Schick delivered the oration at 1 p. m. in the opera house, after which the procession, headed by the Independent band and John C. Dickey post of the G. A. R., marched to the town cemetery. Various societies participated in the parade. The other cemeteries were visited by details.

#### Ceremonies at Kittanning.

Kittanning, Pa., May 30.—The Memorial day ceremonies here were largely attended. The parade was made up of the members of the G. A. R. post and five companies, who marched to the cemeteries, where the graves of dead comrades were decorated. The people then gathered in the court house, where a most impressive address was delivered by Judge John M. Green of Butler, Pa.

#### In the Mountain Town.

Ebensburg, Pa., May 30.—Decoration day in this place was celebrated by one of the largest crowds ever in town. The veterans and numerous societies formed a parade and marched to the courthouse, where they were addressed by Alvin Evans, Esq., and State Geologist Harvey of Scalp Level. A camp fire was held to-night and an address made by Congressman Hicks of Altoona.

#### In Blair's Capital.

Hollidaysburg, Pa., May 30.—Memorial day was commemorated here by a parade of military and civic organizations. The orations, under the auspices of Murray post No. 39 of the G. A. R., were delivered by Dr. A. S. Enfield of Bedford and Martin Bell, Esq., of Hollidaysburg. Sixty-five young ladies held a patriotic entertainment.

### HE ISN'T A MURDERER.

#### The Man Pierson Thought He Killed is Alive.

Special to The Pittsburgh Post.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., May 31.—Some light has been thrown on the case of the man Pierson who attempted to commit suicide by jumping in the Youghiogheny river near Connellsville last Sunday. Up to February 26, 1892, Edward Pierson boarded with his brother-in-law, William Rutledge of Miners Mills this county. The two men were fast friends, but on February 26 they quarreled. Pierson dealt his brother-in-law a terrific blow on the head with a pick handle and Rutledge sank to the ground in an unconscious condition. A drug clerk was called in and made an examination of the wound. He said the skull was fractured and the man would die. When Pierson heard this he fled.

Rutledge was taken to his home and a physician called, who said the skull was not fractured. The affair, however, was kept quiet, and the authorities were not asked to make any arrests. In consequence when the police of Connellsville made inquiries here last Sunday night the authorities were unable to throw any light on the subject, because there was no record of the matter. The Rutledges told the whole story to Mayor Nichols last night. They say Pierson was undoubtedly laboring under the impression that he had killed Rutledge, and has been wandering around ever since, until he was caught trying to commit suicide Sunday.

### VELVETS FOR MEN.

#### They Would Make an Agreeable Change in Their Costume.

A friend writes to the *Lady's Pictorial* as follows: "I fully agree with you that men would not look well arrayed in silks and satins. But that is no reason why they should be limited to inartistic, lugubrious black; and velvet, which does not look effeminate, might 'come in' for evening dress, with the option of cloth for those whose taste or purse would prefer it, and the costume—abolishing, of course, the frightful trousers of our day—could be built on no better model than the admirably becoming one worn by *David Garrick* at the dinner party.

"It is curious that in an age when women's fashions vary so quickly a masculine mode, which we must admit to be one of the ugliest ever invented, should appear almost immutable; and if hostesses could but realize how different their rooms would look with men in rich-colored suits, an occassional black one forming a relief just as it does among women, I am sure that they would use every possible influence to procure a reform."

### A BUCKEYE ROMANCE.

#### News of a Coming Wedding Brings a Tardy Lover to Time.

Steubenville, O., May 31.—Miss Maggie S. Thompson of East Springfield was courted by John D. Shull of the same place for six years and then she objected to further dalliance. Shull, however, was afraid to make the venture until he had more money, and went West to catch on to a fortune, telling Maggie that if in the meantime she met any other young man whom she could love they would call the engagement off. This happened over a year ago. The young lady took him at his word and two weeks ago cards were issued for her marriage with Matthew J. Thompson of Buena Vista, Allegheny county, Pa., but this fact reaching the ears of her former lover in Chicago, he took the first train home, interviewed the lady and renewed his suit with such ardor that she was induced to reconsider and they were married yesterday. They left for their bridal tour last night, having previously sent a messenger to Buena Vista to return the engagement ring to her unlucky namesake.

#### Collins Got His Surety.

It is stated that Harry Collins of McKeesport has secured the sureties needed to keep him out of jail, several parties at Boston making up the bail. Mrs. Collins left her hotel yesterday morning. Their trunks were not moved. Yesterday officers appeared at the hotel with a summons for Mrs. Collins, or Mrs. House, in a civil suit instituted by the McKeesport Gas Company, which has a claim against Mrs. House for furnishing a car of coke for the Challenge brick works. The officer could not find her.

#### And For Other Purposes.

Harrisburg, May 31.—[Special.]—General D. H. Hastings, B. J. Heywood, State Chairman Reeder, C. L. Magee, David Martin and a score of lesser lights are here for the ringing down of the curtain.

#### A Royal Linguist.

Of King Mithridates of Pontus historians say that he spoke 22 languages, and knew by name each one of his 80,000 soldiers. Cyrus, the Persian king, and Julius Cæsar were also familiar with the names of every soldier in their vast armies.

## TREASURY GOLD VERY LOW.

### Shipments This Week Will Reduce It Heavily.

### MUCH OF IT ENGAGED TO GO OUT.

### Low Water Mark of Specie Payment Times Reached.

### TREASURY OFFICIALS STILL CONFIDENT

Washington, May 29.—Since January 1 $60,000,000 in gold have been exported to Europe, and the export movement instead of having abated seems to have received a fresh impetus. Most of this gold was taken from the United States treasury, and practically all that is now being exported comes from the same source. In that time the treasury has sustained a net loss of $25,354,243, the net total gold in the treasury on January 1 having been $12[illegible]-266,662, while to-day it is only $95,912,41[illegible].

The gold holdings within the five months of this year have at times fluctuated, but since May 1 the gold has been nearly always below the limit of the reserve of $100,000,000. It is to-day invaded to the extent of more than $4,000,000, and advices received from New York show that with the gold engaged for shipment on Tuesday and Wednesday, $3,200,000, the total net gold remaining in the treasury will be about $93,000,000, the lowest figure reached since the resumption of specie payments. In addition to this large engagement there are reports current here from sources usually reliable that more gold will go out next Saturday, sufficient, it is said, to reduce the gold holdings to $90,000,000.

Despite these heavy shipments, treasury officials express the greatest confidence in the ability of the treasury to restore the gold balance. They point to the fact that there is a gradual and healthy inflow of gold from natural causes to the treasury, which is only temporarily checked by the large amounts taken for export. A cessation of gold exports in large amounts is looked for by July 1, as it is understood the Austrian demand is well nigh supplied.

A peculiar and encouraging feature of the decrease of gold is that a corresponding increase is shown in the net treasury balance. That balance to-day is $25,397,-893, or nearly $1,000,000 greater than it was on March 7, when Secretary Carlisle took charge of the treasury. Of this money $11,340,000 is in subsidiary coin and $11,650,000 in national bank depositories. Both of these items are slightly in excess of what they were on March 7.

New York, May 29.—Arrangements have been made to ship $2,500,000 gold by the mid week steamers in addition to the $1,000,000 already engaged for the Aller sailing to-morrow.

#### Will Take 50 Per Cent From Foster.

Cleveland, May 30.—A meeting of the creditors of ex-Governor Foster at Fostoria to-night agreed to accept 50 cents on the dollar in payment of claims, leaving it entirely with Mr. Foster whether he should pay more if he became able to do so. A statement from the ex-governor was read that he could pay 50 per cent of his debts soon, and that he wanted to pay in full.

#### Quiet at Washington.

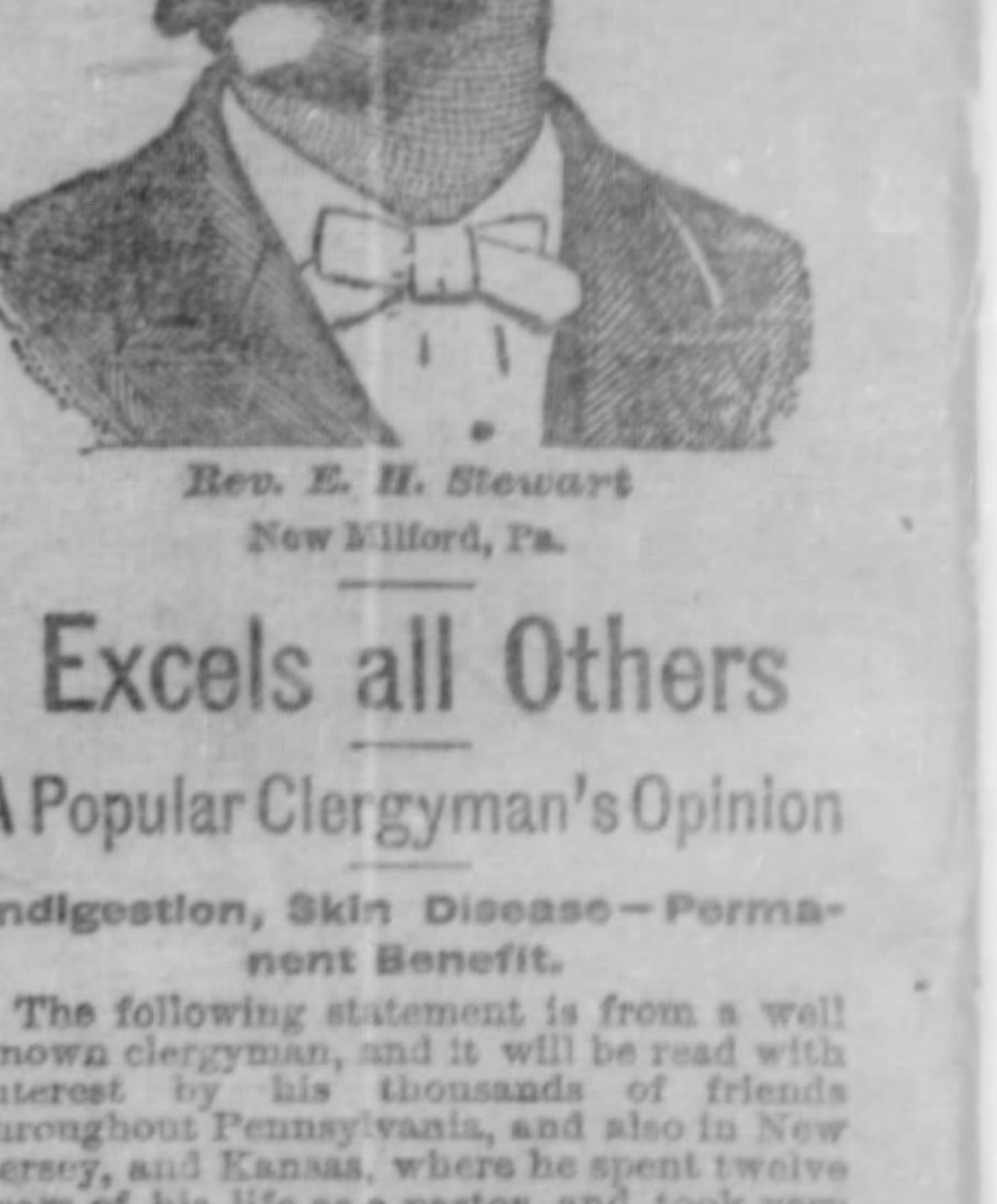
Washington, Pa., May 30.—Memorial day was observed quietly in this city, with the simplest possible ceremonies attending the decoration of graves in the cemeteries. There was a general attendance at the services at the graves, but all the public ceremonies were notably devoid of any unusual demonstration.

#### Big Parade at Monongahela.

Monongahela, Pa., May 30.—The largest crowd ever known here on Memorial day took part in the decoration of the soldiers' graves in the various cemeteries. Large excursions came in by boat. The parade of the various secret orders and military organizations was the largest ever seen in the city.

#### Work of the Lightning.

Wheeling, May 31.—Lightning struck the shaft of the Farmers' mines at Byesville, O., this evening, and the entire plant was destroyed. The loss is $20,000 and 200 men are thrown out of employment. Insurance unknown.



*Rev. E. H. Stewart*
New Milford, Pa.

Excels all Others

A Popular Clergyman's Opinion

Indigestion, Skin Disease—Permanent Benefit.

The following statement is from a well known clergyman, and it will be read with interest by his thousands of friends throughout Pennsylvania, and also in New Jersey, and Kansas, where he spent twelve years of his life as a pastor, and took very active part in the great temperance work there as well as in G. A. R. matters. He served in the war in Co. B, 6th New Jersey Regiment, and is past chaplain of the 2d New Jersey Brigade association, and now a member of Lafayette Post G. A. R., 217, of Easton, Pa.

"During three years' service in the army I contracted indigestion and disease of the liver that caused me great distress and resulted in varicose veins in my legs, and a skin disease that made my limbs and hands running sores. I have for many years tried various remedies and some excellent treatment from physicians, but of the medicines I have ever taken Hood's Sarsaparilla excels them all for indigestion and

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

skin disease. I have been greatly, and I think permanently, benefited by it." E. H. Stewart, Pastor of the Baptist Church, New Milford, Pa.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

## FOR A JUDICIAL DECISION.

### Opening of the Hearing on the Sunday Question.

### CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER NOT THERE.

### The Great Statue of Eve in the Art Exhibition.

### DECORATION DAY ATTENDANCE FIGURES

CHICAGO, May 31.—An immense crowd of spectators gathered in the United States court of appeals to-day to hear the arguments in the injunction suit brought by the United States government to restrain the opening of the fair on Sunday. Soon Judges Woods, Jenkins and Grosscup walked into the court room in procession, garbed in their silken gowns. The deputy marshal rapped sharply three times with his gavel and then Judge Woods announced that Chief Justice Fuller had been expected, but on account of his daughter's illness he would not be in attendance for several days. Judge Woods added that Judge Grosscup had decided not to sit in the case as he was a stockholder in the exposition. The attorneys on both sides at once objected to Judge Grosscup retiring and he finally consented to serve.

The legal talent arrayed on either side was something formidable. District Attorney Milchrist was accompanied by his assistant, Judge Hand, ex-Solicitor General Aldrich, Attorney James T. High and Attorney David Fales. On the opposite side were Attorneys Edwin Walker and St. Clair. Attorney W. E. Mason was also in court representing the interests of C. W. Klingman, who has secured an injunction in the State court compelling the world's exposition to open its gates on Sunday. Lawyer J. Mackenzie Cleland, representing the firm of Wanamaker & Brown, attempted to intervene in the case, but was ruled out by Judge Woods. District Attorney Milchrist then began his argument against Sunday opening.

Attorney Milchrist first asked leave to file affidavits showing that on March 20, 1893, 600,000 souvenir coins were delivered to the world's exposition, and on April 30, 1893, 500,240 of the coins were also delivered. "The object of these affidavits" said Mr. Milchrist, "is to meet the suggestion of defendants that the law of March relieved them of the obligations of the souvenir coin act." He also asked leave to file a stenographer's report of a speech made by the president of the exposition on behalf of the directory, in which he turned over the entire exposition to the President of the United States.

Mr. Walker—I object.

Judge Jenkins—Who now gets the gate receipts?

Attorney Milchrist—I believe there is no denial that they are given to the local directory.

Attorney Walker—Yes, we spent the money for the construction of the fair and we collect the gate receipts, and now the government wants to step in and grab the exposition out of our hands.

Mr. Hand opened the argument in favor of the injunction. He maintained that the exposition, in accepting the appropriation with the Sunday closing attachment, had entered into a contract, of which Sunday opening was a direct violation.

Judge Jenkins asked if the government had no remedy at law, to which the attorney replied that it might sue for the money, but it stood a small chance of recovering the souvenir coins, as they had been distributed. Judge Jenkins again asked if the law was not adequate to protect the government, and Mr. Hand insisted that the money was in the nature of a gift and that the authorities agree that where donations are made the remedy is not in equity.

Attorney St. Clair made a long speech on behalf of the exposition bristling with technicalities. He claimed that the government could not bring suit for a specific performance, because it has a remedy at law. Arguments will be resumed to-morrow.

### YESTERDAY AT THE FAIR.

### No Official Notice of the German Kaiser's Visit.

CHICAGO, May 31.—To be exact there were 139,974 visitors who paid for admission at the world's fair on Decoration day. Then there were 36,500 workmen, exhibitors, concessionaires and newspaper people who were admitted on passes, making the total attendance at the "White City" yesterday 176,474. The superintendent of the bureau of admissions said this evening that he did not think the paid attendance of to-day would number over 40,000 to 50,000 people. The marble room of the German art section was thrown open to the public to-day without ceremony. The finest piece is Bruit's famous statue of "Eve," from the national gallery at Berlin. One feature of special interest today was the performance of 1,000 children in calisthenical exercises under the direction of Prof. Henry Hartung, physical director of the exposition.

Herr Wermuth, the imperial German commissioner, has no official notification that Emperor William intends to visit the fair, as announced from Washington this morning. Kentucky editors took possession of the Kentucky State building this morning. There were 50 members of the association present. The members were served with lunch in the building, and spent the afternoon in viewing the Kentucky exhibits. Evangelist Dwight L. Moody has been asked by the council of administration to preach in the grounds next Sunday. Mr. Moody has not yet answered the invitation.

### The Awards Question Up.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Foreign commissioners and Chairman John Boyd Thacher of the executive committee on awards held their daily conference to-day. Mr. Thacher abandoned his contention that the commissioners should have little voice in the management of the awards question, and volunteered such concessions as will assure the competition of exhibitors from all the nations participating in the exposition, with the possible exception of France.

### A B. & O. WRECK.

### Fireman Injured So Badly That He Will Die.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., May 31.—A Baltimore & Ohio eastbound local freight collided with an extra near Little Hocking, O., to-night, wrecking both engines, destroying a number of cars and blocking the track so that it is not expected to be clear before daylight. Engineer George Hall of the local freight had a leg broken and is badly cut. Fireman O'Brien of the same train was scalded and his feet crushed. Fireman Sickles of the extra was cut and scalded so badly that he will die. The crew of the extra going west were endeavoring to flag against the local, contrary to orders.

### The Meeting of Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The *Star* says: "The President has indicated that he will probably call congress together about the first of October, instead of the middle of September as at first contemplated."

## CURRENT LOCAL NEWS.

### Prepared For Country Readers of The Weekly Post.

#### THURSDAY, MAY 25.

A statement from Attorney Yost of the Law and Order Society to City Attorney Moreland shows that Yost has retained $1,200 as commission on fines collected by him for the city. Controller Gourley is trying to find some authority for this proceeding.

A gang of crooks are operating in the vicinity of Braddock, swindling people with worthless jewelry, varied by an occasional highway robbery. Three of them have been arrested.

The orphans court has been asked to remove F. C. Shall as the guardian of Lizzie O'Neil. The girl is 14 years old and a Catholic, and her guardian has been trying to change her faith.

William Riess and Christine Nuss, both married and living near each other on Beulah street, have eloped. The police are after them.

Edward Hoover, charged with robbing Pittsburgh & Lake Erie cars, has been arrested.

The Democratic county primaries will be held on June 17, and the convention on the following Tuesday.

John Gerner was fined $10 and costs for throwing a dog out of a window and breaking its legs.

#### FRIDAY, MAY 26.

Two rear admirals of the German navy are here inspecting the different steel works and the manufacture of armor plates.

Dr. J. C. Buffum has filed a suit for divorce from his wife, claiming that she married him while she had another husband living and also palmed a spurious child on him, declaring it to be his.

Colonel Frank Rutledge denies that he is a candidate for the county chairmanship against W. J. Brennen.

Health Physician McCandless says the high death rate of last week was caused by the wet weather. There were 126 deaths, an increase of 41 over the corresponding week of 1892.

Eugene Germanio, released from the workhouse, returned to his home and found that his brother Nicola had stolen everything in the house, including his wife.

James Gordon of Homestead was accidentally shot and fatally wounded by Thomas Stitts. They are both boys and were playing "Will Bill" when the accident happened.

The United States Glass Company have bought 500 acres near McKeesport, paying $550,000 therefor and will concentrate their factories there. A town of 25,000 people is expected to result.

#### SATURDAY, MAY 27.

Pat O'Donnell, a quarrelsome puddler of Elliott borough, was shot and killed by Michael Fleckenstein during a quarrel. The shooter claims to have shot in self-defense.

Harry Collins, who claims to have married Mary House, a rich widow, was arrested at McKeesport on a charge of unlawful intimacy, preferred by the brother of the first Mrs. Collins. He gave bail for court.

The Harmony society of Economy settled the claims of the Feichts, five in number, and of Edward Kellerman, by paying to each of them $5,600.

Joseph A. Schmidt has sued the Birmingham Traction Company for $10,000 for the loss of an arm.

A strike of workmen and drivers at seven of the large breweries for more wages was followed by a conference with the proprietors, which resulted in a victory for the employes.

Ladies of the Hospital association collected $898 contributions at the street tables set out for that purpose. Collections from churches, schools, societies, etc., swelled the fund to over $6,500.

#### SUNDAY, MAY, 28.

A band of kidnapers is believed to be located at Soho. Willie McKeefrey, aged 11, disappeared three weeks ago and his parents think he has been stolen.

Joseph Walton & Co.'s big towboat, the Sam Clark, arrived from Louisville, having made the trip in 63 hours running time, the fastest trip made for a long time.

A furnace in Phillips's glasshouse burst and scattered molten glass about the building, which was only saved from burning by hard work. The loss was trifling.

In a riot among 20 Italians near Braddock several were badly cut, others were shot and one had his skull fractured with a club. Angelo Peca, who was stabbed several times, may die.

St. Mary of Mercy's new Catholic church was dedicated by Bishop Phelan. Bishop Kain preached the dedicatory sermon.

A young sewing girl named Nellie Brown tried to commit suicide by taking laudanum, but was discovered in time to save her life. A lover's quarrel was the cause.

Mrs. Nancy McCarrahan and her daughter Ellen, aged 20, were struck by a P. & L. E. train near Shousetown; the mother was instantly killed and the daughter probably fatally injured.

#### MONDAY, MAY 29.

The butchers and cattle dealers successfully resisted the passage by councils of the ordinance forbidding the driving of cattle on the streets, and forced the adoption of a substitute much more liberal in its provisions.

Of the 48 street paving contracts let Booth & Flinn secured 38. Seventy-five streets are to be repaired at a cost of $600,000.

A lad named William Barr was fined $10 and costs for beating a cow with a fence rail.

The Columbus club gave a reception to Bishop Kain, the newly-appointed coadjutor of the archdiocese of St. Louis. The bishop, when asked, said he was in favor of Sunday newspapers and of opening the world's fair on Sunday under proper restrictions.

Mr. Kearns, the newly appointed revenue collector, has forwarded his bond to Washington. The sum required was $240,000. It is understood James Atwell will be his chief deputy.

#### TUESDAY, MAY 30.

Decoration day was properly observed in the usual manner and the exercises were attended by probably 35,000 people. Hon. John Dalzell delivered the oration at Allegheny cemetery.

Officers of the Mine Workers' union are taking steps to bring about a better understanding between the river and railroad miners with a view to mutual support and uniform action in the matter of wages.

Union carpenters have declared a boycott on the use of non-union material as a means of bringing the employes of non-union mills into the organization.

A big row is in progress over the awards of the Allegheny paving contracts. It is claimed that gross favoritism was shown, and an appeal to the court is threatened. Senator Flinn is the principle kicker.

### BERING SEA COURT.

### Sir Charles Russell Ended His Argument Yesterday.

PARIS, May 31.—Sir Charles Russell concluded his argument in behalf of the British case before the Bering sea tribunal at noon to-day. At the close of his address the president of the court, Baron De Courcel, spoke in complimentary language of the ability and eloquence which Sir Charles had displayed in his protracted argument. Ex-Attorney General Sir Richard Webster followed Sir Charles Russell in behalf of the British case.

### Townsend Must Stand Trial.

LONDON, May 31.—The grand jury has found a true bill against William Townsend, who recently discharged a pistol at Mr. Gladstone.

## LESS THAN THE AVERAGE.

### Rainfall the First Half of June Will Be Light.

### STORM IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

### Volcanoes Formed by Change of the Earth's Equator.

### THIS PLANET IS STILL A YOUNG THING

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., June 2.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of a storm wave to cross the continent from June 1 to 5, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 6th, cross the Western mountains by close of the 7th, the great central valleys from 8th to 10th, and the Eastern States about the 11th.

This will be a severe storm, especially in the Mississippi valley about the 8th and 9th.

The cool wave will cross the Western mountains about the 9th, the great central valleys about the 11th and the Eastern States about the 13th.

The general rainfall will be a little below the average during the first half of June.

The third storm wave of June will reach the Pacific coast about the 12th, cross the western mountains by close of the 13th, the great central valleys from 14th to 16th and the Eastern States about the 17th. The cool wave will cross the western mountains about 15th, the great central valleys about the 17th and Eastern States about the 19th.

Warm waves will cross the Western mountains the 6th and 12th, the great central valleys about the 8th and 14th and the Eastern States about the 10th and 16th.

### Ancient Floods.

There is no question among geologists that, in comparatively recent times, the ocean rolled over all that country in the vicinity of the Rocky mountain range, and that a swift current moved from the Arctic ocean southwestward at least to the Gulf of Mexico, just as we now see a current moving westward along the earth's equator. This is strong evidence that the earth's ancient equator was along or near that line, and that the earth then revolved toward what is now the northwest in that part of the globe.

Prof. Vail has tried to make it appear that the Arctic ocean at that time was of fresh water, because fresh water remains and fossils are more plentifully found in the far Northwest than nearer the Gulf of Mexico. In this his logic is at fault, as it is in many of his arguments. He states interesting geological facts but fails in applying them to correct theories. Such a wide current could not long come from a fresh water ocean without exhausting it.

No doubt a greater number of fresh water remains would be found in the Atlantic ocean near the mouth of the Congo river than farther west if the earth's equator should change so as to bring the Atlantic ocean bed to the surface, simply because the Congo empties near the equator where the ocean waters run west.

Before the earth's equator was changed the Pacific continent approached nearer the old equator in the far Northwest than it did near the Gulf of Mexico, and therefore we find more evidences of fresh water formations and remains in British Columbia than in Texas.

While the ocean waters covered the country now occupied by the Rocky mountains, a great continent, the Atlantis, was above the water between Europe and America. In geologic time, the site of the Rocky mountains covered by an ocean of water and the Atlantis continent above the ocean waters are of the same date. How could this have been if the earth's equator was then as it is now?

The Rocky mountain chain is about 4,000 miles west of the Atlantis continent and the elevation, going from the poles to the equator, is about 15 feet to the mile. With the equator running along the MacKenzie and Mississippi rivers and through South America east of the Andes mountains, the Rocky and Andes mountain ranges would be submerged and the Atlantis continent would be above the waters.

If we couple with all these facts two other stupendous facts proven by the geologic record we cannot escape admitting a sudden change in the earth's equator. During that period, called the Tertiary, was the greatest volcanic period of the earth's geologic history, and about the same time animal life was swept from the earth. A change in the earth's equator would bring just such results. In effect it would be the same as piling new earth 13 miles in depth on top of debris newly deposited. It is claimed that the pressure of steel blocks piled on top of each other to a heighth of about 10 miles would cause enough heat to melt the lower blocks. A sudden change of the earth's equator would have the same effect in many parts of the globe.

Such a change would also exterminate animal life. Prof. Vail, using the facts for a different purpose says: "On the Atlantic border from Martha's Vineyard to Southern Virginia, Cretaceous animals in great numbers are found in pits of the lower Tertiary. These things seem to confirm the claim that the Cretaceous world was swept by a mighty cataclismic wave and that its animals were buried in the detrital mass, swept from the land into the seas forming the lower Eocene."

No other cause than a sudden change of the earth's equator can account for this ancient and universal flood of waves that occurred long before Noah's flood.

A theory that accounts for every change in the earth's surface and with every known fact cannot be thrust aside for orthodox theories that disagree with almost all knowledge that has come to man. Scientists have tried to frame a theory that will correspond with a completed world, a finished universe, now going to decay, while in reality our earth and our universe are in the youthful age and can never be otherwise.

W. T. FOSTER.

### Cleveland's String of Fish.

CAPE CHARLES, VA., May 31.—Mr. Cleveland, after his arrival here this morning, donned his sporting clothes, partook of a hearty breakfast and repaired to the fishing grounds in company with L. Clarke Davis and a guide. The day was spent fishing and the catch showed a total of 150, of which over 50 were large blue fish.

LUNG complaints, bronchitis, asthma, etc., are speedily relieved, and if taken in time permanently cured by Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant. You will find in it also a certain remedy for coughs and colds.

## AN ALL-NIGHT JOB.

*Continued from First Page.*

a measure in which the garrulous old chinwhacker from Bedford county was deeply interested. The bill was designed to punish the organizers of fraudulent railways, but the governor was of the opinion that there is law enough now to get at them, and that Mr. Cessna's bill was therefore superfluous. Only 109 members supported the motion to pass the measure over the veto. This was not enough, so the good old man will be obliged to return to Bedford and blame it all on the Democratic governor. It seems that among his constituents are some people who had been buncoed in a bogus railway operation, and he was desirous of making it difficult to repeat the same kind of robbery in the State hereafter.

The all-year-round Saturday half holiday bill for bank clerks was passed, despite the opposition of the country banks. Much of the time of the morning session was given up to concurrence in senate amendments to bills. The house sustained the governor's veto to the bill giving fire departments in third-class cities the right to select the officers of the department. The bill giving litigants the right to select their own masters and examiners, and compelling the courts to appoint them, called forth much opposition from the legal members of the house and it was finally defeated. The bill to punish persons willfully procuring the publication of false statements in newspapers was passed.

### A KICK FROM THE HOUSE.

### Senators Called Down For Too Lavish Appropriations.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, May 31.—At the evening session of the house the usual scenes attending the closing hours were enacted. Speaker Thompson started in with a determination to maintain order and frequently stopped business while the sergeant-at-arms cleared the aisles. Men were stationed at each door with positive instructions to allow only those entitled to the privilege of the floor to enter.

So many appropriation bills came back from the senate with the amounts as recommended by the house largely increased that a general protest finally went up. The particular bill that aroused the disturbance was the appropriation of $192,500 to the institute for feeble-minded children at Elwyn, near Philadelphia. The house rejected the senate increase and the question was referred to a conference committee. The conferees recommended an increase of $12,500. Chairman Marshall of the appropriations committee hoped the report would not be adopted, because the committee had granted an increase of $10 per capita. First they wanted money for a water works, next a pumping station, now the conferees give them $12,500 for a reservoir.

Mr. Niles called attention to the fact that the senate has reduced the house appropriation for public schools $2,000,000, and seems to be adding the amount thus saved to all sorts of private appropriations. The bill was referred back to the conferees. Previous to the kick on this bill the following increases were concurred in: House of refuge, from $105,000 to $125,000. Millersburg normal school, $30,000 to $40,000. Kutztown normal school, $10,000 to $17,500. Indiana normal school, $15,000 to $40,000. Soldiers' home, Erie, $176,000 to $196,000.

### PUBLIC PRINTING METHODS.

### Everything Is Lovely Now, and Grier Will Be Confirmed.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, May 31.—The joint legislative committee charged with the investigation of the public printing methods reported to-night. There were differences of opinion among the members of the committee which were finally adjusted. The report states that there were delays which were explained by the proper officers failing to deliver copy and return proof. The superintendent of public printing is mildly criticised for not being more vigilant in supervising the work. The committee thinks it has done a good work in passing the printing law amended. The nomination of Colonel W. Hayes Grier to be superintendent of public printing for four years having been hung up to await the committee's action, he will now be confirmed. There is no opposition to him.

### THE BAKER BALLOT LAW.

### Shape in Which It Will Go to the Governor.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, May 31.—As reported from the committee of conference, and in the shape that it will reach the governor, the amended Baker ballot bill now provides that a cross in a circle at the head of the party column means a vote for the entire ticket; also that the statement of a voter that, on account of physical disability, he desires help, shall entitle him to have an assistant in the preparation of his ballot. But if he misrepresents his ability to make up his ticket a penalty of 90 days in jail and $100 fine is fixed. When a voter desires to cut his ticket he makes no mark in the circle, but places the cross opposite each name.

### PRAYING FOR TIME.

### Railway Bosses Still Hopeful of Their Bills.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 31.—The street railway bosses at 1 o'clock are watching the calendar in the house and praying for time. Their bills, providing for consolidation, the carrying of mail and packages, and granting them the right of eminent domain, are still a long distance down the list, but may be reached before 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the mill ceases to grind.

### The House in an Uproar.

HARRISBURG, May 31.—[Special.]—At 2 o'clock the house is in an uproar and a dozen members are demanding protection from the chair. Some practical joker with a blow pipe is making things lively and half the members don't know how they are voting. The sergeant-at-arms has been called upon to clear the house of the disturbing element of visitors.

### Some House Bills That Passed.

HARRISBURG, May 31.—[Special.]—The house has passed these bills: To authorize cities to make appropriations for free libraries; to require better protection of the health and morals of school children; to repeal all laws providing for the publication of mercantile appraisers' lists; to prevent the entering of trotting or racing horses out of their classes.

### Late Harrisburg Notes.

THE governor has signed the half holiday bill.

THE senate confirmed the nomination of N. C. Shaeffer as superintendent of public instruction.

SPEAKER THOMPSON to-night signed Wertheimer's bill authorizing distillers to sell without a license 40-gallon packages of their own liquor, and it has gone to the governor.

## JEFFERSON DAVIS BURIED.

### Great Military and Civic Gathering at Richmond.

### IMPRESSIVE SERVICES AT THE GRAVE.

### Fully 75,000 People Honor the Confederacy's Chief.

### SOUTHERN GOVERNORS WERE PRESENT

RICHMOND, VA., May 31.—All that is mortal of Jefferson Davis now rests in Hollywood. The special train from New Orleans bearing the remains and escort arrived here this morning. At the depot the First regiment and the veterans from Lee and Pickett camps were drawn up to do honor to the distinguished dead, while thousands of men, women and children testified their appreciation of the occasion by the most respectful silence. As the casket containing the body was removed to the hearse heads were uncovered. The procession proceeded under escort of veterans from various Southern States to the capitol, where the body was placed in state in the rotunda immediately in front of the senate chamber. Here it remained until 3 o'clock, and it is estimated that at least 25,000 people viewed the bier. During the hours set apart for the school children 6,000 of these marched past, presenting a touching and beautiful sight as they dropped their floral offerings at the foot of the casket.

At 3:30 o'clock the body was removed from the capitol and placed on a caisson drawn by six white horses caparisoned in black and the line of march was taken up for Hollywood. The houses were almost without exception draped in black, and the national, State and Confederate flags, the later predominating, were either floating to the breeze or worked in the funeral colors. The streets along the route, yards and windows of the dwellings were packed with people. Nothing of a noisy character marked the day or progress of the cortege, while the scene was a most imposing one, though the whole city seemed to be in mourning.

The time set for the procession to move was 3 o'clock, but there was a short delay in starting. First came General John B. Gordon, chief marshal, and staff of some 50 prominent Confederate officers; then the infantry under Colonel Henry Jones headed the line, and was followed by the artillery with three batteries, under command of Major W. E. Simons. Four troops of cavalry followed, commanded by Colonel W. F. Wickham. These were followed by the catafalque, behind which came carriages in which were seated Mrs. Jefferson Davis and Governor McKinney, Miss Winnie Davis and Mayor Ellyson and Mr. and Mrs. Hayes.

These were followed by the honorary pall bearers in carriages, Governors B. P. Tillman of South Carolina, Elias Howe of North Carolina, Frank Brown of Maryland, P. Turney of Tennessee, W. A. McCorkle of West Virginia, T. J. Jones of Alabama, Generals J. A. Early, D. H. Maury, Wm. H. Payne, McLaws, L. S. Baker, Stephen D. Lee, Harry Heth, George H. Stuart, Major John W. Daniel, Senator E. C. Walthall, Messrs. Moses Millhiser, M. A. Allen, Hugh Blair, John B. Purcell, P. P. Winston, A. S. Buford, Colonel John T. Wood, Dr. John B. McCaw, Colonel E. P. Reeve and F. T. Glasgow. Other carriages contained distinguished persons, among them Bishop H. H. Thompson, Senator M. C. Butler, Senator G. M. Vest and wife, General George Picket, General A. L. Long and Colonel John Goode.

Then followed Brigadier General Brander and staff. Brigades came as follows: First brigade, Brigadier General Theodore S. Garnett; Second brigade, Brigadier General Micajah Woods; Third brigade, Colonel Thomas H. Carter; cavalry division, General Fitz Lee commanding and staff. As was expected would be the case, flowers were strewn along the route in front of the catafalque.

On arriving at Hollywood cemetery, the lines were formed on the circle which contains the grave. This lies on a plateau which sweeps toward the James on one side and toward some gently rising ground on the other. The display of veterans was undoubtedly much greater than at the unveiling of the Lee monument, and never since the war have so many Confederate soldiers been seen in one body in Richmond. Except for the absence of muskets and swords it was as if the Confederate armies were on the march once more. As the veterans poured by the carriage in which Miss Winnie sat one fife and drum corps after another softly played a dead march. But when the Maryland men came up their band gave "Nearer My God to Thee," and the Daughter of the Confederacy burst into tears and hid her face in her handkerchief.

When the military movement was complete the coffin, the open grave and the family were surrounded by three solid walls of men. Outside this triple circle was a dense crowd of thousands upon thousands. A conservative estimate is that 75,000 people were on the streets and in Hollywood cemetery.

The grave was of unusual depth and size and was carefully constructed of brick, lined at the head with the Confederate national flag, at the foot with the battle flag, and on the sides with broad stripes of red and white. As soon as everything was in readiness the Stonewall band of Staunton played a funeral dirge. Rev. Wm. Munford read a selection of scripture and Rev. Dr. W. W. Landrum read the hymn, "How Firm a Foundation," which was sung by the crowd.

At the close of the hymn Dr. Hoge offered prayer and Rev. Dr. O. S. Barten of Norfolk pronounced the benediction. Immediately after the benediction the casket was lowered into the grave.

After the bugle came taps and the infantry fired a salute which announced that the services were over. The column then moved to Gettysburg hill, where the annual memorial services of the Lady Hollywood Association took place, which consisted of the decoration of the graves of 16,000 Confederate soldiers, after which prayer was offered and a hymn sung.

### BODY OF DAVIS EXHUMED.

### Now Lies in State in New Orleans Memorial Hall.

NEW ORLEANS, May 27.—Miss Virginia Ann Davis reached the city this morning from New York, to be present during the ceremonies attending the removal of the remains of her father to Richmond. She was accompanied by Mayor Ellyson of Richmond. At Danville, Va., the Richmond committee of the Jefferson Davis Monumental association joined her. At Atlanta Governor Northen boarded the car and was presented to Miss Davis, and at Montgomery Governor Jones entered the car to pay his respects, but at neither point was there any demonstration. The Richmond committee is composed of veterans of the war. It consists of Judge George L. Christian, General Peyton Wise and President T. P. Campbell of the common council. The special train also brought G. G. Watson James, who is the assistant secretary of the Lee Monument association. General Stephen D. Lee of Mississippi, who is to have charge of the Mississippi escort, reached the city to-day.

Early this morning the body of Jefferson Davis, in the copper receptacle, was transferred to a magnificent oak casket with heavy brass trimmings. The cedar coffin in which the remains originally rested was returned to the vault, and it was closed with the marble slab upon which was the fac-simile of the signature of Jefferson Davis, and it will remain in that condition as long as the tomb of the Army of Northern Virginia stands. The transfer was made early and privately at the family request. The body was naturally decomposed, but was in fair preservation and the face recognizable. The guards of the Army of Northern Virginia veterans remained at the tomb all day.

At 3 o'clock a mounted escort of the Army of Northern Virginia veterans arrived, and shortly afterward the escort conducted the casket in a closed hearse to the Amphia hall. Here the casket was received in silence, placed upon an oak catafalque and exposed to public view. Mayor Ellyson and the Richmond delegation followed the hearse in a carriage, and the Virginia veterans met the cortege near the city and marched the rest of the way behind the hearse. The casket will remain at the Memorial hall, guarded by Confederate veterans, until about 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, when the escort will take charge of the remains and leave at 7 P. M. for Richmond.

A stranger here to-day may have felt that the city was lacking in respect to the memory of him who was the leader of the cause for which it poured out so much of its blood more than a quarter of a century ago. The crowds that watched the little cortege with its grey attendants moving slowly through the streets were made up only of those who stopped in their walks and gathered on the sidewalks to watch it go by. There was no booming of cannon, no glistening bayonets in parade, no brass buttons save those of the handful of veterans that formed the escort from the grave to the hall. Three years and a half ago tens of thousands of people turned to follow the dead chieftain to his grave. The contrast to-day was striking. For to-morrow are reserved the civic and military honors that are to be paid to the memory of the dead.

### GRAVE ROBBERS IN OHIO.

### They Are Despoiling Cemeteries in Wayne County.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURG POST.

WOOSTER, O., May 31.—The citizens of Shreve, this county, have made the startling discovery that ghouls have been at work in their pretty cemetery. It is charged that grave robbers have for several years been doing a land-office business furnishing stiffs from the cemeteries in Homesville, Shreve and Big Prairie, and that the bodies thus obtained have been sent to medical colleges in Columbus and Cincinnati. The body of Samuel E. Tuttle of Creston, who died a few weeks ago, is missing. Investigation is going on touching the condition of other graves.

### Swedesboro Troubles Ended.

TRENTON, N. J., May 31.—The suits in the court of chancery and the supreme court over the right of possession of the Swedesboro Catholic church are to be withdrawn, and Father Tracy, who was excommunicated by Bishop O'Farrell for refusing to vacate the parish, is to be paid $500. An examination of the books of the parish showed that that sum was due him.

### The Governor Will Hit This.

HARRISBURG, May 31.—[Special.]—The senate has passed Wertheimer's bill authorizing distillers of spirituous or vinous liquors to sell liquors of their own manufacture, in original packages of not less than 40 gallons, without a license.

**Fortune Seeking Emigrants.**

Many a poor family that seeks the Western wilds in the hope of winning a fortune is preserved from that insidious foe of the emigrant and frontiersman—chills and fever—by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. So effectually does that incomparable medicinal defense fortify the system against the combined influence of a malarious atmosphere and miasma-tainted water that, protected by it, the pioneer, the miner or the tourist provided with it may safely encounter the danger.

## STEAMBOAT AND RIVER NEWS.

### Notes on Navigation Here and Elsewhere—The Water at a Very Low Stage—General Movements of Boats.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—River 39 feet 6 inches and falling. Raining. Business is fairly good. There are 12 packets at the landing. The Bachelor was inspected and left at 4 P. M. The Bonanza left for Pomeroy; the Stanley and Sherley for Kanawha; the Big Sandy for Louisville; the Congo for Madison; the Buckeye State for Memphis. The Stanley-Sherley opposition is growing warmer, both boats doing a big business. Coney Island opens to-morrow with a big demonstration. The St. Lawrence is running to Silver Grove. A colored deckhand on the Bachelor was badly hurt and taken to the Marine hospital. Unknown party raised steam on Captain Carr's Sentinel, took her out and burned her boilers badly.

### Showery at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 31.—River falling with 8 feet 4 inches in the canal, 6 feet on the falls and 19 feet 10 inches below the locks. Business good. Weather cloudy and showery.

### Ripples From the Rivers.

The Jim McConnell was in from below yesterday.

The Fred Wilson left Cincinnati yesterday for Pittsburgh.

The Hornet No. 2 has arrived from below and is awaiting a boating stage.

The Princess was in and out yesterday for Pomeroy with a cargo of coal and brick.

The Joseph Walton arrived yesterday and will tie up at the wharf until a rise comes.

The Tom Reese No. 2 is due to arrive from Louisville this morning with a tow of empties.

Local Marine Inspectors Neeld and Atkinson will inspect the Gwendoline and Guinar to-day.

The stage of water at the Smithfield street bridge at midnight was 6.2 feet and falling gradually.

No coal is going out owing to the low condition of the water, and most of the towboats are getting back from their trips down the rivers.

The J. A. Blackmore arrived from below yesterday with a tow of empties. She is now at work in the pools.

The Hudson had the best trip of the season both in passengers and freight on her voyage from Cincinnati this last time.

Business among the packets is picking up quite lively and a good trade is expected from now on to the end of the season.

The I. M. Mason made her maiden trip on last Tuesday by taking an excursion from Lock No. 4 to Morgantown, and proved herself a worthy little craft.

The H. K. Bedford departed at 2:30 P. M. yesterday for Wheeling and Parkersburg, Captain Gordon C. Greene in command. Her trip up was the best of the season.

Cliff Walker, wife and son are making the round trip on the steamer Hudson. Mr. Walker is the general freight agent of the C. H. & D. R. R. Lee S. Lynch and niece of Chicago are also round trip passengers on this boat.

### Stages of Water.

The following river reports were received here yesterday: Brownsville—5 feet 3 inches, stationary, clear, thermometer 77°. Rice's Landing—5 feet 5 inches, falling, fair, thermometer 80°. Lock No. 4—7 feet 8 inches, falling, fair, thermometer 83°. Greensboro—7 feet 9 inches, falling, clear. Wheeling—7 feet 7 inches, falling, clear. Parker—2 feet 6 inches, falling, cloudy and mild. Oil City—2 feet 1 inch, stationary; cloudy.

### Other River Points.

OIL CITY, PA., May 31.—River 2 feet and stationary. Raining, warm and cloudy.

MARIETTA, O., May 31.—River 8 feet 8 inches and falling. Weather cloudy and warm.

GREENSBORO, PA., May 31.—River 7 feet 9 inches and falling. Weather cloudy and warm. Passed down—The James G. Blaine.

STEUBENVILLE, O., May 31.—River 6 feet 8 inches and falling. Weather clear and warm. The Hudson and Bedford passed down and the Bob Ballard up.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., May 31.—River 8 feet and falling. Weather cloudy and warm. Passed up—The Iron Queen at 2 P. M. Passed down—The Scotia at 5:30 P. M. Due down—The Lizzie Bay.

WARREN, PA., May 31.—River 1 foot 6 inches. Weather cloudy and warm.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., May 31.—River 4 feet and falling. Weather cloudy and pleasant.

WHEELING, May 31.—River 7 feet 6 inches and falling. Departed—Scotia, Cincinnati, 9 A. M.; Lizzie Bay, Charleston, noon; Ben Hur, Parkersburg, 1 P. M. Cloudy and warm.

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For what you want.

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Australian Wool Fancy Suitings, worth 75c, 45c a yard.

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Our mail order department will do your shopping for you.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

### POSTMASTER JORDAN RESIGNS.

### The Mt. Pleasant Office to Be Filled by a Democrat.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

MOUNT PLEASANT, PA., May 31.—Postmaster D. S. Jordan of this place to-day sent in his resignation to President Cleveland to take effect July 1. He has over a year to serve yet before his commission will expire, but being interested in a hotel here, as the result of the passage of the bill repealing the local prohibitory law, he expects to take hold of that at once.

The principal applicant to succeed Mr. Jordan is C. H. Pool, a well-known Democratic merchant. He already has the indorsement of County Chairman John B. Keenan, Chairman Brennen of the Third division of the State, of which this county is a part, and of all the leading Democrats of this place, including O. P. Shupe, chairman of the town's Democratic committee, and hundreds of citizens. His application has been sent to President Cleveland, and Private Secretary Thurber in an autograph letter acknowledged its receipt.

### No Present Fear of Cholera.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Treasury officials are not apprehensive that cholera will appear in this country. The government is observing all known precautions to prevent the disease reaching here, and these efforts will be doubly increased now that cholera has appeared in Hamburg. It is not thought necessary to quarantine against any of the European ports, but should cholera increase Secretary Carlisle will not hesitate to do so.

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The regular issue of the "Ledger" is 16 pages. The Decoration Day number contains the first installment of W. Clark Russell's new serial, "The Convict Ship;" also stories from the pen of Mrs. Amelia E. Barr and Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth. An article by Mary Kyle Dallas, "Up and Down the White House Steps," illustrated. A series of letters on "The Early Life of General Grant" by his father, and short stories by prominent writers; poems, correspondence and fashion notes.

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# A DROP IN CALICO,

## x-Secretary Charles Foster of Ohio Fails For a Large Amount.

## GREAT SURPRISE TO THE COUNTRY.

## He Was Everywhere Rated as One of the Solid Millionaires.

## TOO MANY IRONS IN THE FIRE.

FOSTORIA, O., May 31.—Charles Foster, ex-governor of Ohio and ex-secretary of the treasury, has failed, his liabilities being at least $600,000. His nominal assets are about the same figure, but will not realize nearly that much.

The assignment was decided on Thursday, and word that it was coming must have been conveyed to a few interested persons. At 2 o'clock Friday morning the Isaac Harter Milling Company, with which Foster has been connected, secured an attachment against the banking house of Foster & Co. for $3,200, and O. T. Brown secured an attachment against the wholesale grocery house of Davis & Foster for $1,200. These attachments were taken out at Tiffin, the county seat, and Sheriff Burman came to this place and levied on the property this morning.

At 8:15 A. M. Attorney A. W. Scott of Toledo, who has been Foster's lawyer, filed at Tiffin an assignment by Mr. Foster of his entire property, including the banking house, the wholesale grocery, the glass works here, the brass and iron works and the Fostoria Light and Power Company. The assignee is James B. Gormley, the president of the First National bank of Bucyrus, an intimate friend and business associate of Foster.

### FOSTER'S STATEMENT.

Soon after the failure was made known here ex-Secretary Foster furnished the following written statement to the press:

"Words cannot express the deep distress and humiliation I feel. If I could bear all the burden that my failure will entail I should feel a sense of relief. It is no consolation to look back over a business life of 45 years that has gained for me a position of confidence that has rarely been achieved, to know that I have aided hundreds of people to maintain an honorable standing and to gain a competency and some a large degree of wealth, and yet to know that now I have, by my failure, injured many people. But I hope none are to be ruined. When I returned from Washington I knew that my indorsements for the window glass companies and the brass and iron works company were very large, so large, in fact, as to induce me to fear that I would have to suspend at that time. I, however, prevailed upon a friend to give me a large amount of help, and then felt confident that I could maintain myself and finally come out all right. These concerns owed more than I then supposed, and to add to my misfortunes the affairs of the Fostoria Light and Power Company, of which I am a large stockholder and indorser, proved to be in bad shape financially. Then came the unfortunate financial condition of the country. Every one that I owed wanted his money and no one would lend. Payments for glass, instead of being in cash, were made in paper. Sales, in fact, came to a standstill. I struggled, seeking every possible means to tide over the situation, until I am compelled to assign. I did not give up the struggle till to-day.

### WHAT HIS PROPERTY IS.

"It will take the assignee some time to make up the schedule of my affairs. In my affairs I include Foster & Co., the Crocker, Mambourg and Calcined glass companies, the brass and iron works and the Fostoria Light and Power Company. I can see plainly that in settling my affairs through the courts, thus compelling my assets to be reduced to cash, large sacrifices will be made. This being so, I cannot give encouragement that my debts will be paid in full. The other concerns with which I am connected are all on a sound basis, except possibly Davis & Foster. They have a surplus of $80,000 and ought to pay in full.

"My failure must doubtless cause a shock to the interests of the city, from which I am sure they will speedily recover. I believe our business concerns are all in a sound and healthy condition, and the two banks are especially strong. Depositors with them need not feel any alarm. I sold my two blocks and four parcels of land to Mr. Harkness when I arranged for a large sum of money, and have turned over to him my stock in Cunningham & Co. and the Stave and Barrel Company. I have given mortgages to two women, who relied upon me to invest their money, it being about all the property they have, amounting to about $4,000.

### WHAT CAUSED IT.

"It is only just to myself to say that two things have caused my downfall; one was neglect of business occasioned by my devotion to politics and the other to an overzealous desire to build up Fostoria. I do not know that at my time of life I ought to indulge in the hope of being able to repair my fortunes and pay my debts. That I shall try will be the one end for which I shall live. In this hour of unspeakable distress I only crave the generous judgment of the public—a public that will be deeply shocked over the financial downfall of a man who has enjoyed their confidence to a remarkable degree.

"The aggregate amount of the liabilities, including bank deposits, my individual debts, the three glass companies, the brass and iron works companies and the light and power company, will be about $600,000. The assets on paper will more than cover the liabilities. Mr. Willson has secured the school fund and the building and loan association funds against loss."

Mr. Foster borrowed $120,000 of his friend, Dan Harkness of Bellevue, O., giving for the same a deed for the two Foster blocks and his stock in two factories. This relief caused him to think he could pull through, but the continued money stringency compelled him to meet more paper as it matured, until finally he saw no hope of relief and a general assignment was the only course left.

### WHAT CREDITORS WILL GET.

The wholesale grocery house of Davis & Foster will pull through all right, it is thought, if matters are not forced. The brass and iron works are in fair financial shape, showing a surplus of $40,000, but under a forced sale these assets will greatly shrink and they may not be able to pay out. The three window glass houses are in worse shape. They have $100,000 stock on hand, while their paper is out for over $200,000. Creditors will realize about 50 cents on the dollar on window factory paper, while stockholders will get nothing. Of the light and power company nothing will be left.

A run is being made on the Mechanics Savings bank, but it can pay every dollar as fast as called for. A big pile of currency, over $60,000, was placed on the counter to-day and more will be here to-morrow. This bank is absolutely sound and it is in no way involved in the Foster failure. The First National bank is also in good shape and only a small amount has been withdrawn.

The presence of the sheriff was the first inkling many people had that there was something wrong, and it soon leaked out that an assignment had been made. The news spread rapidly and soon the streets were filled with people eager to learn the extent of the calamity. The assignment of Foster was the signal for the assignment of a number of concerns in which he was interested. The brass and iron works was one of the concerns to assign. Besides Mr. Foster, Mr. Portz was one of the owners of this concern. The Malbourg, Calcined and Crocker window glass companies, three concerns that had been backed by Mr. Foster, also failed.

### THE LOSS TO FOSTORIA.

The loss to business men who were depositors in Foster & Co.'s bank is one of the deplorable features of the crash, but it is confidently believed that none of them will suffer to an extent that will cause them to assign. The loss to Fostoria is great and will require considerable time to recover from; but great as it is, the regret on this account in no way lessens the regret and sympathy expressed for the ex-secretary. It is conceded that his generosity and public spirit have been the indirect causes of his financial downfall, as he was ever ready to lend a helping hand. The assignment of Davis & Foster will probably be the direct cause of the failure of a number of grocery concerns throughout the country. It is said that the firm has $125,000 unpaid accounts and notes due it. The deposits of the bank at the time of its last statement were about $175,000, but it is impossible to say what they are at present, as the cashier, J. E. Wilkison, prefers to have the assignee make a public statement. Mr. Wilkison is also treasurer of the Fostoria school district. The board of education had $13,000 on hand.

The failure is due to the fact that Mr. Foster has been a very heavy indorser for the three assigned window glass houses and the brass and iron works, his indorsements for these companies aggregating over $300,000. The stringency of the money market caused banks to request payment of the notes, which precipitated the failure.

No other business or manufacturing enterprises are thought to be involved, and no further failures are looked for. Mr. Foster is bearing up well under his crushing blow.

## TOO MUCH SPECULATION.

### The Ex-Secretary's Name Connected With the Crash in Whisky Trust Stock.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Ex-Secretary Foster was personally one of the most popular men who have been at the head of the treasury department in recent years, and the news of his failure caused general expressions of regret when it became known here Friday. At the same time it revived unpleasant talk which was current here last winter regarding alleged stock speculations in which it was whispered the secretary was engaged.

This talk was to the effect that Mr. Foster, in common with many other persons in official life in Washington, had speculated in Whisky trust certificates at the time of the big bull movement in that stock last December and January. This bull movement, which sent the price of Whisky trust certificates up to 92, was based on the recommendation in the secretary's annual report that the tax on whisky be increased as the easiest and quickest means of raising the increased revenue which the government needed. When congress met there was a strong movement started to carry the secretary's recommendation into effect, and the price of Whisky trust certificates went booming up. It was common talk here that many senators and members of congress were speculating in the certificates, and Secretary Foster's name was also dragged into the scandal. When it became apparent, however, that no increase in the tax on whisky would be made by congress the bottom dropped out of the boom in Whisky trust stock, and those who were caught "long" of it were badly squeezed.

Ex-Secretary Foster's friends here deny indignantly and emphatically that there is the slightest truth in the talk which connects his name with speculation in whisky. They say his present difficulties are due to the fact that while he was secretary of the treasury he was compelled to leave his varied private interests to the management of agents, and that they suffered in consequence. When the present period of financial distrust and disturbance set in last winter Mr. Foster found himself in bad shape to meet it, as a result of his enforced neglect of his private interests while managing the affairs of the national treasury.

Inquiry at the office of the comptroller of the currency develops the fact that the only national bank in Fostoria is the First National bank, and on the last call that bank had 35 per cent of reserve on hand, when the legal requirement was only 15 per cent. Consequently it is not anticipated that the failure of the Foster Banking Company will affect this bank in any way.

## AN ENGINEERING FEAT.

### A Cantilever Railway Bridge Over the Columbia River.

Philadelphia Ledger.

With the completion of the cantilever bridge over the Columbia river at Rock Island, Washington, one of the greatest feats in railroad engineering in the history of the West will have occurred. The Columbia river at Wanatchee, where the big bridge is being built, is between 300 and 1,000 yards in width, and from 12 to 200 feet deep at low water. Its channel is worn deep below the general surface of the valley, and, though the annual June rise is 35 to 50 feet, it never overflows. The whole bridge is 916½ feet long, not counting the minor approaches, and is 120 feet above low-water mark and 70 above extreme high water. The main span reaches 416½ feet above the main channel to the river. The entire bridge is built of steel and wrought iron.

## WOMEN MUST KEEP QUIET.

### This Is the Decision of the Southern Presbyterian Church.

MACON, GA., May 31.—The general assembly of the Southern Presbyterian church to-day heard a report on the young people's societies. The report says: The session must absolutely enforce the injunction of scripture forbidding women to speak in churches, or in any way failing to observe that relative subordination to men that is taught in First Cor., xi:13, and other places."

On the question of dancing the committee on overtures recommends that censures which may be inflicted by a church session are admonition, suspension and excommunication. Nothing is to be considered as an offense which cannot be proved such from the scriptures as interpreted in the standards. These standards interpret scriptures as condemning lascivious dances, and when in the judgment of the synod an accused person is proven guilty of participating in such dances, and when all other means have failed to reclaim the offender, it is clearly within the power of the session to excommunicate the offending member.

## THE SALARY BILL.

### Anti-Fee Amendment Knocked Out in The Senate.

HARRISBURG, May 31.—The attendance of members of the senate at the session this morning was very meager, but the votes of a sufficient number were secured to pass finally the bill to increase the salary of the auditor general, secretary of internal affairs, superintendent of public instruction and deputy attorney general to $4,000 a year. The bill passed in the shape it was received from the house, and its approval by the governor is almost certain. Yesterday the senate passed an amendment to increase the salaries of the attorney general and secretary of commonwealth and abolish their fees, but to-day, under the leadership of General Gobin, that amendment was reconsidered and knocked out.

THAT tired, languid feeling and dull headache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring and you will find relief. They never fail to do good.

# THE GRAND ARMY SQUABBLE.

## Expulsion of the Farnham Post Incites Interest.

## MAJOR DENNISTON GIVES AN OPINION.

## Says the Sentiment Is Good, but Their Stand Is Not.

## GENERAL PEARSON ON THE PENSION LAWS

Members of the Grand Army of the Republic are taking a lively interest in the matter of the expulsion of Noah Farnham post of Brooklyn from the order because of its technical violation of one of its rules, but really, many believe, because it uttered sentiments not agreeable to those who control the order. The resolutions of Farnham post expressed strong disapproval of the granting of pensions to coffee coolers, bounty jumpers, and to men generally who had rendered no service entitling them to be placed on the pension rolls of the government. Moreover, the post went so far as to say that even men who had served their country well and faithfully were not entitled to pensions unless they were suffering from disabilities incurred in the service, or were the victims of circumstances, which unfitted them from earning their own living. At the time of the adoption of these resolutions Farnham post was not aware that in passing them they were violating a rule of the national encampment, passed in 1884 at Minneapolis, which says:

"That all petitions, resolutions and memorials of posts in regard to pension legislation be required to be forwarded to national headquarters through the department headquarters, and that posts be forbidden to make separate and independent applications to congress for legislation upon the subject of pensions."

When the attention of Farnham post was called to its infraction of this rule it sent a committee to the New York headquarters of the G. A. R. at Albany to apologize for its violation, but Commander Cleary declined to accept the apology unless accompanied by a retraction of the offensive resolutions. When the committee made its report the result was that the post reaffirmed its action as regards the sentiments embodied in the resolutions. Then the post was expelled from the order, and this expulsion has been approved by National Commander Weissert. The members have organized themselves into what they call Farnham Independent Veterans, No. 1, and will row their boat independent of the G. A. R. The terms of the order expelling Farnham post read in brief as follows: "For criticising the legislative power of the country, and condemning the sworn officers of the government." So it would appear that in reality the post offended not more in violating a rule of the national encampment than in speaking its mind on unmeritorious pensions.

Major J. F. Denniston, city treasurer of Pittsburgh, said yesterday to a POST reporter: "The resolution of 1884 was passed because nearly every little post in the country was passing and publishing resolutions, often at the instance of some cranks and demagogues, on the subject of pension laws. Some were sensible and some ridiculous, but on the whole they were incongruous. It is only right that subordinate posts should submit in this way to the higher powers. When the authority of any supreme power becomes irksome a subordinate organization has the right to withdraw honorably. It is bad form for it to refuse to abide by the dictum of the superior, and still use the name and authority of a great body to air its own opinions, no matter how correct they may be, in direct violation of rules regularly adopted. That is what Farnham post has done recently. Fraudulent pensions have, I am sure, been obtained under every law which has been passed upon the subject, and I would like to see those methods stopped. Farnham post has been expelled, not for its sentiments, but for its contumacy. My sentiments are those expressed in the resolutions, but I do not encourage disruption of the order. I take exception, however, to that part of the preamble to the resolutions which states that only those whose circumstances are such as to justify them in asking for aid ought to apply for pensions. The pension roll is a roll of honor, and I am proud to be on it. My pension would never pay half my doctor bills, nor all it costs me to keep my health good."

H. H. Bengough, pension agent, expressed exactly the same sentiments as Major Denniston. He denied that there was any politics in the matter. The department commander of New York, as well as the commander-in-chief, he said, are both Democrats. Farnham's action was purely one of contempt.

W. J. Patterson, secretary of the German-American Insurance Company, and Lawyer Chas. F. McKenna, were more reserved in their views, although they thought the resolution of Farnham post well expressed. They said, however, that defiance of the national body should not be encouraged on the part of local organizations.

General A. L. Pearson had this to say of pensions: "I have made it a part of my business not to have much to do with pensions. I never asked for a pension myself, and never read up on pension legislation. I can say this, that I have never read a pension law clear through, and don't expect to. The fact is, the only pension law I was ever the least bit interested in was the per diem law advocated by the Loyal Legion. I thought it was right, and it came nearest to my ideal of a pension law, which is a roll of honor. I think that was the original purpose of the pension roll; that every man whose name appeared on it should be a man of honor, and so held to be by the fact that his name was there. That law provided that the pay should be regulated by length of service.

"As pensions go now, I am satisfied there is much that is not strictly honorable. Many pensions are secured fraudulently. The government is being cheated out of money all the time. Pension agents are reaping a harvest, and some of them have grown immensely wealthy. One agent in Washington that I know of has a pension practice of $50,000 a year. To do away with fraudulent work, I think it would be much more honorable for the government to send agents out to look up instances where pensions are being received fraudulently, and stop them, than to send men to drum up trade, as it were. I am sure the pension rolls would be decreased wonderfully, then.

"On the other hand, there are many cases where worthy veterans do not get the pay their services warrant. For instance, I know of an old soldier here who was terribly wounded on the battlefield; he looks almost like a skeleton and has looked like that since the war; he is getting a much smaller pension than a large number of well-to-do, able-bodied men who are competent to work every day for a living. There are wealthy men in this city who draw $2 a month for their military services, yet they would be ashamed to have their names published in that connection. This shows how much they regard it as a roll of honor.

"I think the thing will work itself out in a few years in a satisfactory way. There will be some way devised of regulating the matter and of determining just to whom a pension should be granted and for how much."

I. N. Bunton of the firm of Jos. Walton & Co., coal operators of Water street, and an old soldier, said:

"While not a member of the G. A. R., I heartily approve of the action of Farnham post in presenting such resolutions, showing that they are not influenced by any partial measures. It is hard to see how fair-minded citizens, either in or out of an army organization, can think otherwise, and it is high time we were having some reform along this line. I know of really deserving parties who find it hard lines to get along with the assistance rendered by the government whose small stipend might be augmented by a fair and righteous distribution of the pension funds. And other persons are now getting money from the government in this way that have no more right to it than the young man who may be called out any day to die for his country, simply because they are none the worse off for having lived in those times."

## MRS. GARDNER'S JEWELS.

### She Owns a Wonderful Store of Magnificent Gems.

Chicago Post.

Mrs. "Jack" Gardner of Boston, the well-known social leader who has recently been visiting Mrs. Wirt Dexter here, has a wonderful store of jewels. Her marvelous string of pearls is famous, and this season she has a string of diamonds still more superb and unique. It is said to be nearly a yard long, and she usually wears it twisted about her throat once or twice, the ends hanging in her lap. "When she wears it thus," says a writer, "she twirls and tosses it in apparent unconsciousness as she talks, until the shining string which she handles as unconcernedly as if it were a ribbon merely becomes fascinating. 'Is it any wonder?' asked a man watching her the other evening, 'that her conversation is brilliant?'"

# CHANGED THEIR MINDS.

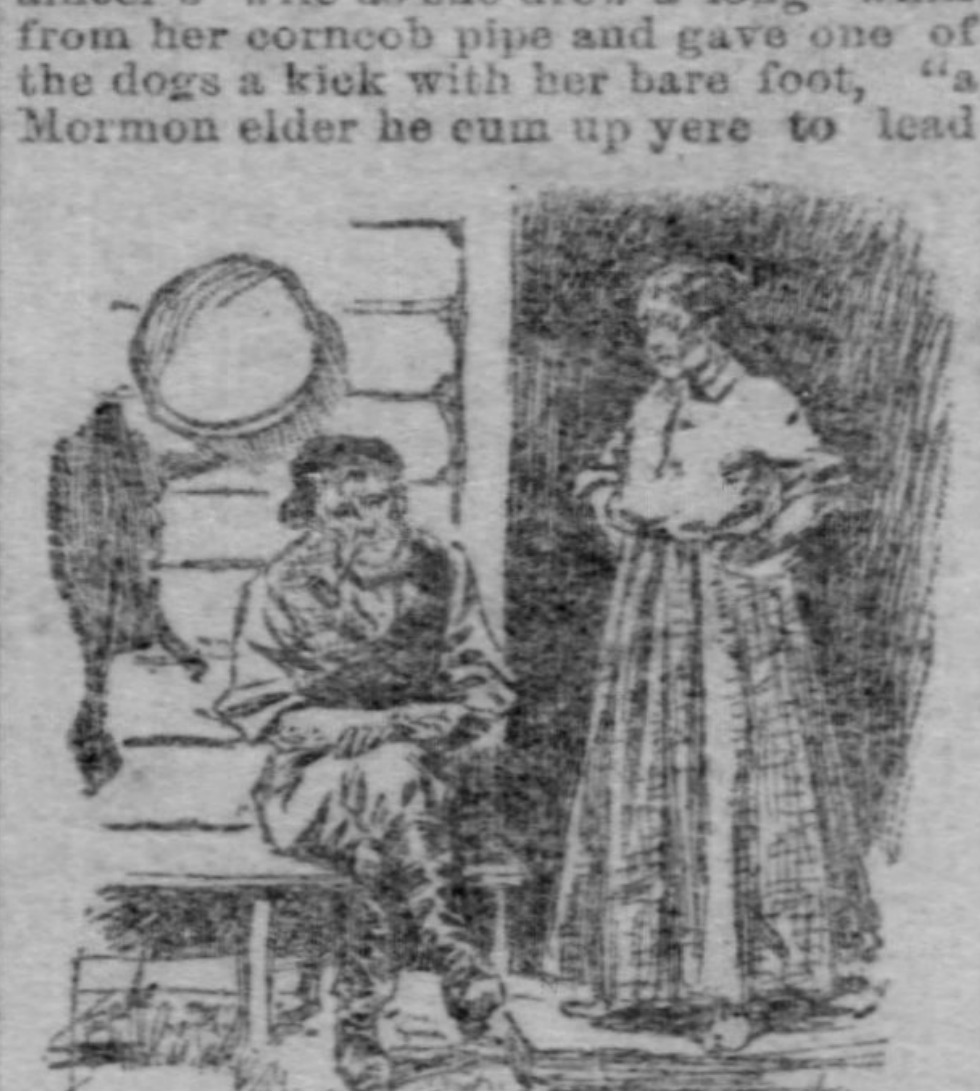
## THEY CONCLUDED NOT TO GO TO THE PROMISED LAND.

### The Mormon Elder Well Switched by Angry Wives.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

It was in a cove on the Cumberland mountains that I sat on the doorstep of a mountaineer's cabin in the twilight of a summer's evening and listened to the following:

"Yo see, stranger," said the mountaineer's wife as she drew a long whiff from her corncob pipe and gave one of the dogs a kick with her bare foot, "a Mormon elder he cum up yere to lead we uns to the promised land. It war way out West sumwhar, but he un had bin sint by the Lawd to lead us through the wilderness. Reckon yo've met up with them Mormons?"



"LUCY, I DUN FOUND OUT ABOUT THAT CALL."

"Yes."

"Got long tongues. Good on the gab. Git everybody stirred up in no time. People all around yere got stirred up to go to the promised land. He un promised every man four or five wives, and the wimin folks was to sit and sing the praises of the Lawd from mawnin till night. First I knowed my ole man was hankerin to go. Then he un got Bill Raynor and Sam Bebee and Jim Taylor a-itchin fur to dwell in the tents of the Lawd, as he un called 'em.

"'Lucy,' says my ole man, as he sot right yere one night, 'the Lawd is dun a-callin of me to go, and we'll sell them mewls.'

"'Sam, is the Lawd a-calling of me too?'

"'Reckon not. Yo' is too ole to be called.'

"'Has the Lawd dun called Mrs. Bebee and Mrs. Taylor?'

"'Reckon not. They is too ole and humbly to be called to the promised land.'

"'And how about Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Henderson and Mrs. Bartlett?'

"'Too ole and humbly. Lawd don't want 'em out thar.'

"Stranger," said the woman as she uttered a chuckle of satisfaction, "I reckon yo' dun see the rabbit in the holler log."

"According to the elder, the Lord only wanted your husbands. Eh?"

"Yo's hit it! They all was packin up to go when suthin happened. The elder was stoppin up yere at Tom White's. Tom's wife was one of the ole and humbly ones the Lawd didn't want. Thar was fo'teen of us. They all met yere 'bout 10 o'clock. See that bresh over thar?"

"Yes."

"Mighty fine place to cut switches. I had 50 all cut and ready. We uns marched up to Tom's and took the elder outer bed and tied him up in the backyard with the clothesline. Powerful scart, he un was, while Tom was away. Did yo' ever ever see a messenger from the promised land git a-switchin?"

"No."

"They uns heard him holler fur a mile and a half, but thought it was mewls brayin. We used up 30 switches. He dun laffed and cried and hollered and cussed. He called on the Lawd. He promised us fo' husbands apiece in the promised land. We marched him down to the forks, turned him to the left and everybody giv him a cut. He un never did cum back fur his clothes. Reckon he un's still on the canter."

"And what did the men—your husbands—say?"

"He-he-he! My ole Sam sits right down yere next day and smokes and smokes and smokes. Bimeby he un says:

"'Lucy, I dun found out about that call. I thought it was the Lawd a-callin of me alone to the promised land, but I was mistook. It was Sam Bebee a-callin of both of us to come over and eat green co'n and coon meat fur dinner. Git on yer bonnet, Lucy.'

"'I'ze too ole and humbly, Sam.'

"'No, yer hain't, Lucy—no, yer hain't. I was jest a-lookin and a-figgerin. Yo' hain't a day over fo'ty, and yo's the best-lookin woman on all this yere Cumberland tumblification of hills and hollers. Come on, Lucy!'"

"And so?" I queried after a long pause.

"That's jest all," she replied as she reached for some more tobacco, "jest all except that when my Sam gits a leetle high headed I jest say, 'Promised land' to him and he wilts right down like a cabbage leaf in the sun!"

M. QUAD.

### Curious Names in Delaware.

Delaware has a curious collection of surnames. There is a family of Colts in Kent county. The Peppers and Mustards have long lived neighbors in Sussex, and there are Peaches in Newcastle county, inauspiciously settled north of the peach belt. One man named his three sons for the several counties of the State, and Delaware is an occasional Christian name. A girl whose name was Leonora Missouri Cannon provoked from a stranger the prompt declaration that the name was sentimental, patriotic and explosive.

# RETAIL TRADE IS BETTER.

## Monetary Conditions Not Materially Changed.

## THE SPECULATIVE MARKETS INACTIVE.

## Some Improvement in Pig Iron and Finished Articles.

## GENERAL IRON TRADE IN POOR SHAPE.

NEW YORK, May 26.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: In two ways there has been quite general improvement during the past week. Better weather throughout most of the country has stimulated retail trade, and the large distribution of goods has made jobbing trade more active. Monetary anxieties have curiously abated at many widely separated points. Large loans solicited here a week or two ago to provide for extreme emergencies in different cities have not been wanted, and threatening failures at several points have passed without causing much disturbance. Yet the actual conditions do not seem to have changed materially. The large demand for rediscounts and advances by Western and Southern banks, though considerably abated, has been greater than Eastern banks could wholly meet. There is no definite improvement in financial affairs abroad, and the prospect of continued outgo of gold for some time has not altered.

Speculative markets show comparatively little activity. Stocks have fallen off to some extent from the rapid recovery of last week, the average being about $1 per share lower than a week ago. Wheat and corn are both at the same price as a week ago, although Western receipts of wheat in four days have been 1,902,108 bushels and Atlantic exports 1,036,597 bushels, and corn receipts have been very large with insignificant exports. Mess pork is 25c higher but other hog products a shade lower, and while coffee advanced ½c oil declined 1c. Natural decline is seen in dairy products and potatoes. Cotton is also ⅛c lower, although the receipts have been smaller and the exports larger than for the same week last year, but the enormous stocks in sight are not diminishing more rapidly than is usual at this season.

Boston reports demand for wool moderate and prices the lowest of the season. At Philadelphia pig iron is firmer and manufactured in greater demand, owing to expected closing of works in the summer.

The outlook for pig iron is better at Pittsburgh, and some finished products are in better demand, but prices very low.

At Cincinnati stringency lessens. At Cleveland rolled products are in large demand, but prices are weak and money close. Indianapolis reports money tight, owing to lack of confidence. At Detroit prospects are less bright than last year.

Chicago reports improvement, although collections are still slow and bank accommodations sparing. Liquidation continues. At Milwaukee money is close. At Minneapolis the financial flurry has abated. St. Paul reports seeding mostly completed, fair jobbing trade but slow collections. St. Louis reports fair collections though Southern planters are buying less meats than usual. Bankers are extremely conservative and much money has gone out to other Western cities. At Omaha trade is good, but at Denver quiet. Business at Nashville is improving and also at Savannah, but at other points at the South business is quiet and all collections are slow and money close. Mobile reports large shipments of early vegetables and New Orleans a bright outlook in building trades, though the breaking of levees will seriously affect Northern Louisiana. Dress goods are dull, but there is closer discrimination than usual in favor of choice styles. Cottons are stronger, print cloths 1-16 higher. Wool sales are small, prices favoring buyers. Shipments of shoes continue to exceed last year's.

In the iron manufacture new freight rates from the South affect prices largely at points not on the seaboard, but bar iron is at the lowest point on record, plates are dull and competition for all manufactured products is exceedingly keen, with prices quoted in some cases below actual cost at most works.

Imports are still large for three weeks in May, exceeding last year's by nearly $6,000,000, but exports have somewhat increased, and for three weeks show a slight gain.

The business failures for the last seven days number 273, as compared with 261 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 198.

## BUSINESS OF THE BANKS.

### Pittsburgh Clearings Show a Decrease Over One Year Ago.

NEW YORK, May 26.—This table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings of various cities for the week ending May 26, and the percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the corresponding week of 1892:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | $576,912,249, | decrease | 14.9 |
| Chicago | 91,167,827, | —— | —— |
| Boston | 90,460,667, | decrease | 7.7 |
| Philadelphia | 72,315,163, | —— | —— |
| St. Louis | 22,233,571, | increase | 11.2 |
| Pittsburgh | 15,821,174, | decrease | 10.7 |
| San Francisco | 13,025,835, | decrease | 24.5 |
| Baltimore | 13,672,816, | increase | 2.3 |
| Cincinnati | 13,253,300, | decrease | 4.6 |
| Kansas City | 10,704,165, | increase | 16.8 |
| New Orleans | 8,429,341, | increase | 24.1 |
| Minneapolis | 5,505,481, | decrease | 31.0 |
| Buffalo | 7,762,723, | increase | 4.6 |
| Louisville | 6,268,727, | decrease | 5.6 |
| Detroit | 6,400,763, | increase | 1.6 |
| Milwaukee | 6,870,678, | increase | 19.5 |
| Cleveland | 5,377,380, | increase | 1.2 |

## HE GOT THE DEER.

### It Had Been Nearly Run Down by a Wolf.

London Land and Water.

Our correspondent "F. G." writes from Lyleton, Manitoba: "A deer was taken three miles from here in a funny way. A farmer saw it in the distance evidently in distress, and next appeared a wolf, pretty well run out, in chase. He had with him his collie dogs, which drove off the wolf, and then, taking up the running, pulled down the deer. What a case of 'sic vos non vobis' for the wolf and the dogs, for the farmer came up in time to get the deer; it was a stroke of luck for him, for at this time meat is scarce. Deer are very scarce now about here. I know the farmer, who is a Yankee."

## ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN.

### Death of an Irishman at a Remarkably Old Age.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

TOLEDO, O., May 31.—Daniel Larkin, who was born in Ireland April 25, 1786, died in Bellevue this morning, aged 107 years and 1 month. He settled first in this country in New Haven, Conn. After a few years he moved to New York, and from there he came to Sandusky in 1830, where he resided till last August, when he moved to Bellevue, taking up his residence with his daughter, Mrs. McLain. He was a well preserved old gentleman and very vigorous for one of his age until about six months ago, when his health began failing him. He raised a family of nine children, who are all dead but two.

### To Get at the Facts.

Regarding Hood's Sarsaparilla, ask the people who take this medicine, or read the testimonials often published in this paper. They will convince you that Hood's cures.

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation.

## TO ILLUMINATE THE BODY.

### An Incandescent Lamp That Will Help a Medical Diagnosis.

At a meeting of the laryngological section of the Academy of Medicine the other evening in New York city Dr. Wendell C. Phillips of No. 350 Madison avenue lectured on the use of the incandescent light in medical diagnoses. One of the experiments he performed was to show that a small incandescent light placed in the mouth would illuminate the face from the interior and make it possible to see the blood vessels and bundles of muscles in the face.

To a reporter Dr. Phillips gave a detailed account of the instruments with which he performed the experiments. Medical science has employed the incandescent light in the diagnosis of certain diseases several years. Voltolini, a German scientist, was probably the discoverer. Eight years ago, when Dr. George F. Shrady was attending General Grant, he had constructed several little incandescent lamps about the size of a lead pencil, which he used in examining his patient's throat. Since that time Dr. Shrady and nearly all the prominent physicians in the city have used a modified form of the incandescent lamp for examination in throat, stomach and kidney troubles. Dr. Phillips's appliances are of the most modern design, and some of the improvements are his own invention.

—o—

The most important of the instruments, and the one liable to be used most, is the transluminator. It is a small incandescent light, scarcely larger than a pea, attached to a rubber handle and connected to an electric battery by wires. A second glass globe surrounds the lamp, the space between the two globes being filled with water to absorb the heat of the carbon filament. The lamp gives a light equal to four-candle power.

Dr. Phillips darkened the room, placed the lamp in his mouth so that his closed lips rested upon the rubber socket and turned on the current. The result was as if a strong light had been placed behind a thin canvas upon which was painted a man's face. The light shone through the cheeks, rendering every vein perceptible. By moving the lamp about the interior of the mouth every part of the face could be illumined. The light would creep up as far as the eyebrows, and by resting the lamp against the gums the outlines of the teeth in the gums were plainly visible.

—o—

"The value of the lamp," said Dr. Phillips, "lies in the fact that it can be used to examine any portion of the body that is accessible. In cases of toothache or catarrh the lamp will light up the gums and nasal passages so that the trouble can be located. By attaching the lamp to a small rubber tube it can be lowered into the stomach, the current turned on and the examination made from the exterior. Of course you could not see every part of the stomach, but if there were a tumor on one side you could locate it on account of the shadows thrown. The lamp can also be inserted into the bladder at the end of a small catheter, rendering an examination possible from the exterior."

Dr. Phillips has a number of lamps of smaller power. One is for exploring the cavities of the eye and another which can be placed in the ear. The trouble experienced so far in the experiments is that the heat generated by the lamps becomes painful after a few minutes. For this reason there must be frequent interruptions in the examinations to allow the lamp to cool.

—o—

A reporter called at Dr. Shrady's residence, No. 8 East Sixty-sixth street, and compared the lamps used by Dr. Phillips with those used by Dr. Shrady in examining General Grant's throat. Dr. Shrady is proud of these instruments. "They are my servants," said he, "and the fact that they were used many times in examining General Grant's throat makes them extremely valuable to me."

In Dr. Shrady's lamps a little platinum globe was used to prevent the heat from burning the tongue or throat. When asked about the possibilities of the incandescant lamp becoming a more important factor in medical science, Dr. Shrady said:

"It is a valuable agent in making diagnoses of certain diseases, such as lung troubles, tumors in the stomach and kidney diseases, besides being of use in examining certain portions of the body. But in my opinion the lamp has been used for almost everything it can be. Its field is in the diagnosis of disease and there it ends. While the heat from the lamp has always been a source of annoyance I think it can be overcome, if, instead of having a globe filled with water, a continuous stream of cold water is kept running between the globes. The apparatus used by Dr. Phillips in his experiments is undoubtedly of the most improved design."

## HE DID NOT LABOR

### But He Talked Five Cents Out of the Man.

Detroit Free Press.

"I'd like to ask you for a dime," he said as he stopped a belated pedestrian on Griswold street at midnight, "but you see I labor under——"

"Excuse me, but you do not labor," interrupted the b. p. "None of your kind ever labor."

"I stand corrected. We toil not, neither do we spin. What I meant was that the night is half gone."

"I see."

"And it will naturally occur to you that if a dime would get me lodging for all night I should now reduce my figure to a nickel."

"Perfectly correct."

"I therefore labor——. Excuse me, but I do not labor. Haven't done a stroke of work in 10 years. The idea is to claim your attention until I can explain that I am perfectly willing to make a sacrifice for your sake. In other words, I will use half the dime to secure a bed from now till morning, and the other half to secure a bed up to midnight to-morrow night. I make all the sacrifice, you see. Cash vs sacrifice. Sacrifice vs cash. Breaks up my routine, but I labor under the impression——"

"But you do not labor."

"Correct. Excuse me. I am simply placed in a painfully embarrassing situation from which a temporary loan of a trifling amount would exuberantly relieve me and render me supremely grateful during the remainder of my somewhat fortuitous existence. Thanks. Canadian, I perceive, but I can make use of it. I do not labor. Good night!"

## LAWRENCE DEMOCRATS.

### Names of Those Nominated at Yesterday's Convention.

NEW CASTLE, PA., May 31.—The Democratic county convention was held here to-day. There were 121 delegates and the convention was most orderly. George B. Nye of Ellwood City was nominated for prothonotary and clerk of courts, and J. A. B. Walker of North Beaver for county treasurer had no opposition. W. D. Hopper was nominated for auditor by a vote of 73 to 48, his opponent being E. D. Sturgeon of Hickory. The contest for commissioner resulted in the nomination of W. W. Morrison of Union by the following vote: Morrison 65, Philip Wagner 42 and Andrew Parks 13. Milton Henry was elected county chairman by a vote of 39 to 23, his opponent being W. P. Ellis. In this contest the Clendenin faction carried the day. Resolutions indorsing the administrations of Cleveland and Pattison were passed with hurrahs.

# PERSISTENCE OF NATURE.

## The Remarkable Result of a Throat Operation.

## NEW VOCAL ORGANS ARE DEVELOPED.

## Larynx Cut but a Man Able to Talk.

## EVEN NEW YORK DOCTORS ARE SURPRISED

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—A man furnished by nature with a speaking apparatus after his larynx has been entirely cut out and his windpipe grown together above the aperture in his throat through which he breathes is perhaps the most wonderful feat of modern surgery. The operation which accomplished this remarkable result was performed by Dr. S. Solis Cohen, the throat specialist of this city, before his clinic at Jefferson college 14 months ago. The man on whom the operation was performed was then and is still an inmate of the Philadelphia hospital. Six months after the operation, which proved successful, was performed Dr. Cohen noticed the man making guttural sounds. Wondering how they were made, he examined the movements of the man's mouth and the process of the sound formation was explained. The man drew the air into his mouth and down his throat to where it was sewed together, and then compressing it forced it out between the throat muscles, which, acting as the vocal chords, produced the sounds.

At the annual meeting of the American Laryngological Association in New York last Tuesday Dr. Cohen privately exhibited the man to the most renowned throat specialists in the United States. They all pronounced it one of the most wonderful feats of modern laryngeal surgery. The man sang for them and talked so that they could distinctly hear his voice 30 feet away. Dr. Cohen had intended to exhibit the man's larynx, which was removed whole and preserved, to the association along with the man, but unfortunately it arrived by express from Philadelphia too late.

Dr. Cohen, when asked for an account of the case, said: "I found the man in the Philadelphia hospital over a year ago, suffering from cancer of the larynx. The disease had advanced to such a stage that it was necessary to adopt heroic measures, and I determined to cut the larynx out. As patients in such cases usually die after the operation from pneumonia, caused by the mucus and pus from the wound running down into the lungs, I devised the following plan: Before cutting out the diseased larynx I opened his windpipe and inserted a tube so that he could breathe. Then I sewed it up tightly between the aperture and the larynx and performed the operation. No mucus could possibly get down into the lungs, and I was well pleased with the result of the operation. Of course I never anticipated this curious result. The wounds healed up nicely, and all communication between his lungs and mouth ceased. One day about six months ago, when I was talking to him in the hospital, I noticed he was attempting to talk, and was succeeding in making some sounds. Asking him if he could do this at will he replied that he could, and so I encouraged him to continue his efforts. The aperture in his throat, too, healed nicely, and he only uses the tube in the daytime now, taking it out when he goes to bed at night."

The man is a teamster, about 50 years old, and up to the time of the development of the cancer was a healthy man.

## A STENOGRAPHIC STORY.

### The Witness Saw the Notes, and Thought He Had Snakes.

Detroit Free Press.

Years ago, as many as 40 almost, John Sherman of Ohio, now senator, went out to Kansas as a commissioner, with others, to investigate certain lawless proceedings in that section. In the course of the investigation one long-whiskered, be-pistoled native, who was before the commission, began to express himself with a profane forcefulness that was not at all complimentary to the government or its representatives, and Mr. Sherman requested the official stenographer to take down the remarks of the gentleman from Kansas. Mr. Sherman let the angry citizen go until he had his say.

"Now look here," said Mr. Sherman, "do you know you have been making yourself liable to prosecution by what you have said?"

The speaker didn't care a blankety blank if he had.

"Well, do you know what you have said?" inquired Mr. Sherman.

"No, I don't, and nobody else does, but I've said it and stand by it."

Mr. Sherman called on the stenographer to read his notes, and the stenographer did so. As the vile language rolled out, the Kansan looked puzzled at first. Then as it came back to him, and he began to realize that he had said those things and the official had them down in black and white against him, he became frightened.

"Let me see that," he asked nervously.

The stenographer handed him the notes.

For a minute or more he gazed at the strange stenographic characters.

"Snakes, by ——!" he yelled, and dropping the book, he bolted out of the place.

## CHEAPENED ALUMINIUM.

### It Can Now Be Made For 50 Cents a Pound.

Baltimore Sun.

The production of aluminium in the United States in 1892 was 294,313 pounds—a figure which surprises persons who are unaware of the fact that the world's production is now nearly doubled every year. The old process of producing by means of sodium has been cheapened until it is possible to make aluminium at a cost of $1 a pound. But by the Hall invention—an electrical process—the cost has been reduced to 50 cents a pound. But the electrical method does not produce the metal in mass. The current is passed through a mixture of carbon and alumina, with the result that the carbon takes the oxygen of the alumina and sets the aluminium free in fine particles, ready to mix with alloys. A recent invention of W. A. Baldwin facilitates the making of alloys. This inventor brings iron, for example, in a molten state in contact with clay, bauxite or other aluminiferous material. Common salt and charcoal are added. Thereupon chlorine is set free, the sodium and carbon unite with the oxygen of the alumina and the released aluminium is taken up by the molten iron. This process is a very cheap one and has a future. The famous Damascene sword blades are said to owe their excellence to the aluminium taken up by steel fused in clay furnaces.

*WITH YOUR HANDS TIED* by some chronic "female complaint" or weakness, what can you expect? There's nothing you can accomplish—nothing you can enjoy. And no good reason for it. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will *cure* you, safely and certainly, if you'll give it faithful use.

For every one of these womanly troubles, this is the only remedy so sure that it can be *guaranteed*. In periodical pains, bearing-down sensations, organic displacements, and every kindred ailment, and in all the nervous disorders caused by functional derangements—if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

It's a potent remedy for Chorea or St. Vitus's Dance—for Insomnia or Inability to Sleep and to avert threatened insanity. It regulates all the natural functions, builds up and invigorates the entire female system, and restores health and strength.

Nothing else, though it may be better for a dealer to sell, can be "just as good" for you to buy.

THE KIND THAT CURES

WESLEY STERRY,
Morristown, N. Y.

Kidney Trouble for 12 Years, Completely Cured.

DANA SARSAPARILLA CO.,

MESSRS:—For 12 years I have been badly afflicted with **Kidney Trouble.** Two years ago I had "**La Grippe,**" which settled in my back. At times it was hard work for me to get around. Last Feb. I had another attack of "**La Grippe,**" which left me so bad **I could hardly get across the room.** Our merchant advised me to try a bottle of

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA

I did so, and have taken **three** bottles of SARSAPARILLA and one bottle of DANA'S PILLS, and I am **COMPLETELY CURED. No trouble with Kidneys; no backache; good appetite,** and I never felt better in my life. You may publish this if you wish, **as every word is true.**

Yours truly,
Morristown, N. Y. WESLEY STERRY.

GENTS:—We are personally acquainted with Mr. Sterry, and **know** his statements are **true.**
Respectfully, A. F. & C. P. McNEILL.

Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

DEMAND POND'S EXTRACT. AVOID ALL IMITATIONS.

FAC-SIMILE OF BOTTLE WITH BUFF WRAPPER.

FOR ALL PAIN
Rheumatism
Feminine Complaints
Lameness
Soreness
Wounds
Bruises
Catarrh
Burns
Piles

USE POND'S EXTRACT

It will Cure.

THE PICKET LINES

of health should be doubly guarded at this season. The air reeks with chilly moisture, the weather is changeable and uncertain. These conditions are

TERRIBLE DANGER POINTS

for the lungs and pipes. Beware of the cold, the cough, the chest pain, the inflammation,

THE DEADLY PNEUMONIA

the racked lung, the dreaded Consumption. Put on duty only the strongest guard, the oldest and most faithful stand-by

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

Break up your cold at once. Stop your cough. Drive out that inflammation in time. Defy that Pneumonia. Cure that Consumption.

THE PULMONIC SYRUP

acts quickest and surest of all remedies on the lungs. The oldest and best approved standard for every lung trouble.

*Dr. Schenck's Practical Treatise on Disease of Lungs, Stomach and Liver, mailed free to all applicants. Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.* ap5-TTS-W-41

DOCTOR

Senior in age, longest in practice, oldest graduate,

WHITTIER

814 PENN AVENUE,

As all residents know, and back files of Pittsburgh papers prove, is the oldest established and most prominent physician in the city devoting special attention to diseases of the Skin, Blood, Brain and Nervous System, Kidneys, Bladder, etc.

NERVOUS and Mental Diseases, caused by exhaustive studies, enervating employment, improper habits, etc., resulting in physical decay, nervous debility, lack of energy, ambition and hope, impaired memory, disordered sight, self-distrust, bashfulness, dizziness, sleeplessness, pimples and eruptions, impoverished blood, failing powers, organic weakness, dyspepsia, constipation, threatened consumption, and unfitting the person for business, society or marriage, are permanently, safely and privately cured.

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases of all stages, eruptions, blotches, falling hair, bone pains, glandular swellings, ulcerations of tongue, mouth, throat, ulcers, old sores, eczema, scrofula, salt rheum, acute and other skin imperfections; also, bad effects of mercury and improper medicines are cured *for life*, and blood poisons thoroughly eradicated *from* the system.

URINARY kidney and bladder derangements, weak back, gravel, catarrhal discharges, recent and long standing inflammation, swelling, rheumatic and other painful symptoms receive searching treatment, prompt relief and real cures.

Dr. Whittier's life-long extensive experience in these important diseases pre-eminently fit him for their correct management, and affords scientific and reliable treatment on common sense principles. Consultation free. Patients at a distance as carefully treated as if here. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sunday, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. DR. WHITTIER, No. 814 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. T. A. Slocum, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

CANCER

Hutchison's Cancer Hospital, Sewickley Pa. An unfailing remedy, having been tested for 30 years. No cutting, no burning with caustic. Send for circular.

CURED.

au19-88u W-t

# BEARS PURCHASE

## Stocks and Cammack and His Friends Bid Up the Industrials.

## $7,500,000 GOLD WILL GO OUT.

## General Electric Active and St. Paul in Especial Demand.

## SUGAR MAKES QUITE A SPURT.

## New England Feverish and the R. T. Plan Will Proceed.

## IN FAVOR OF REPEAL OF SHERMAN BILL

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The buying on the stock exchange to-day was principally for account of the bears, although the general undertone was fortified by the improved feeling on the London stock exchange and the decline in sterling bills at the principal continental centers. Some capital was made by the bear party out of the numerous embarrassments among small banking establishments in the far West, and it was even rumored at one time that there might be trouble in Chicago. A prompt denial of these exaggerated estimates of disaster forced the bears to fall back upon some other ammunition with which to depress values.

Mr. Cammack and his immediate associates also made up their minds that there was too much company on the short side of the market, and so they were mainly instrumental in bidding up the price of General Electric, Sugar and Western Union to force the smaller fry to cover. There was still a good borrowing demand in the loan market, but it was generally conceded that this urgent inquiry was artificial and to a large extent stimulated to conceal a genuine buying movement that was developed in the closing dealings for the long account.

The gold shipments for the week will reach a larger volume than was indicated by early estimates because two houses have been dragged into the movement by the sharp demand for cables and the strength of 60-day sterling, due in a measure to the pronounced relaxation in the London discount market. Two failures were reported on the London stock exchange to-day, but the only one of importance was that of Frederick Woodall & Co., an old establishment with liabilities of $150,000 on open accounts. The closing dealings in Capel court were not attended by any excitement, and the few houses reported to be in a shaky condition succeeded in compromising their differences.

The shipments of gold by the Teutonic to-day aggregated $1,350,000, and four houses made arrangements for the withdrawal of $2,750,000 gold to be sent by the Fuerst Bismarck to-morrow, making a total movement of $5,000,000 so far this week. There have also been withdrawn $300,000 gold for Canada, and as the engagements for Saturday's steamers will probably foot up $2,000,000 to $2,500,000, the total outflow of specie from this port for the week will probably amount to $7,500,000.

General Electric displayed the most activity of all the industrial securities, and the buying became general as soon as it was disclosed that the floating supply of stock was largely reduced. The W. B. Wheeler party were credited with covering 5,000 shares, while the D. O. Mills contingent bought freely at top prices. It is intimated that if any reduction in the quarterly rate of dividends is made it will not be more than ½ per cent, thus putting the stock back again to a 6 per cent basis, which was the ruling distribution last year. The change of policy of the North American brought about by Mr. Villard's voluntary resignation from the presidency will probably inure to the benefit of the General Electric, since the latter will be able to obtain a number of valuable contracts for electric motors in connection with the extension of street railways in the far West.

St. Paul was in especially good demand, because the management has given evidence of its intention to inaugurate economies by the discharge of about 4,000 men on its Iowa division, thus saving close upon $5,000 a day in wages. In fact, all the great trunk lines, as well as the Western roads, have under contemplation the advisability of reducing the force in their operating department, since they recognize that the only way to take advantage of the large passenger traffic that is promised for the next three months in connection with the world's fair is to cut off all extravagant outlays, except such as are necessary to sustain the physical condition of the respective properties.

National Cordage and Whisky Trust were extremely dull, but the bears kept their hands off both stocks, because a selling movement is fraught with great danger now that there is a good prospect of extricating both properties from their recent embarrassments. Mr. Keene is understood to be behind National Cordage, while the Cincinnati stockholders in Whisky expect to be able to convince President Greenhut and his associates that it would be suicidal to market any bonds at the large discount of 50 cents on the dollar suggested at the secret meeting at Peoria.

Sugar enjoyed a substantial spurt on what was considered inside buying. It was also reported that the American Sugar Refining Company had made arrangements to absorb two rival concerns, which would place the sugar trade entirely in its control. An advance in refined will probably be made before the end of the week to correspond with the high prices now asked for raw, the parity between the two having been kept down to within a fractional profit over the cost of refining.

New England was extremely feverish, and at to-morrow's meeting of the board of directors in Boston some startling developments are promised. The talk to-night is of another issue of bonds to protect the friends of the company who have been compelled to make advances in connection with that portion of the floating debt that was causing annoyance.

The operations of Pacific Mail for the year show a loss of $56,740 68.

No further withdrawals of Richmond terminal securities from the Drexel-Morgan plan were reported to-day, and it is believed that the reorganization will now proceed smoothly with some few difficulties to provide for taking in several roads that were excluded in the general plan.

The rally in the final hour was due to advices from Washington indicating that a thorough canvass of the senate and house by correspondence showed that there was a majority of senators and representatives in favor of the repeal of the Sherman bill the moment an extra session of congress is called.

Pittsburgh & Western preferred closed at 31 to 36½; $7,000 4s sold at 86½ and $7,000 at 86⅞.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 31.—The stock market was weak in spots to-day, but generally speaking a firmer tone characterized the trading and in a few instances the net gains for the day were [illegible] important. The improvement [illegible] in no small measure to the sharp recovery in General Electric following the official denials of the rumors which have been afloat recently concerning the finances of the company. The stock after selling down from [illegible] rose rapidly until it reached [illegible] a reaction to 73⅝@73⅞ ensued. [illegible] stock went as high as 1-16 for use [illegible] the rates were easier near the close. Some of the bears endeavored to cover after the price got above 70, but the outstanding short interest is still heavy. Sugar sold down ¾ to 85¾, and subsequently rose to 88¼@88½. It is stated that the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent will be declared early next week. The Grangers although freely hammered held up well and St. Paul, Rock Island and Burlington left off ⅛@¾ higher than on Monday. Lackawanna gained 1¾ and Jersey Central 2¾ on comparatively light offerings. Reading was freely pressed for sale and declined from 17¼ to 15⅞, but closed at 16⅛. Distillers rose from 15¾ to 17¼ and receded to 16. New England was noticeably heavy and declined from 26½ to 23¼, closing at the lowest. Pullman broke to 172 and rallied to 174½. Manhattan opened 1½ lower at 129 and advanced to 130¾. The gold shipments to-day and the engagements for to-morrow were much heaver than generally expected and were used as a handle by the bears with which to depress the market, but except in a few of the low priced shares they were unable to force further liquidations.

Railway bonds were dull and lower. The sales were $882,000. Texas Pacific 1sts fell 2 to 76, Readings were heavy. The 1sts declined 2¾ to 32@33, and do. 2ads 2 to 21@22. Louisville, New Albany and Chicago 5s, after falling 2½ to 68½, rallied to 70½. General Electric debenture 5s rose 8 to 90. Richmond Terminal trust 5s, 2¼ to 28¼@27½; do. 6s 3¼ to 60@59½.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 4½s reg | 111¾ | St. L. & I. M. g. 5s | 82¼ |
| do. 4s coup | 112¾ | St. L. & S. F. g. m. | 105 |
| do. 4½s reg | 99 | St. Paul consols | 125 |
| Pacific 6s of '95 | 102½ | St. P. C. & P. 1sts | 117½ |
| La. stamped 4s | 97 | T. P. L. G. Tr. rcts | 76 |
| Missouri 6s | 101 | T. P. R. G. Tr. rcts | 19⅝ |
| Tenn. new set 6s | 100 | Union Pac. 1sts | 106 |
| do. do. 5s | 92 | West Shore | 101 |
| do. do. 3s | 12 | Rio G. W 1st | 76¼ |
| Canada So. 2nds | 100 | Atchison 4s | 81¾ |
| Cen. Pac. 1sts | 105½ | do. 2s | 47 |
| Den. & R. G. 1sts | 115 | G., H. & La. 5s | 102½ |
| do. do. 4s | 87 | do. 2nd 5s | 102 |
| Erie 2ds | 96 | H. & T. C. 5s | 107¼ |
| M., K. & T. gen. 6s | 81 | do. cons. 6s | 100 |
| do. do. 5s | 43 | N. C. 6s | 121½ |
| Mutual Union 6s | 107 | do. 4s | 95 |
| N. J. C. Int. Cert | 111 | S. C. Browns | 98 |
| North. Pac. 1sts | 116¾ | Tenn. old 6s | 62 |
| North. Pac. 2nds | 109½ | Virginia 6s | 50 |
| Northwstn con | 133⅛ | do. ex-mat coup | 53 |
| do. deben. 5s | 108 | do. cons. 2nd | 50 |

The *Post* says: Most of the transactions on to-day's stock market were for the short account, and though the market was dull and very irregular, buying orders predominated. In the forenoon, there were some further efforts to break prices encouraged by the news of large gold shipments. Another factor however on which the operators for lower prices had counted, failed them completely. London's financial outlook proves to have been more faithfully reflected by the course of money and exchange than by the presentiments of brokers.

The total sales of stocks to-day were 289,200 shares, including: Atchison, 4,400; Burlington & Quincy, 4,500; Chicago Gas, 13,600; Delaware, Lackawana & Western, 2,100; Distilling, 13,900; General Electric, 89,000; National Lead, 3,600; New England, 21,000; Reading, 73,600; Richmond Terminal 4,600; St. Paul, 22,500 Sugar, 9,400; Western Union, 13,600.

Bache & Co. to Oakley & Co.: The main feature of to-day's market was the advance in General Electric, which movement was directed against the large and nervous short interest in this stock. The buying for that account was on a very extended scale, and rumors were current of good news to come out. We understand a meeting of the directors of this company will take place to-morrow, at which the statement will be issued showing a big dividend earned upon the stock, and that the company is in a secure financial position. Reading did not rally with the rest of the market, and rumors were current to-day that a new plan would be brought out. The worst feature of the market now is the strength of Sterling exchange, and gold shipments this week will probably amount to over $5,000,000.

Henry Sproul & Co.'s correspondents wired: A repetition of the well-known process of covering by the short interest gave a tone of fictitious strength to the whole market in the last hours of the day. Reading, which had been the feature of the day, was however an exception to this rule, and displayed weakness in the face of the general recovery in values. In this stock fresh selling pressure appeared while the rest of the list advanced, the street being still far from satisfied that the reorganization plan has any chances of going through. At the very close, however, New England gave way on fresh selling, and the absence of support the general market in the last moment showing a noticeable want of buying orders.

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., No. 78 Fourth avenue, members of New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh stock exchanges, and Chicago board of trade:

| STOCKS. | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atchison, T. & S. F. | 25⅛ | 26⅛ | 25⅛ | 25⅞ |
| Am. Cotton Oil Co | 37 | 37⅛ | 36½ | 37⅛ |
| do. preferred | .... | .... | .... | 71 |
| Am. Sugar Ref'g Co | 86 | 89 | 85¾ | 88¼ |
| do. preferred | 86¾ | 86¾ | 86¾ | 87½ |
| Balto. & Ohio | 75 | 75 | 75 | 74 |
| Canada Southern | 50½ | 51 | 50 | 50¾ |
| Canadian Pacific | .... | .... | .... | 76¼ |
| Chi. Gas Trust recta | 72¾ | 73½ | 71⅛ | 73 |
| C., Burlington & Q | 84⅞ | 86⅛ | 84⅞ | 86 |
| Col., Hock. Val & T | 22½ | 23 | 22½ | 22 |
| Consolidated Gas | 129 | 129 | 128½ | 127½ |
| C., C., C. & St. L | 41 | 41½ | 41 | 41½ |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 19 | 19⅛ | 19 | 19⅛ |
| Del., Lack. & Western | 139 | 140¾ | 139 | 140½ |
| Delaware & Hudson | 122 | 122½ | 122 | 122⅞ |
| Dis. & Cattle F. Co | 16 | 17¼ | 15¾ | 15⅞ |
| Erie | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅛ | 17½ |
| do. preferred | 36½ | 36½ | 36⅛ | 36 |
| General Electric Co | 67¼ | 74⅝ | 66½ | 73¾ |
| Illinois Central | 92 | 93 | 92 | 92¾ |
| Lake Shore & M. So | 122¼ | 122¼ | 122¼ | 122¾ |
| Lake Erie & Western | .... | .... | .... | 17¾ |
| do. preferred | 71 | 71¾ | 71 | 71¾ |
| Louisville & Nashville | 65 | 66 | 65 | 65½ |
| Manhattan Con | 129 | 130¾ | 129 | 130¾ |
| Missouri Pacific | 38¼ | 38¾ | 37¾ | 38 |
| National Lead Co | 30 | 31 | 29¾ | 30½ |
| do. preferred | 70¾ | 71½ | 70⅜ | 71½ |
| New York Central | 101¼ | 101¾ | 101¼ | 101½ |
| National Cordage Co | 17 | 17¼ | 16½ | 17 |
| do. preferred | .... | .... | .... | 48 |
| N. Y. & New England | 26 | 26½ | 23¼ | 23¾ |
| New Jersey Central | 109 | 109 | 109 | 107½ |
| do. preferred | 26¾ | 28 | 26¾ | 28½ |
| Northwest | 107½ | 108 | 107½ | 108 |
| Northern Pacific | 14 | 14¼ | 14 | 14 |
| do. preferred | 35⅞ | 36⅜ | 35⅞ | 35⅞ |
| North American Co | 8⅝ | 9⅜ | 7⅞ | 9⅛ |
| Omaha | 40 | 41 | 40 | 40½ |
| Pacific Mail | 20 | 20 | 19½ | 19½ |
| Pullman Car Co | 171 | 174¾ | 171 | 172 |
| P., C., C. & St. L | .... | .... | .... | 14½ |
| do. preferred | .... | .... | .... | 53 |
| Reading | 17 | 17¼ | 15⅞ | 16⅛ |
| Richmond & W. P. Ter | 3 | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 |
| Rock Island | 71¾ | 73⅛ | 71⅜ | 72¾ |
| St. Paul | 67¾ | 69⅜ | 67¾ | 68⅞ |
| do. preferred | 118 | 118 | 118 | 117½ |
| Silver Bullion ctfs | .... | .... | .... | 82¾ |
| Tenn. Coal & Iron | 18¼ | 18¾ | 17⅞ | 18⅜ |
| Texas & Pacific | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7 |
| T. A. A. & N. M | 7⅜ | 7⅞ | 7⅜ | 7⅛ |
| Union Pacific | 28⅞ | 29⅛ | 28¾ | 29⅜ |
| Wabash | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7¾ |
| do. preferred | 16¼ | 16⅛ | 16¼ | 16½ |
| W. U. Telegraph | 83 | 83¾ | 82⅛ | 83 |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie | 15¼ | 15¼ | 14¼ | 14 |
| do. preferred | .... | .... | .... | 47 |
| Wisconsin Central | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| U. S. Rubber Co | .... | .... | .... | 43 |

### Coffee and Sugar.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Coffee—Options opened firm; August unchanged and other months up 5@15 points, closing steady and unchanged to 10 up; sales, 16,750 bags, including June, 16.00@16.05c; July, 15.50@15.65c; August, 15.40c; September, 15.20@15.35c; October, 15.05@15.10c; December, 14.90@15.00c. Spot Rio quiet and steady; No. 7, 17c. Sugar—Raw firm and more active; sales of four cargoes, mainly centrifugals, at 4⅛c for 96° test; molasses sugar at 3½c; refined active.

### Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The dry goods market opened with better demand than expected so soon after the holiday. The volume of business disclosed no activity, but it was felt that there was some improvement. Dark prints and ginghams were in request, but fabrics already well sold for next season were quiet. Agents have advanced the price of Pepperill R 36-inch brown sheetings ⅛c a yard, and placed Edwards cambrics at value.

### Philadelphia Stocks.

Closing quotations by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co.:

Pennsylvania Central, 50¾@50⅞; Reading, 8 3-16@8¼; Lehigh Valley, 45¾; Lehigh Navigation, 51@51½; Northern Pacific common, 14@14¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 36@36¼.

### The Metal Market.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Pig iron quiet; American, $12 75@15 50. Copper steady; lake, [illegible]. Lead steady; domestic $3 92½. Tin steady; straits, $19 00 bid, $19 10 asked; plates [illegible] unchanged; spelter quiet; [illegible].

[illegible] Drive?

You'll be interested [illegible] stock [illegible] in an immense new [illegible] fresh from the East. [illegible] a few days.

PITTSBURGH VEHICLE & HARNESS CO., 529-535 Penn ave.

# MARKET LACKS FEATURES.

## The Holiday Does Not Stimulate Trading.

## NARROW VOLUME OF BUSINESS IN MAY.

## A Slight Demand for Tractions and but One Sale in Them.

## A LIMITED DEMAND FOR BONDS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, May 31, 1893.

The holiday yesterday did not have a very stimulating effect on the local stock market and features to-day were about as few in number as at any time lately, or at that season when midsummer dullness lays its heavy hand on the market. The month which closes to-day has been the dullest in the year so far, and indeed the dullest that has occurred for a good many years. In the first week of May 1,725 shares of stock and $13,000 bonds were sold, in the second week 1,305 shares and $4,000 bonds, third week 1,714 shares, fourth week 2,041 shares and $3,000 bonds, and the two business days of the present week which end the month, 60 shares of stock and $440 worth of scrip, making the total for the month 6,845 shares of stock, $20,000 bonds and $440 scrip. The business done on the exchange in January of the present year amounted to 8,1671 shares of stock, $14,000 bonds, $370 scrip; February 14,165 shares of stock, $11,000 bonds; March 8,863 shares of stock and $13,000 bonds; April 8,205 shares of stock, $70,000 bonds and $206 worth of scrip. The total sales of stock on the exchange for the year up to the end of May amount to 68,704 shares of stock.

The transactions to-day only amounted to 60 shares of stock and $250 worth of Electric scrip. On the first and second calls not a single transaction was made, and the business of the day was confined to the final board. In the natural gas group of stocks there was a slight demand for Philadelphia company, and toward the close of proceedings there arose enough of an apparent demand to advance the security above the lowest point reached to-day and cause it to close ⅛ higher than the closing bid on Monday. For 20 shares of Philadelphia 19¼ was bid, and 19 were offered at 19⅜. The other gas stocks were quiet.

There was only one trade in the traction group, Central being sold, and the demand was of a very indifferent character. Pleasant Valley advanced a fraction from the lowest bid of the day, and closed at 21½ bid. Birmingham was offered lower than on Monday, and 20 was bid for 50 shares. After call 19¾ was bid, and the closing quotations were 20⅛ bid, 20½ asked. There was no material change in the balance of the group. Luster was offered by several brokers at 9, while but one wanted it at 8½.

There was a slight demand for bonds on the last call, but no trades were made. Manchester, Duquesne and Birmingham traction 5s were on the market in small lots. There was a slight demand for Electric stock, and 45 was bid for 40 shares of Electric first preferred, and 25¾ for the second preferred. The remainder of the list was quiet, and the market closed dull and barely steady.

The dullness and depression in the stock market are the natural result of the recent demoralization, says the *Investigator*. A panic is invariably followed by a period of stagnation, and by an accumulation of idle money in the banks. The question of interest is, how long will this condition last? The general impression is that there will be little, if any, improvement in the market until the fall, if then. Failures in all parts of the country are reported every day, gold continues to be exported, and exports will probably continue more or less during June. One favorable feature is the decline in the excess of imports of merchandise over exports. Owing to the condition of the money market importers have ceased to order goods, and say that unless there is some improvement in financial and commercial conditions a part of the enormous stock of goods now in warehouse will have to be thrown on the markets at a ruinous sacrifice. The prospect is not yet reassuring in or out of Wall street.

New York bankers say the borrowing demand from country banks increases daily. Some arrivals of currency from the country are reported here, but these represent country collections and are not in any sense indicative of any relaxation of the stringency throughout the country. Matters have reached a deadlock in places. There is even less inclination on the part of banks to loan money on time, and the buying of commercial paper has practically ceased altogether.

Ex-Comptroller Lacy says the financial crisis, in his opinion, is over and improvement all along the line is now in order. Liquidation is now in progress, and must run its course, failures may be more frequent than is usual, but they will attract less attention than heretofore.

Cammack says he is a bear partly because of the bad commercial outlook in the West, disturbed railroad rates and the very bad and backward condition of corn and other crops.

The following sales were made:

FIRST CALL.

No sales.

SECOND CALL.

No sales.

THIRD CALL.

50 shares Central traction........ 26

AFTER CALL.

$250 Electric scrip........ 90

The closing bids and offers were as follows:

| STOCKS. | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Allegheny National bank | .... | 68 |
| Commercial National bank | 98 | 100 |
| Exchange National bank | .... | 85 |
| Keystone Bank of Pittsburgh | 90 | 100 |
| Mer. and Man. National bank | .... | 76 |
| Monongahela National bank | .... | 160 |
| Peoples Sav. Bank of Pitts | 158 | .... |
| Real Estate Savings bank, lim | 150 | .... |
| Tradesmen's National bank | .... | 245 |
| Allegheny Gas Co. (Illum.) | .... | 49 |
| Pittsburgh Gas Co (Illum.) | 75 | .... |
| Southside Gas Co. (Illum.) | .... | 26 |
| Bridgewater Natural Gas Co | 30 | .... |
| People Natural Gas Co | 19 | .... |
| Peoples Nat. Gas and Ppg. Co | 15 | .... |
| Pennsylvania Gas Co | 8 | .... |
| Philadelphia Co | 19¼ | 19⅜ |
| Central traction | 26 | 27 |
| Citizens traction | 61¾ | 62½ |
| Pittsburgh traction | .... | 63 |
| Pleasant Valley | 21½ | 22 |
| Birmingham traction | 20⅛ | 20½ |
| Duquesne traction | 27½ | 28 |
| Pgh., Youngstown & Ashtabula | .... | 49½ |
| N. Y. & Cleveland Gas Coal Co | .... | 51 |
| Pitts. & Birmingham Bridge Co | .... | 72 |
| Luster Mining Co | 8½ | 9 |
| Enterprise Mining Co | 1 | 2 |
| Monongahela Navigation Co | .... | 77½ |
| Westinghouse Air Brake Co | 130 | 135 |
| Standard Underground Cable | .... | 80 |
| U. S. Glass Co. common | .... | 55 |
| do. preferred | .... | 110 |

### MONETARY.

Time and call loans are still steady at 6 per cent, and money is as close now as at any time since the recent stringency set in. The clearing house records compare as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Yesterday's exchanges | $ 2,535,735 54 |
| Yesterday's balances | 471,797 31 |
| Exchanges for May | 66,874,019 29 |
| Balances for May | 9,925,204 80 |

Compared with the corresponding month in previous years the exchanges were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| May, 1893 | $66,874,019 29 |
| May, 1892 | 63,109,115 44 |
| May, 1891 | 56,785,520 35 |
| May, 1890 | 67,323,136 85 |
| May, 1889 | 55,855,146 11 |
| Total to date— | |
| 1893 | $321,150,372 82 |
| 1892 | 309,647,407 35 |
| 1891 | 276,843,372 70 |
| 1890 | 324,329,278 71 |
| 1889 | 268,083,733 61 |

NEW YORK, May 31.—Money on call firmer at 2@4 per cent; last loan 3; closing offered at 3. Prime mercantile paper, 6@8 per cent. Sterling exchange was somewhat easier with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 85¾@4 86 for 60 days and $4 89@4 89¼ for demand.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Bank clearings to-day, $20,059,455. New York exchange, 50c discount. Sterling exchange steady; 60-day bills, $4 85; demand, $4 89¼. Money steady at 6@7 per cent.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Bank clearings, $124,524,040; balances, $7,147,975.

BOSTON, May 31.—Bank clearings, $17,054,414; balances, $1,873,317. Money, 5 per cent. Exchange on New York, 12½@17c discount. For the month—Clearings, $432,519,105; balances, $13,771,463. For the same month last year—Clearings, $415,070,585; balances, $45,550,175.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—Clearings, $2,809,112; this month, $109,151,255; May, 1892, $104,103,851, increase $15,048,654, or 16 per cent. Balances to-day, $453,300; this month, $12,429,537; May, 1892, $11,491,324. Money quiet at 6@8 per cent. Exchange on New York, 25c discount to par.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—Bank clearings, $14,268,799; balances, $2,340,062. Money, 4½ per cent. For the month of May, 1893, clearings, $328,153,821; balances, $29,330,142.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—Bank clearings, $3,182,210; balances, $594,251. Money, 6 per cent.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—Money 6@8 per cent. New York exchange, par to 40c premium. Clearings to-day, $2,724,500; for May, $59,764,450; May last year, $60,998,700.

### Foreign Financial.

PARIS, May 31.—Three per cent rentes, 97f 8c for the account.

LONDON, May 31.—Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £561,000. Calcutta linseed spot, 39s ex-ship per quarter; do. new crop May and June shipment, 39s 6d. Turpentine spirits, 22s 9d per cwt.

LONDON, May 31.—Consols for money, 99⅛; do. for account, 99¼; New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio 1sts, 22; Canadian Pacific, 78; Erie, 17¾; do. 2ds, 93; Illinois Central, 93¾; Mexican ordinary, 18½; St. Paul common, 69⅞; New York Central, 103½; Pennsylvania, 54⅛; Reading, 8¾; Mexican Central new 4s, 60⅛. Bar silver, 37 11-16d. Rate of money, 3½ per cent.

## CHICAGO 'CHANGE.

### Wheat Opens Lower and Advances, While Corn Closes Higher and Pork Products Are Off Slightly.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Wright covered about 1,000,000 bushels of wheat through Schwartz-Dupee on Monday and to-day, and Baldwin & Farnum were credited with heavy purchases of short wheat on his account. Largely as a result of this, the tension in the wheat and corn markets which made such an anxious time for the bulls on Monday was perceptibly relaxed to-day. Prices opened lower, but soon improved and closed at a good advance. In provisions business was neglected, and the traders paid very little attention to some efforts of the controlling clique to wake it up. Talk of export business to-day no doubt helped the wheat market some. The fact of prices being the lowest for many years also was a point in favor of the market. Bradstreet reported a decrease in stocks of 2,746,000 bushels east and a decrease of 81,000 bushels west of the Rocky Mountains. The market opened ¼@⅜c lower than the closing figures of Monday, became firmer and prices were advanced 1@1¼c, eased off a trifle, and the closing was ½@⅝c higher for July and ⅝@¾c higher for September than the closing figures of Monday.

In corn many short lines covered and moderate investment buying was noticeable. A number of offerings were reported accepted to-day by foreigners. The small stocks of contract, 900,000 bushels, being only an increase of 37,000 bushels for the week, under the large receipts was also a very stimulating factor and had much to do with the limited offerings. The Iowa as well as the Illinois State reports were both less favorable. The market opened a trifle under the final figures of Monday, but was firm and gradually advanced ⅜@½c, reacting ⅛@⅜c later, rallied strong and closed ⅝@1c higher.

There was a fair trade in oats and a better feeling, the offerings being lighter, and the demand, particularly for the near future a little more urgent. Prices advanced ⅝@¾c and the close was strong at about the top.

The receipts of hogs to-day were liberal at 19,000 head and prices for the products were easier. September lard was being bought by Wright's brokers against sales of July. Pork closed 30c lower for July and 20c lower for September than on Monday. Lard closed with a loss of 25c for July and 12½c for September, and ribs are 17½c lower for July and 10c off for September.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull and nominally unchanged; No. 2 spring wheat, 69c; No. 3 spring wheat, f. o. b., 63@68½c; No. 2 red, 68¾@69c; No. 2 corn, 40½c; No. 2 oats, 30½c; No. 2 white, f. o. b., 33¼@33½c; No. 3 white, f. o. b., 31½@32½c; No. 2 rye, 54c; No. 2 barley, 60c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1 07; prime timothy seed, $3 80@3 85; mess pork, per barrel, $20 60@20 62½; lard, per 100 lb, $10 20@10 22½; short ribs sides (loose), $9 65@9 67½; dry salted shoulders (boxed), $10 00@10 25; short clear sides (boxed), $10 25@10 50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1 12. Sugars—Cut-loaf, 6⅛c; granulated, 5.70c; standard A, 5.57c. No. 3 corn, 38½c.

Receipts—Flour, 14,464 barrels; wheat, 151,518 bushels; corn, 464,202 bushels; oats, 478,625 bushels; rye, 7,730 bushels; barley, 19,833 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 6,742 barrels; wheat, 125,860 bushels; corn, 519,274 bushels; oats, 401,937 bushels; rye, 1,770 bushels; barley, 13,898 bushels.

On the produce exchange to-day the butter market was quiet; creamery, 16@19c; dairy, 10@18c. Eggs firmer; strictly fresh, 13@14c.

Opening, highest, lowest and closing quotations furnished by John M. Oakley & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 45 Sixth street, Hotel Anderson building:

| Articles & Mon'hs | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing. | Clos'g M'y 29 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHEAT— | | | | | |
| May | 68¾ | 69 | 68¾ | 69 | 68⅝ |
| July | 70¾ | 71¼ | 70¾ | 71⅛ | 70⅝ |
| Sept | 73¾ | 74⅛ | 73⅝ | 74⅛ | 73¾ |
| CORN— | | | | | |
| May | 39⅜ | 40¼ | 39⅜ | 40¼ | 39⅛ |
| June | 39⅛ | 40⅛ | 39⅛ | 40⅛ | 39⅜ |
| July | 40⅜ | 40⅞ | 40⅜ | 40⅞ | 40⅛ |
| Sept | 40⅞ | 41 | 40⅞ | 42 | 40⅞ |
| OATS— | | | | | |
| May | 29⅞ | 30⅛ | 29¾ | 30½ | 29¾ |
| June | 29⅛ | 30 | 29⅛ | 30 | 29¼ |
| July | 28⅞ | 29⅛ | 28⅞ | 29⅛ | 28⅞ |
| Sept | 26⅝ | 27 | 26⅞ | 26⅞ | 26¾ |
| PORK— | | | | | |
| May | .... | .... | .... | 20 20 | 20 50 |
| July | 20 50 | 20 65 | 20 50 | 20 65 | 20 95 |
| Sept | 21 00 | 21 05 | 20 90 | 21 05 | 21 25 |
| LARD— | | | | | |
| May | .... | .... | .... | 10 15 | 10 25 |
| June | .... | .... | .... | 10 15 | .... |
| July | 10 37 | 10 37 | 10 35 | 10 37 | 10 62 |
| Sept | 10 70 | 10 82 | 10 67 | 10 75 | 10 87 |
| S. RIBS— | | | | | |
| May | .... | .... | .... | 9 55 | 9 75 |
| July | 9 67 | 9 72 | 9 60 | 9 65 | 9 82 |
| Sept | 9 87 | 9 87 | 9 77 | 9 85 | 9 95 |

Car receipts (two days)—Wheat, 560 cars; corn, 1,277 cars; oats, 703 cars. Hogs, 20,000 head. Estimates for to-morrow—Wheat, 250 cars; corn, 935 cars; oats, 500 cars.

### American Products Abroad.

LIVERPOOL, May 31.—Cotton in better demand with prices 1-16d higher; middling 4⅜d. Yesterday's sales were increased by late business by 3,000 American. Sales to-day, 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were for speculation and export and included 10,200 bales American; American middling, low middling clause, June 4 5-64d sellers. Futures closed quiet at the decline. Wheat quiet, holders offer moderately; No. 1 California, 5s ½d. Corn firm; fair mixed western, 4s 1d per cental. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 51s per cwt. for new. Turpentine spirits, 25s 9d per cwt.

### Boston Stocks.

BOSTON, May 31.—Call loans, 5@5½ per cent; time loans, 6 per cent. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, 26; American Sugar, 88⅜; do. do. preferred, 86; Bay State Gas, 9¾; Bell Telephone, 191; Boston & Albany, 211; Boston & Maine, 165; do. preferred, 140; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 86¼; Fitchburg preferred, 85; General Electric, 74¾; Illinois Steel, 50; Mexican Central, 8¼; New York & New England, 23¾; Old Colony, 185; Oregon Short Line, 14; Rubber, 43; San Diego, 10; Union Pacific, 28¾; West End, 14; do. preferred, 80; Westinghouse Electric, 27; do. do. preferred, 48; Wisconsin Central, 9¼.

### Real Estate.

Messrs. Piper & Clark placed a mortgage of $5,500 for three years at 6 per cent on improved property in Boulevard plan of lots, Twenty-first ward, city.

Among the building permits issued yesterday were the following: To J. R. McClintock for six three-story brick houses on Aurelia street, Twenty-first ward, to cost $18,000; G. C. Hartman, three three-story brick houses on McPherson street, Twenty-first ward, to cost $9,000; Edward Hill, two-story brick house on Margaretta street, Nineteenth ward, to cost $6,000.

### The Turkey Hunter's Call.

"I think I have discovered an error" writes a correspondent of the *Critic*, "in 'The Century Dictionary,' in the definition of 'Turkey call—an instrument producing a sound which resembles the gobbling of the turkey-cock, used as a decoy.' I have hunted wild turkeys and decoyed many a strutting gobbler and foolish hen to death, but always by imitating the 'yelp' of the female, and I have never seen a hunter who could imitate the 'gobble.' Perhaps Bettina (in "The Mascotte") might do it, but I have heard old hunters say it is an impossibility."

### Lord Beresford in the Pen.

ROME, GA., May 31.—Walter S. Beresford, the bogus Lord Beresford, recently convicted of forgery, was taken to the penitentiary yesterday.

# CURRENTS OF COMMERCE.

## Liberty Street Trade Fair to Good To-Day.

## GARDEN TRUCK DEMAND WIDENING.

## Considerable Trading in Hay Before and After Call.

## KANSAS WHEAT CROP WILL BE SHORT

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY May 31, 1893.

Business along Liberty street was fair to good this morning, and seemed to have been improved slightly by the holiday yesterday. On Tuesday some of the commission houses were open for a few hours in the morning and did a small amount of business. The great majority of the wholesale and jobbing houses, however, observed memorial day, and but little business was done. The increased demand for garden truck was noticeable, and fruits of all kinds sold readily. The demand for butter is fair, but it is inclined to weakness because of the supply. Eggs are steady and in moderate demand.

There were no transactions on the grain exchange this morning, but the arrivals of hay were large, and a considerable quantity was sold before and after call. According to a Western authority "The banner wheat State of 1892 has a very black eye this ear as far as wheat is concerned. After much personal observation and a very large correspondence we conclude that 55 Western counties that last year raised 44,000,000 bushels cannot make over one-fourth crop, or 11,000,000 bushels this season. The balance of the State raised last year 30,000,000; it may make one-half crop or 15,000,000 bushels this season, but no more; total 26,000,000. Shortage over last year 48,000,000. This estimate is made with the expectation of plenty of rain and favorable weather till harvest, and we think it is very liberal, as much of the acreage included in our figures in the western portion will be plowed up and put into other crops, and there will be thousands of acres in western portion that will not be worth putting a harvester into. The rain-fall has been greatly overestimated, and there are still many localities where no rain has fallen for 43 weeks. In others not more than enough to lay the dust. The State generally is now dry again, with high winds blowing, and weather very hot, which are all unfavorable conditions."

### Country Produce.

APPLES—Fancy, $3 75@4 00 per barrel; choice, $2 75@3 00; common, $1 50@2 00.

BEANS—Domestic navy, $2 00 per bushel; imported pea, 3½-bushel bags, $1 75; lima, 4¼@4½c per lb.

BERRIES—Strawberries, fancy, 15@18c; choice, 10@12c.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 20@22c; choice Ohio brands, 18@20c; fair to choice dairy rolls, 13@15c.

CHEESE—New York, new, 11@11½c; Ohio, fall make, 11@11½c; Wisconsin Swiss, 16@18c; Ohio Swiss, 15½@16c; imported Swiss, 26@27c; limburger, 13@14c.

CIDER—New sweet, $5 50@6 00 per barrel; sand refined, $6 50@7 00; crab, $7 50@8 00.

DRIED FRUIT—Evaporated apricots, in bags 16½@18c, in boxes 17@19c; raspberries, in barrels 22½@23c, in boxes 26@26½c; California peaches, in bags 12@13c, in boxes 13½@14c; pitted cherries, 16@17c; apples, rings, 9½@10c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh nearby stock, 15½@16c; southern and western, 14@14½c; duck eggs, 20c; goose eggs, 35c.

POTATOES—New rose, $4 50@5 00 per barrel; peerless, $4 00@4 50; Chili and Triumph, $4 50@5 00; on track, per bushel, 95c@$1 00; western potatoes, hebron and rose burbanks, 90@95c; from store, $1 10@1 15; Bermuda, $6 00; peerless, $4 50; Rose, $5 00.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 75@80c per pair, according to size; spring chickens, 75@90c; live turkeys, 12@13c; ducks, 50@65c; geese, $1 00@1 25; dressed chickens, 15@17c; dressed turkeys, 21@22c.

TROPICAL FRUITS—Oranges, California, $3 00@3 50; Florida, $3 50@4 00 as to size per box; lemons, $3 25@3 50 per box; cocoanuts, $4 50 per 100, 55@65c per dozen; bananas, $1 25@3 50 per bunch; pineapples, $12 00@17 00 per 100, according to size.

ONION SETS—Southern onions, $4 00@4 50 per barrel, Bermuda onions, $1 85@1 90 per box.

VEGETABLES—New cabbage, per crate, $1 75@2 00; Mobile cabbage, $2 25@2 50; Charleston cabbage, $2 25@2 50; egg plant, 75c@$1 00 per bushel; celery, 35@50c.

EARLY GARDEN TRUCK—New beets, 40@50c per dozen bunches; radishes, 10@20c; lettuce, 40@50c per dozen heads; tomatoes, $3 00@3 50 per 6-basket crate; kale, $1 25 per barrel; spinach, $1 50; cucumbers, 50@60c per dozen; onions, 15@20c; cauliflower, $2 25@2 50 per dozen; rhubarb, 10@15c per dozen; green beans, $1 25@1 50 per bushel; asparagus, 15@20c per bunch; peas, $1 00@1 50 per bushel.

MISCELLANEOUS—Maple syrup, 80@90c per gallon; popcorn, 3@3½c per lb; country lard, 11@12c; hominy, $3 00@3 25 per barrel; pickles, $7 00@8 00; tallow, 4½@5c per lb; feathers, choice geese, 60@65c per lb; do. mixed, 40@50c; beeswax, good to choice yellow, 30@35c; medium and dark, 25@28c. Peanuts, green, 5½@6½c; do. roasted, $1 30@1 50 per bushel.

### Groceries.

SUGARS—Standard cubes, 5.69c; powdered, 5.69c, standard granulated, 5.86c; granulated in bags, 5.33c; confectioners' A, 5.38c; soft A, 5⅛@5¼c; yellow, 4.75@4.88c.

ROASTED COFFEE—Standard packages, per 100 lbs, $23 27; fancy packages, per 100 lbs, $23 50@23 75. Loose—Choice Mocha, 33½@34c; Java, 35½@36c; Maracaibo, 28@29c; Santos, 21@27½c; Rio, 21¼@27½c.

GREEN COFFEE—Choice Mocha, 31@31½c; Java, 32½@33c; Rio, 19@20c; Maracaibo, 24½@25½c; Santos, 22@22½c.

RICE—Fancy head Carolina, 6¾@6⅞c; prime to choice, 5½@5⅞c; Louisiana, 5½@6c; crystal, 3⅝@3¾c; Japan, 5⅛@5⅜c.

SYRUP—Best, 30c; choice to fancy sugar, 27@30c; common to fair, 22@23c; black strap, 12@13c.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—Fancy new crop, 38c; choice, 37c; centrifugals, 28c.

OILS—Refined, 110°, 5⅞c per gallon; Ohio test, 6¼c; headlight, 150°, 6⅛c; water white, 6⅞c; elaine, 13½c; carnadine, 10½c; miners' winter white, 60@63c.

FRUIT—Valencia raisins, 5⅝c per lb; Ondara, 7⅛c; California seedless, 6½c; California muscatels, 80-lb bags, 5¼@5⅞c; London layers, $1 75 per box; imperial cleaned sultanas, 11½c per lb; currants, in bbls, 3¾@4c; California prunes, in boxes, 10½@12½c; citron, 13@14c; lemon peel, 9¼@10c; orange peel, 12½@13½c.

CANNED GOODS—Standard peaches, $1 75@2 00; extra peaches, $2 30@2 50; seconds, $1 50@1 60; pie peaches, $1 00@1 10; finest corn, $1 20@1 40; Harford county corn, $1 00@1 10; lima beans, 75c@$1 80; cherries, Newark, 2 lb, $1 75; 2½-lb $2 45; mushrooms, $1 90@2 75; pears, $1 25@2 15; peas, soaked, 65c; marrowfat, $1 00@1 25; early June, $1 20@1 50; French, 100 cans in case, $16 50@18 50, or $2 10@2 25 per dozen; pineapples, $1 50@2 50; plums, 2½-lb, $1 80; pumpkin, 3-lb, 70c; raspberries, 2-lb, $1 10; strawberries, 2-lb, $1 15; succotash, 2-lb, $1 45; tomatoes, $1 30@1 25; lobsters, $1 90@2 05; mackerel, 1-lb, $1 00@1 25; oysters, 65c@$1 75; salmon, $1 25@1 95; sardines, imported, 100 cans in case, $1 45@2 50; domestic, 85@90c; chipped beef, $1 50@2 25; corned beef, 14-lb $13 00, 2-lb $1 80; deviled ham, $1 25@1 80; roast beef, 2-lb, $1 85; sausage, $1 20@1 50; English potted meats, chicken, turkey, duck, ham, tongue, anchovy, bloater, sardine, foie-gras, each per dozen, $1 65; canned soups, Franco-American, $3 40@3 65; Van Camp's Royal, $2 50 per dozen.

FISH—Mackerel, No. 2, large barrels $19 75, halves $10 20, quarters $5 25, kits $1 80; herring, barrels $5 25, halves $3 00; Alaska red salmon, barrels $15 00, halves $8 00; Holland herring $7 00, white hoop, barrels $7 50, do. keg 60c. Fresh water, lake herring, one-half barrels $3 50, one-fourth barrels $1 95, pails 65@95c; white fish, one-half barrels $5 45, one-fourth barrels $2 90, pails $1 35; bloaters, 85c per box; boneless herring, $1 35 per dozen; scaled do., 20c.

### Grain, Feed and Flour.

Receipts bulletined: Via P., Ft. W. & C.—22 cars hay, 6 cars oats, 4 cars rye, 3 cars feed, 1 car corn, 1 car flour; P., C. & St. L.—1 car bran, 1 car middlings, 2 cars mill feed, 6 cars hay, 6 cars corn, 5 cars oats; B. & O.—2 cars oats, 3 cars hay; P. & L. E.—1 car corn, 1 car oats, 1 car malt, 4 cars flour.

RANGE OF THE LOCAL MARKET.

[Note—The following prices are for carlots on track; dealers charge an advance for small lots from store:]

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 73½@74c; No. 2 red, 72@73c; No. 3, 67@68c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow shelled, 50@51½c; high mixed do., 48@49c; mixed do., 46@47½c; No. 2 yellow ear, 53@54c; high mixed, 49@50c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 40½@41c; No. 2 white, 39½@40c; extra No. 3 white, 38@39c; mixed, 36@37c.

RYE—New No. 1, 67@68c; No. 2 western, 64@65c.

FLOUR—Fancy winter patents, $4 65@4 90; fancy spring patents, $4 65@4 90; fancy straight winter, $4 00@4 25; clear winter, $3 85@4 15; straight XXX bakers, $3 60@3 75; rye flour, $3 60@3 75.

MILLFEED—Bran, winter wheat in bulk, $15 50@16 00 per ton; No. 1 white middlings, $17 50@18 00; No. 2 do., $16 50@17 00; brown middlings, $15 50@16 00; fancy sacked white middlings, $18 00@19 00.

HAY—Choice timothy, $15 50@16 00; No. 1 do., $15 25@15 50; No. 2 do., 14 00@14 50; clover hay, $13 00@13 50; mixed clover and timothy, $13 00@14 00; loose from country wagons, $18 00@20 00; No. 1 feeding prairie hay, $8 50@9 00; packing, $5 50@6 00.

STRAW—Oats, $7 00@7 50; wheat, $6 00@6 50; rye, $7 50@8 00.

### Provisions.

SMOKED MEATS—Hams, large, 14¾c; do., medium, 15c; do., small, 15½c; trimmed hams, 15c; extra family breakfast bacon, 16c; breakfast bacon, 14½c; shoulders, sugar cured, 11⅝c; dried beef in sets, 12c; dried beef, rounds and knuckles, 15c; dried beef, flats, 11c; California hams, 12½c; bacon shoulders, 11½c; clear bellies, 13c.

DRY SALT MEATS—Shoulders, 11c; bellies, 12¼c.

PICKLED MEATS—Heavy mess pork, per barrel, $22 00; light, $23 00.

LARD—Pure lard, tierces, 340 lb, 12c; half barrels, 120 lb, 12½c; tubs, 50 lb, 12⅝c; buckets, 20 lb, 12¾c; 50-lb tin cans, 2 in a case, 12¼c; 10-lb tin pails, 6 in a case, 12¾c; 5-lb tin pails, 12 in a case, 12⅞c; 3-lb tin pails, 20 in a case, 13c; tierces, kettle, for bakers' use, 12c. (Western compound)—Tierces, 350 lb, 8⅝c; half-barrels, 8⅝c; tubs, 8¾c; buckets, 9c; 50-lb tin cans, 2 in a rack, 8¾c; 10-lb tin cans, 6 in a case, 9¼c; 5-lb tin pails, 12 in a case, 9⅛c; 3-lb tin pails, 20 in a case, 9⅛c.

### GENERAL MARKETS.

### Prices of Produce Fresh From Principal Trading Centers.

NEW YORK—MAY 31.—Flour—Receipts, 65,561 packages; exports, 4,311 barrels, 19,721 sacks; sales, 6,100 packages; market dull and weak. Rye steady but dull; western, 65@67c. Wheat—Receipts, 407,950 bushels; exports, 107,506 bushels; sales, 3,340,000 bushels futures and 224,000 bushels spot; spot market active for export and firm; No. 2 red in store and elevator, 74½@76c; afloat, 77c; f. o. b., 76@76½c; ungraded red, 72⅛@73½c; No. 1 northern, 74⅛@74⅝c; options moderately active at ⅜@½c up; No. 2 red June, 75@75⅝c; closing at 75⅛c; July, 76¼@77 3-16c, closing at 77⅛c; August, 78@78⅞c, closing at 78⅝c; September, 79⅝@80⅛c, closing at 80½c; December, 83⅝@84⅛c, closing at 84⅛c. Corn—Receipts, 125,700 bushels; exports, 12,291 bushels; sales, 870,000 bushels futures, 78,000 bushels spot; spots dull and firmer; No. 2, 48⅛c in elevator, 49@49½c afloat; ungraded mixed, 48¾@49⅞; options ⅛@⅜c higher; July, 47⅞@48⅛c, closing at 48⅛c; August, 48⅜@49⅛c, closing at 48⅞c; September, 48⅝@49½c, closing at 49⅛c. Oats—Receipts, 144,900 bushels; exports, 485 bushels; sales, 165,000 bushels futures, 105,000 bushels spot; spots dull and easier on mixed; options quiet and firmer; June, 36@36⅛c, closing at 36⅛c; July, 35⅞@35⅞c, closing at 35⅝c; September, 32⅝c; No. 2 white, 41c; No. 2 Chicago, 39c; No. 3, 37⅛c; No. 3 white, 40c; mixed western, 38@40c; white do., 40@47c. Hay—Better supply and easy; shipping, 75c; good to choice, 85@95c. Hops quiet and steady. Hides dull and easy. Cutmeats quiet and steady; pickled shoulders, 9@9½c; pickled hams, 13@13½c; middles dull and easy; short clear, 10¾c. Lard quiet; western steam closed at $10 50; sales, 300 tierces at $10 55@10 57½; option sales none; June closed at $10 60; July closed at $10 70 nominal; September closed at $11 00 nominal. Pork more active and easy. Butter—Liberal supply and weaker; western dairy, 14@16½c; do. creamery, 16@19c; do. factory, 14@16c; Elgin creamery, 16@19c; do. factory, 16c. Eggs in fair demand and steady; receipts, 18,229 packages; western fresh, 16¼@16½c. Rosin dull and steady. Turpentine quiet and firmer at 28¾@29¼c. Rice dull and steady. Molasses steady; New Orleans open kettle, good to choice, quiet and steady.

ST. LOUIS—MAY 31.—Flour very quiet, depressed, but unchanged. Wheat steady for cash, higher for options after lower opening because of sharp demand; No. 2 red cash, 66c; July, 68@68⅞c, closing at 68⅞c; August, 70¼@70⅞c, closing at 70⅞c. Corn higher; No. 2 mixed cash 37c; July, 37½@38⅛c, closing at 38⅛c; September, 39⅛c. Oats—Cash lower, options higher; No. 2 cash, 30c; July, 27⅝@27½c; August, 25⅛c; September, 25⅞c. Rye—No. 2, 56c bid, east side. Bran quiet at $6 10, east track. Butter weak; choice creamery, 17@18c; do. dairy, 16c. Eggs steady at 12c. Lead better at $4 00; spelter firm at $4 00. Whisky, $1 12. Provisions dull and easier; standard mess pork, $21 25 nominal. Lard, $9 87½. Dry salted meats—Loose shoulders, $10 00; longs and ribs, $10 10; shorts, $10 35. Bacon—Packed shoulders, $10 37½; longs and ribs, $10 87½@11 00; shorts, $11 12½@11 25. Hams—Sugar cured, 13@14c.

PHILADELPHIA—MAY 31.—Flour dull, weak and unsettled. Wheat opened quiet and a shade lower; subsequently reacted and closed firm; No. 2 red June, 72½@73c; July, 74⅛c; August, 74⅞c. Corn—Options firm and higher; No. 2 mixed May, June and July, 48@48½c; August, 48⅞@48⅞c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 white May, 41@41½c; June, 39½@40c; July, 39¾@40¼c. Butter quiet and lower; Pennsylvania creamery, extra, 20c; Pennsylvania prints, extra, wholesale, 23c; Pennsylvania prints, extra, jobbing, 23@26c. Eggs steady and fairly active; Pennsylvania firsts, 16½c. Cheese quiet and easy; New York factory, 9½@10½c; part skims, 5@7c.

MINNEAPOLIS — MAY 31.—The last day did not bring in a single May short. The trading was almost entirely by scalpers. The market was dull all through and a light business was done. The cash market was fairly easy as the offerings were liberal; No. 1 northern sold at 64c; No. 2 northern at 62@63½c. Receipts—450 cars here and 500 cars at Duluth and Superior. Close—July opened at 65⅛c; highest and closed, 65⅛c; lowest, 64⅞c; September opened at 67½c; highest and closed, 68⅛c; lowest, 67⅛c; on track, No. 1 hard, 66c; No. 1 northern, 64c; No. 2 northern, 62c.

CINCINNATI—MAY 31.—Flour dull and easy. Wheat dull; No. 2 red, 65c; receipts, 4,400 bushels. Corn demand easier; No. 2 mixed, 43c. Oats in fair demand and lower; No. 2 mixed, 31½c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 61@63c. Pork easier at $20 50. Lard lower at $9 87½. Bulkmeats lower at $10@12½. Bacon easier at $11 25@11 37½. Whisky steady; sales, 661 barrels at $1 12. Butter strong. Eggs slow and barely steady. Cheese easier.

BALTIMORE—MAY 31.—Wheat firm; No. 2 red spot, 72⅝c; May, 72⅝c; June, 72⅝c bid; July, 74⅛c. Corn firm; mixed spot and May, 48⅛c; July, 47⅞c; August, 48⅛c. Oats firm; No. 2 white western, 42½c. Rye dull; No. 2, 63c nominal. Butter dull; creamery fancy, 20c. Eggs firm at 16c.

MILWAUKEE — MAY 31.—Flour firm. Wheat steady; July, 68¾@69c; No. 2 spring, 67@67½c; No. 1 northern, 68½@69c. Corn weak; No. 3, 38½@39c. Oats lower; No. 2 white, 32½@33c; No. 3 white, 31@32c. Barley lower; No. 2, 60c; sample, 32@61c. Rye weak; No. 1, 58@58½c.

KANSAS CITY—MAY 31.—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red, 63@64c. Corn in better demand; mixed, 34@34½c; No. 2 white, 35@35½c. Oats slightly firmer; No. 2 mixed, 28½@29½c; No. 2 white, 31½@32c. Eggs active at 11½c. Receipts—Wheat, 10,000 bushels; corn, 17,000 bushels; oats, none. Shipments—Wheat, 15,000 bushels; corn, 21,000 bushels; oats, none.

DULUTH—MAY 31.—Wheat weak to-day. Close: No. 2 white May, 69c; July, 83½c; September, 74⅞c; No. 1 northern cash and May, 66c; July, 68⅞c; September, 71½c; No. 2 northern cash, 62½c; No. 3, 57½c; rejected, 52½c; on track, No. 1 northern, 66c; No. 2 northern, 63c.

NEW ORLEANS — MAY 31. — Sugar steady; open kettle, fair, 3⅜@3 15-16c; centrifugal, choice yellow clarified, 4 9-16@4⅝c; prime, 4⅜@4½c; off do., 4 3-16c; seconds, 2 9-16@4c.

BUFFALO — MAY 31. — Wheat — Spring wheat strong; No. 1 hard, 75½c; No. 1 northern, 71c; No. 2 do., 70c; winter wheat dull and easy; No. 2 red, 73½@74c; No. 3 extra red, 70c; No. 1 white, 73½@74c.

TOLEDO—MAY 31.—Wheat active and firmer; No. 2 cash and June, 69½c; July, 71⅛c; August, 73⅞c; September, 75⅞c. Corn dull and steady; No. 2 cash, 41c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed, 32c. Rye nominal; cash, 58c. Cloverseed dull and steady; prime cash, $7 50; October, $6 00.

### An Enlightened Indian Potentate.

The lion of the hour in London is the maharajah of Bhownugger, an oriental potentate who has traveled from India to England to attend the opening of the imperial institute and to fulfill a long cherished desire of paying personal homage to the queen and empress. He is an enlightened young man of 35, who is considered one of the most benevolent of the native rulers of India, having spent $5,000,000 in charities. The progress he has made in adopting the ideas of western civilization is evidenced by the fact that he has sent his young daughters to a high school to be educated.

### The Tangle in Rhode Island.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 31.—The houses of the legislature did not come together in grand committee to-day to elect State officers, but will to-morrow if the invitation of the house to the senate is accepted. If it is not accepted Governor Brown may have an adjournment taken to Providence at once. The Democrats deny they will elect duplicate officers if the Republicans refuse to go into grand committee. Both houses to-day passed the plurality bill.

## LIVE STOCK.

### Cattle in Demand, Hogs Steady and Good Sheep Strong.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, May 31, 1893.

East Liberty.

The supply of cattle on sale Monday was 60 loads, against the same number last Monday. Butcher cattle of medium grades were again in good demand and sold strong, while other grades were steady at last week's prices. Tuesday's receipts light, market steady at quotations.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra, 1,450 to 1,600 lb | $5 70@6 00 |
| Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lb | 5 35@5 60 |
| Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lb | 5 15@5 30 |
| Tidy, 1,050 to 1,150 lb | 4 90@5 10 |
| Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lb | 4 60@4 90 |
| Fair, 900 to 1,000 lb | 4 40@4 60 |
| Common, 700 to 900 lb | 3 25@4 15 |
| Rough half fat, 1,000 to 1,300 lb | 4 00@4 60 |
| Common to good fat oxen | 3 00@4 60 |
| Common to good fat bulls | 2 75@4 50 |
| Common to good fat cows | 3 00@4 50 |
| Heifers, 800 to 1,100 lbs | 3 50@4 50 |
| Bologna cows, per head | 5 00@12 00 |
| Fresh cows and springers | 18 00@45 00 |

The receipts of hogs on Monday were 25 double-deck loads, and the market ruled a shade stronger than at the close of last week. The receipts Tuesday and to-day were light, and the market held steady at Monday's quotations. Prices range as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Philadelphias | $7 50@7 60 |
| Mixed | 7 45@7 50 |
| Best Yorkers | 7 35@7 45 |
| Common Yorkers | 7 20@7 30 |
| Pigs | 6 50@7 00 |
| Roughs | 4 50@6 50 |

Tuesday's receipts light; market steady at Monday's prices.

The receipts of sheep Monday were 28 double-deck loads. The market ruled strong on best grades, while common grades were slow and 10c to 20c lower than last week. Tuesday's receipts were 9 double-deck loads, but owing to the legal holiday the market was slow at quotations. Market steady to-day.

| | |
|---|---|
| Prime, 95 to 110 lb | $5 25@5 40 |
| Good, 85 to 90 lb | 4 85@5 10 |
| Fair, 70 to 80 lb | 4 25@4 60 |
| Common, 65 to 70 lb | 3 50@4 00 |
| Culls | 1 00@2 50 |
| Yearlings | 4 00@6 25 |
| Spring lambs | 6 00@8 00 |
| Veal calves | 5 00@6 50 |

SOME OF THE SALES.

Hesket, Hamilton & Orr: Cattle—17 head, 20,700 lb, at $5 10; 19 head, 18,470 lb, at $4 85; 2 oxen, 3,730 lb, $4 25; 2 cattle, 1,560 lb, at $4 25; 2 fresh cows, at $42 50 per head. Hogs—65 head, 14,970 lb, at $7 60; 247 head, 42,940 lb, at $7 50; 35 head, 7,430 lb, at $7 45; 88 head, 1,650 lb, at $7 40; 47 head, 7,640 lb, at $7 20; 37 pigs, 4,180 lb, at $7 00. Sheep—34 yearlings, 2,580 lb, at $5 40; 63 yearlings, 3,730 lb, $5 10; 238 sheep, 20,880 lb, $4 85; 44 head, 3,470 lb, $4 80; 302 head, 25,220 lb, $4 75; 144 head, 12,620 lb, $5 12½; 58 head, 5,110 lb, $4 70; 134 head, 11,170 lb, $4 60; 66 head, 5,460 lb, $4 55; 74 head, 5,780 lb, $4 50; 143 head, 7,900 lb, $4 25; 186 head, 12,820 lb, $4 00; 35 culls, 2,290 lb, $3 00; 41 culls, 2,350 lb, $2 75; 68 culls, 4,800 lb, $2 00; 36 spring lambs, 1,840 lb, $7 25.

Lafferty Bros. & Hadden: Cattle—17 head, 20,880 lb, $5 20; 2 head, 2,100 lb, $4 80; 1 head, 1,150 lb, $4 50; 2 bulls, 2,600 lb, $3 [illegible]; 5 veal calves, 610 lb, $6 25. Fresh cows from $25 00 to $3[illegible] 00 per head. Hogs—45 head, 7,500 lb, $7 40; 18 head, 3,460 lb, $7 40; 16 head, 2,490 lb, $7 50; 11 head, 1,870 lb, $7 25. Sheep and lambs—208 head, 19,910 lb, $5 30; 232 head, 22,320 lb, $5 25; 40 head, 2,430 lb, $5 30; 114 head, 8,850 lb, $5 10; 184 head, 11,070 lb, $4 90; 301 head, 25,970 lb, $4 90; 22 head, 1,940 lb, $5 40; 149 head, 8,840 lb, $4 62½; 151 head, 19,560 lb, $4 85; 71 head, 5,550 lb, $4 65; 70 head, 6,570 lb, $5 40; 212 head, 16,280 lb, $4 80; 75 head, 4,690 lb, $5 00; 80 head, 5,010 lb, $4 95; 127 head, 9,660 lb, $4 15; 223 head, 18,370 lb, $5 15; 58 head, 2,790 lb, $4 00; 94 head, 6,600 lb, $4 12; 195 head, 15,910 lb, $5 50; 179 head, 13,910 lb, $5 10; 74 head, 5,050 lb, $3 70.

McCall, Rowlen & Newburn: Cattle—23 head, 24,220 lb, $5 10; 21 head, 23,400 lb, $5 00; 6 head, 7,560 lb, $5 25; 8 head, 10,500 lb, $5 30; 16 head, 22,080 lb, $5 55; 20 head, 20,300 lb, $4 80. Hogs—24 head, 4,540 lb, $7 50; 11 head, 1,970 lb, $7 25; 14 head, 2,350 lb, $7 50; 10 head, 1,250 lb, $5 25; 145 head, 19,640 lb, $7 00; 64 head, 10,530 lb, $7 40. Sheep—21 head, 1,690 lb, $4 50; 23 head, 1,100 lb, $1 25; 83 head, 5,700 lb, $2 75; 5 head, 325 lb, $4 25; 27 calves, 2,660 lb, $6 00; 14 calves, 1,680 lb, $6 12; 29 calves, 3,220 lb, $6 15.

Renecker, Linkhorn & Co.: Hogs—23 head, 3,650 lb, $7 40; 68 head, 8,520 lb, $7 00; 172 head, 32,290 lb, $7 50; 58 head, 8,630 lb, $7 30; 130 head, 20,160 lb, $7 35; 80 head, 13,540 lb, $7 50; 83 head, 13,780 lb, $7 45; 113 head, 19,260 lb, $7 45; 72 head, 12,050 lb, $7 40; 49 head, 7,540 lb, $7 35; 42 head, 6,750 lb, $7 40. Sheep—257 head, 22,000 lb, $5 00; 94 head, 9,480 lb, $5 35; 106 head, 9,010 lb, $4 65; 145 head, 1,240 lb, $4 65; 149 head, 10,800 lb, $3 90; 85 head, 4,750 lb, $4 60; 99 head, 6,980 lb, $3 50; 59 head, 2,470 lb, $5 50; 60 head, 3,660 lb, $4 60; 108 head, 8,020 lb, $1 75.

S. B. Hedges & Co.: Cattle—18 head, 23,850 lb, $5 30; 7 head, 7,460 lb, $5 10; 24 head, 20,570 lb, $4 60; 14 head, 15,500 lb, $4 90; 15 head, 19,080 lb, $5 25; 17 head, 21,130 lb, $5 20; 9 head, 11,640 lb, $5 25. Hogs—11 head, 2,250 lb, $7 60; 18 head, 3,570 lb, $7 70; 17 head, 10,980 lb, $7 80; 29 head, 7,110 lb, $7 90; 15 head, 3,500 lb, $7 90; 42 head, 2,500 lb, $7 90; 9 head, 1,680 lb, $7 90. Sheep—83 head, 5,080 lb, $3 75; 28 head, 1,940 lb, $3 00; 41 head, 2,680 lb, $5 00; 8 head, 720 lb, $5 40; 7 head, 300 lb, $6 00. Calves—17 head, 2,160 lb, $6 37½; 15 head, 2,160 lb, $6 40; 15 head, 1,840 lb, $6 00.

Huff, Hazlewood & Imhoff: Cattle—2 head, 1,770 lb, $4 65; 21 head, 25,000 lb, $5 10; 20 head, 20,920 lb, $5 00; 14 head, 19,130 lb, $5 25; 22 head, 20,900 lb, $5 12½. Hogs—4 head, 850 lb, $7 50; 72 head, 12,000 lb, $7 50; 2 head, 700 lb, $6 50; 7 head, 1,900 lb, $6 25; 5 head, 910 lb, $7 55; 50 head, 8,950 lb, $7 40. Sheep—51 head, 5,450 lb, $3 25; 120 head, 9,870 lb, $4 00; 10 head, 810 lb, $1 75; 122 head, 10,410 lb, $4 35; 10 head, 750 lb, $2 50; 75 head, 6,230 lb, $4 50; 26 head, 1,420 lb, $3 90; 204 head, 16,960 lb, $4 60; 30 head, 2,000 lb, $2 00.

W. Holmes & Co.: Hogs—57 head, 10,450 lb, $7 40; 41 head, 7,720 lb, $7 60; 154 head, 23,505 lb, $7 55; 159 head, 21,390 lb, $7 00. Sheep—77 head, 1,160 lb, $2 50; 71 head, 4,730 lb, $5 00; 73 head, 6,210 lb, $4 80; 10 head, 700 lb, $3 00; 7 cows and calves $35 per head.

L. Dyer & Co.: Cattle—17 head, 21,440 lb, $5 30; 19 head, 18,330 lb, $5 25; 8 head, 9,380 lb, $5 25; 15 head, 17,410 lb, $5 20; 43 head, 7,420 lb, $7 45; 4 head, 420 lb, $7 20; 22 head, 3,550 lb, $7 45; 10 head, 1,250 lb, $7 45; 114 head, 26,120 lb, $7 55; 116 head, 22,630 lb, $7 55; 20 head, 3,430 lb, $7 45. Sheep—8 head, 720 lb, $3 50; 17 head, 1,130 lb, $6 00; 5 head, 420 lb, $5 00; 20 head, 920 lb, $3 00; 28 head, 1,780 lb, $3 00; 50 head, 3,230 lb, $2 40; 67 head, 3,940 lb, $3 50; 25 head, 2,260 lb, $6 50.

The receipts of cattle this morning amounted to 65 carloads. The demand for light grades was good, while other grades remained firm. The number of first-class cattle was not large. Prices ranged as follows: Prime, 1,400 to 1,600 lb, $5 60@5 80; good, 1,200 to 1,300, $5 00@5 25; good butchers', 1,000 to 1,200, $4 25@4 75; rough fat, 1,000 to 1,300, $4 00@4 50; fair light steers, 800 to 950, $3 50@3 60; good fat cows and heifers, $3 25@4 00; bulls, stags and bologna cows, $3 00@3 50, fresh cows and springers, $20 00@40 00.

In the hog market the receipts were about the usual amount and the market was only fair, the demand not being strong. The range of prices were as follows: Best medium and heavy Philadelphias, $7 55@7 60; good mixed, $7 45@7 50; best light to heavy Yorkers, $7 35@7 40; common to fair Yorkers, $7 25@7 30; pigs, $6 75@7 00; roughs, $5 00@6 50.

The supply of sheep was 27 double-deck cars on sale. Prime sheep were very strong, while other grades were dull and lower. Calves were slightly stronger and a little higher. Prices ranged as follows: Extra, 95 to 100 lb, $5 30@5 40; good, 80 to 90 lb, $4 90@5 20; fair, 70 to 80 lb, 3 00@4 30; common, $2 00@3 00; yearlings, $3 00@5 00; good to prime lambs, $5 80@6 50; common to fair lambs, $4 00@5 50; veal calves, $5 50@6 25; heavy and thin calves, $3 00@4 00.

### Herrs Island.

CATTLE—The shipments of cattle were light and the market strong. Prices were as follows: Strictly prime cornfed cattle, retail, $6 15@6 25, prime heavy, 1,500 to 1,600 lb, $5 25@6 00; prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lb, $5 25@5 50; medium, 1,000 to 1,200 lb, $4 75@5 20; common, $4 15@4 65; bulls, $3 00@3 65; dry fat cows, $3 00@4 25; fresh cows, $35 to $50 per head.

HOGS—Shipments of hogs were light and the market fair. Prices ranged as follows: Select fancy and Ohio hogs, retail, $7 80@7 95; do. 200 lb up, $7 55@7 75; common, $6 40@7 65; rough, $6 50@7 75.

SHEEP—Shipments of sheep were heavy and the market was slow. Prices ranged as follows: Choice Ohio and Pennsylvania sheep, retail, $5 25@5 50; clipped do., $4 75@5 00; medium do., $3 75@4 00; common, $2 00@3 30.

LAMBS—The shipments of lambs were light and the market was slow. Prices ranged as follows: Choice Ohio and Pennsylvania lambs, retail, $5 50@6 00; clipped do., $5 00@5 50; spring lambs, $6 00@8 00; common do., $3 50@5 00.

CALVES—Shipments large and market strong. Prices ranged as follows: Veal, $5 15@5 25; common veal, $4 00@4 50; heavy veal, $3 00@5 00.

On sale, 35 cars; through, 51 cars.

[By Associated Press.

BUFFALO—MAY 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 189 cars through, 1 car sale; market strong.

Hogs—Receipts, 13 cars. Opened steady but weakened; packers and mediums $7 50@7 55.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 9 cars through, 13 cars sale; market very dull for sheep; lambs 15 to 20c lower; sales, light to good sheep, $3 75@4 50; choice, $4 65@5 00; lambs, fair to good, $5 50@6 75; extra, $7 00.

ST. LOUIS—MAY 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 11,1[illegible]6 head; shipments, 2,100 head; market steady for all good stock; others slow; good natives, $5 00; good Texans, top price, $4 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 10,700 head; shipments, 3,000 head; market lower; heavy, $6 90@7 15; mixed, $6 70@7 00; light, $6 75@7 10.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,800 head; shipments, 200 head; market quiet; natives, $4 75; Texans, $4 00@4 50.

CHICAGO—MAY 31.—The *Evening Journal* reports: Cattle—Receipts, 14,500 head; shipments, 4,600 head; natives opened steady and closed weak; Texans 10c lower; best natives, $5 50@5 75; good, $4 50@5 00; others, $4 10@4 60; Texans, $3 70@4 60; cows, $1 75@3 75.

Hogs—Receipts, 19,500 head; shipments, 5,500 head; market 15@20c lower; closing prices: mixed and packers, $6 75@7 05; prime heavy and butchers, $7 10; light, $6 75@7 15.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,000 head; shipments, 1,650 head; market opened steady and closed weak; natives, $4 75@5 50; westerns, $4 60@5 25; Texans, $3 75@5 00; wooled lambs, $6 50@6 80; shorn lambs, $4 50@6 25; spring lambs, $3 50@7 25.

CINCINNATI—MAY 31.—Hogs heavy and lower at $5 00@7 30; receipts, 4,900 head; shipments, 2,200 head.

Cattle steady at $2 50@5 25; receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 900 head.

Sheep steady and in good demand at $3 00@5 40; receipts, 7,100 head; shipments, 3,700 head; lambs in good demand and higher at $5 00@7 75.

KANSAS CITY—MAY 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,500 head; shipments, 2,600 head; market steady; Texas $3 00@3 60; shipping steers, $4 00@5 50; native cows, $2 00@4 50; butcher stock, $3 60@4 60; stockers and feeders, $4 65@5 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,900 head; shipments, 1,800 head; market closed 10@25c lower; bulk of sales, $6 90@7 00; heavies, $6 00@7 10; packers, $6 90@7 10; pigs, $5 00@6 70; market about steady.

NEW YORK—MAY 31.—Receipts of beeves for two days, 2,900 head; market dull for all grades; sales at a decline of 15c; poorest to best native steers sold at $4 50@5 80; dressed beef dull at 8@9½c for natives. Shipments to-day, 2,220 quarters of beef; to-morrow, 20 beeves. Receipts of calves for two days, 6,283 head; market opened active, shade firmer; closed dull, barely steady; veals, $5 00@6 75; mixed butchers at $4 70@5 50; buttermilk calves, $4 00@4 50.

Receipts of sheep and lambs for two days, 11,948 head; sheep, yearlings and common lambs dull and lower; choice lambs lower; sheep, $4 25@4 75; yearlings, $5 00@6 75; lambs, $7 00@9 37½.

Receipts of hogs for two days, 10,967 head, including 2 cars for sale; market firm at $7 40@7 90.

### THE WHEELING'S GOOD STRIKE.

### The Pay Reached in the Bottom of the Gordon Sand.

The Wheeling Gas Company have without doubt a good property in the Woods farm in the Laurel Hill pool, south of McDonald. The company's well, expected in for several days past, struck the bottom pay in the Gordon sand Tuesday night, and began to flow at the rate of 100 barrels a day, and the well is likely to improve on that before many hours. This is No. 5. No. 4 is holding up nicely and is making 175 barrels a day regularly. Nos. 6 and 7 are very near the sand and will be heard from before many days if nothing happens to delay drilling.

The Forest Oil Company is expecting a well in on the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie lot near Mansfield to-day.

The same company's No. 12 Elliott, north of McDonald, is drilling in the fifth, and is due to get the pay in that formation this morning. No. 13 on the same lease started drilling yesterday.

The Woodland Oil Company's Berry No. 2 in the Scott pool in southwest McDonald has begun to show signs of a decline in production. Yesterday the well was reported to be making 22 barrels an hour. No. 4 on the same farm is drilling at a depth of 1,300 feet, and No. 5 is down only a short distance.

The Fisher Oil Company was drilling on the top of the sand at No. 4 on the Taylor lease near Midway and expect to reach the pay some time to-day.

The Benner Oil Company's No. 2 Elliott was reported to be doing just 45 barrels an hour yesterday.

The Philadelphia company has placed the casing in both the Shook No. 1 and Hodson No. 1, and will drill into the fifth sand the latter part of this week or the first of next. The wells are located near Mansfield.

The Philadelphia company this week made locations for nine new wells. Four are in Moon township, this county, and will be drilled for gas. They are located on the Stewart, Wagner, Purdy and Jones farms. The rest will be put down in the Wildwood district, one each on the Peff, Reineman, Rodgers, Toogood and Speaker farms. Work has already been commenced on the rigs and drilling will be started as soon as possible.

### THE BROWNSDALE FIELD.

### Operators Are Busy Drilling Wells in That Vicinity.

Operations in and around what is known as the Brownsdale field appear to be quite active. The late additions are as follows: Stage & Co.'s Ferguson farm well is good for 50 barrels per day. Dickson & Co., on the Fulton farm, no doubt have a good paying well, but are greatly bothered with sand caving in, and can get no good run on it. This well is about the furthest one south in the field.

In the E. Garvin district, west of Callery, Lenz & Co.'s No. 3 on the B. W. Garvin farm, is about 75 feet in the sand and at present showing for a light well, but deeper drilling may improve it.

Near Callery, the new well of the Forest Oil Company, known as No. 3 on the Marburger farm, has been put to pumping and will be good for 15 barrels.

At Hendersonville, the Forest Oil Company, on the Goehring farm, are in the sand a few feet and showing for a producer.

### A Gordon Sand Duster.

A well on the Wade farm in the Gordon sand pool was completed Tuesday, and no trace of either oil nor gas was found. The well is the property of the Tidal Oil Company.

### Runs and Shipments.

The runs and shipments of the different pipe lines Monday and Tuesday were as follows: National Transit—Runs, 66,458 barrels; shipments, 50,715 barrels. McDonald—Runs, 27,268 barrels; outside McDonald—Runs, 18,347 barrels; total, 45,615 barrels. Buckeye, Macksburg—Runs, 11,130 barrels; shipments, 544 barrels. Lima—Runs, 123,373 barrels; shipments, 94,782 barrels. Eureka—Runs, 44,025 barrels; shipments, 1,778 barrels. Southern Line—Shipments, 54,029 barrels. New York Transit—Shipments, 63,577 barrels.

Runs and deliveries for the W. L. Mellon line were: Runs, 14,117 barrels; receipts from other lines, none; total, 14,117 barrels; deliveries, 6,889 barrels.

Tidewater runs and shipments were: Runs, 13,824 barrels; total, 129,409 barrels; average, 4,313 barrels; shipments, none; total, 279,558 barrels; average, 9,321 barrels.

### Oil Production.

The estimated production of the McDonald oil field yesterday was 15,500 barrels and the stock in field was 38,000 barrels. The total runs from the Sisterville field were 16,769 barrels.

### The Oil Market.

The local oil options ranged as follows: Opening, 57⅛c; highest, 57⅛c; lowest, 57c; closing, 57c. Sales, 25,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The oil market was firm. Pennsylvania oil—Spot sales none; June options—Sales, 75,000 barrels; opening, 57⅛c; highest, 57⅛c; lowest, 57c, and closing offered at 57c. Lima oil—Sales none, 29c bid; total sales, 75,000 barrels.

OIL CITY, PA., May 31.—National Transit certificates opened at 57⅛c; highest, 57⅛c; lowest, 57c; closed, 57c. Sales, 88,000 barrels; clearances, 498,000 barrels; shipments, 185,978 barrels; runs, 296,630 barrels.

### English Advice to China.

LONDON, May 30.—The *Times* says in a leader on the Geary law: "Even if the three Chinamen arrested in New York be expelled, which probably is the furthest extent to which the exclusion act will be carried, the Chinese government will do well to shut its eyes to so minute a grievance, and not to commit the blunder of offering defiance likely to check the generous impulses of the American people."

# OPENING UPHELD.

## Judge Stein of Chicago Decides in Favor of a Sunday Fair.

## THE TEXT OF HIS DECISION.

## World's Fair Turnstiles Suddenly Found to Be Broken.

## PROGRAM FOR CATHOLIC DAY.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Judge Stein to-day issued a temporary injunction restraining the exposition directory from closing the world's fair on Sundays. The decision was made in accordance with the prayer of a bill filed some weeks ago by Charles W. Klingman of Chicago in behalf of himself as a stockholder in the exposition company and as a citizen. The proceedings were in the State courts and were entirely distinct from the more recent case in the federal courts to which the United States government is a party. Judge Stein held that congress had made no law compelling Sunday closing.

Immediately after the reading of the decision Attorney Edwin Walker gave notice that the defendants would file their answer in the course of 10 days, after which arguments will be heard and a final decision rendered later.

When the judge appeared with the roll containing the decision the court room was filled with those interested in the case. The crier gave the customary rap and short harangue calling attention to the opening of court and the judge began reading his decision. He said the main points on which to decide this case was the federal law involved, its moral aspects and the State law. In going over the federal law Judge Stein found that in the act of congress creating the exposition it was expressly provided that no rule or regulation conflicting with the State law of Illinois should be enforced. Under this law the whole of Jackson park would be thrown open to the public on all days of the week. Later, on October 12, 1892, the appropriation then made by congress provided for Sunday closing. The condition was accepted by the commissioners and directors. This constituted a legal contract, and thus far well and good; the gates could be kept closed legally.

#### AS TO THAT CONTRACT.

"However," the court went on, "while it takes two to make a contract, it takes two also to break it." He said that, while it had been shown that congress had withdrawn from its agreement by withholding a part of the appropriation, nothing to show that the fair authorities had accepted the additional condition had been given in evidence. This, he said, left the matter in the hands of the fair authorities. Touching the moral side and the petitioner, Charles H. Howard, who asked for an order for Sunday closing, the court said it could not consistently grand the petition asked. Howard had taken the position that this was a Christian government and Christianity was a part of the law of the country.

"This is plainly not so," said the court. "The position is clearly untenable in a country of religious freedom."

The judge then summed up by saying that seeing no valid reason, moral, legal or otherwise, for withholding the temporary injunction he would grant the restraining order. Bond was fixed at $5,000.

Over half of the 140 turnstiles at the world's fair are out of order and do not record the number of visitors who pass into the grounds. As a consequence there is no way of keeping an accurate account of the attendance. It also gives the 70 odd gate keepers at these faulty turnstiles an excellent opportunity to hold out admission tickets. The bureau of admissions has been on the lookout for this and already half a dozen gatemen have been discharged for attempting to steal tickets, and several are under arrest. An entire new lot of turnstiles has been purchased, and as soon as possible they will be put in place.

#### TURNSTILES MAKE TROUBLE.

On account of the faulty turnstiles it will be impossible to tell the exact number of visitors at the fair on Sunday until the tickets taken at the various gates have all been counted. It is known that over 70,000 tickets were sold at the booths outside the gates. To these must be added those sold by the various railway companies which carry passengers to the fair. Then there are 60,000 passes issued to workmen, concessionaires, exhibitors and the press, so that the world's fair officials are confident that the crowd at the fair on its first open Sunday will be found to exceed 200,000.

A member of the bureau of admissions said to-day that every effort was being made to bring to justice the dishonest gate-keepers. One was arrested who had appropriated $75 worth of tickets. He will be punished to the extent of the law.

There was little ostentation connected with the opening of the beautiful display of France in the manufactures building this afternoon. M. Camille Kranz, the French commissioner general, welcomed the 3,000 guests who had been invited. He mounted a small platform and waved his cane for silence. He made a brief address eulogizing his country and countrymen on the grand effort made and the splendid results obtained.

The most important features for "Catholic Education day" have been determined upon. The exercises are to be held in Festival hall, September 2, from 9 A. M. until noon. His grace, Archbishop Feehan of Chicago, will preside; Bishop Spaulding, president of the Catholic educational exhibits, will be master of ceremonies. The following papers will be presented: Archbishop Hennessey of Dubuque, "The Catholic View of Education;" Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, "The Vocation of the Christian Educator;" Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien of the New York supreme court, "What Catholics Have Done for Education in the United States;" Bourke Cockran, "Patriotism a Sequence of Catholic Education."

### Old Clock vs the Watch.

New York Sun.

"Why, it's only 10 minutes past 4," said one girl to another, as she looked at her watch. This was in Broadway, and they were passing at the moment a big, sober-faced clock which stood up high above the curbstone. The big clock said 4:50. Was the big clock wrong? Perhaps so, but when one reflected that the watch of youth is permitted to run down three or four times a week and that it is set by guess, and that, indeed, it may take but little more account of the happy fleeting hours than does the young person who owns it, it seemed more likely that the steady going old clock was right, and that it was not 4:10, but 4:50.

To My Friends.

As you are well aware that I would not recommend that which I did not believe to be good, I desire to say to all who need a good reliable family medicine, that I believe one bottle of Sulphur Bitters will do you more good than any other remedy I ever saw.—REV. CEPHAS SOULE.

### AN AUGEAN TASK.

#### Hoke Smith Has a Tremendous Job Ahead in Weeding Out Pensions.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—To overhaul and re-examine 400,000 pension cases illegally adjudicated under Raum's famous order, No. 164, is the herculean task imposed on the pension bureau by the important decision made by Secretary of the Interior Smith on Saturday. For not only is the revocation of order No. 164 intended to apply to all applications for pensions now pending under the act of June 27, 1890, but to all pensions that have been granted under that act. These latter ones are estimated to be in round numbers about 400,000, and every one of them will have to be re-examined and either rejected altogether or a readjustment of the rating made. Of the 400,000 pensions granted under the act of June 27, 1890, which was so viciously misinterpreted by Raum, it is believed 140,000 were increases allowed to old soldiers who were already drawing pensions for disabilities incurred in the service. Of these 140,000 the indications are that a great majority got their increases in violation of the plain provisions of the law of 1890, and they will accordingly be scaled down or their increases withdrawn altogether.

The revocation of order No. 164 is but the first step in the pension reform measures that will be adopted for the exclusion from the rolls of all pensioners under the act of June, 1890, whose natural capacity to earn a support by manual labor has not been impaired or diminished by disabilities at least one-half, and for the re-rating of those who, having disabilities, are drawing pensions under an interpretation of the act wrongfully unfavorable to them and unjust to the taxpaying people. The work will take time and will subject the administration to unfair criticism but it will be thoroughly done. There is no purpose to be illiberal or ungenerous to the meritorious or deserving. This is evident not only from the declarations made by officers of the administration, but also by their acts. Secretary Smith is from the South, but the men who are getting appointments in the pension office are without exception from the North.

The appointments yet to be made in the pension bureau will be in line with those already made, and one guaranty to the country that the rights of honest and deserving soldiers will be guarded zealously. It is now considered almost certain the next house committee on invalid pensions will prepare and report a measure for the thorough revision of the pension system. Meanwhile the executive officers of the government will prepare the way by the institution of such reforms as will smooth the path of the meritorious soldier, cast out the undeserving, and save vast sums to the treasury out of the taxes paid by the people.

### AERONAUT THOMAS KILLED.

#### HIS BRAINS DASHED OUT WHEN THE PARACHUTE FAILED.

#### Escaped Once From a Burning Balloon—His Wife Fainted.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

BUFFALO, May 30.—Over 15,000 people, including his wife and four children, saw Purcell Thomas, an aeronaut and jumper, killed in a horrible manner at the Parade house park to-day, his birthday. Thomas was advertised to jump four times from the gable of the building. The distance is over 70 feet. The first jump was to be made at 4 o'clock, and the crowd cheered as he appeared on the roof dressed in tights. He threw his hat down into the crowd, and opening an ordinary small umbrella jumped from the projecting peak. The moment his feet left the roof a big gust of wind caught the umbrella and turned it inside out. Thomas gave a yell and fell to the hard ground below. He struck on his head, and his brains were battered out. Blood flew in all directions, and the dresses of many women near the enclosure were soiled. The man's head was crushed to a jelly and he died instantly.

Thomas's wife is also a jumper, and when her husband jumped she was all ready to ascend to the roof and follow him. She fainted at the sight of her husband and threatened to kill herself. Not less than a dozen women and half as many men fainted. Mrs. Thomas asserts that Schwable Bros., proprietors of the Parade house, promised to have a canvass net for them to jump into, but failed to do so. Thomas was 28 years old, born in Indianapolis and has followed ballooning and jumping since he was 18. He was well known in almost every city in the United States. Four years ago to-day Thomas made a balloon ascension here and the balloon burned up in midair. He escaped by jumping with a parachute.

### MARIE BLAINE MARRIED.

#### End of a Romance Begun During Her Illness.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Mrs. Marie Nevins Blaine and Dr. W. T. Bull were married at 11:40 o'clock this morning in the South Reformed church at Madison avenue and Thirty-eighth street by Rev. Dr. Frederick Roderick Terry, the pastor. The bride was dressed in pearl grey silk with white lace trimmings on the corsage. Her hat harmonized with her costume in coloring and she looked charming indeed. She carried a bunch of bride roses and lilies of the valley. The father of the bride gave her away at the altar.

There were no attendants. The ceremony was followed by a wedding breakfast at Mrs. Blaine's apartments at the Belmont. Only intimate friends and relatives were asked to the ceremony, as it was the bride's desire that the wedding should be as quiet as possible. Not more than 50 people were present in the church to witness the ceremony. This wedding is a happy consummation of a romance begun when Mrs. Blaine was seriously ill three years ago. That she would be a cripple for life was the verdict of the physician who had attended her. Dr. Bull, however, gave more hopeful assurances, and it is to his efficient skill she owes her comparative good health to-day. After a wedding trip in this country Dr. and Mrs. Bull will sail for Europe.

### THE CHIEF CLERK'S OFFER.

#### He Wants to Register Foreign Corporations For $10.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

COLUMBUS, O., May 30.—Chief Clerk Kinney of the secretary of state's office admits he has sent out circular letters to foreign corporations doing business in Ohio, who will be required to register in the secretary of state's office and pay a fee under the Carpenter law, soliciting them to let him do the registering work for them for a $10 fee, but he says there is no law against it. The matter has caused much talk here, and it is suggested that if this is allowed a curious condition would result when a dispute arose as to making a registration between Chief Clerk Kinney and Attorney Kinney.

PAIN from indigestion, dyspepsia and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

# HUMAN SHAMBLES

## A Whole Family Found Butchered in the Little Town of New Haven.

## THE FATHER BLAMED FOR THE ACT.

## Story of an Officer Who Thinks Another Person Did It.

## HIS THEORY NOT ACCEPTED.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., May 31.—A terrible scene of bloodshed and crime met the horrified gaze of old Mrs. Egan Monday afternoon when she went to visit the house of her son, John Hoey, in the village of New Haven, just across the river from this place. Mrs. Hoey, her daughter-in-law, had been ill for some time, and Mrs. Egan was therefore not surprised to find the house closed; nor was she frightened at the unusual quiet which prevailed about the place, although wondering why her little grandchildren did not meet her as usual while approaching the house. When she reached the house, however, and caught a glimpse of the terrible spectacle inside the rooms of a once peaceful home transformed into human shambles, her courage failed and, covering her eyes from the dreadful sight, she fled with wild screams of terror which quickly drew the attention of others to the fatal spot.

The horror-stricken neighbors flocked to the house when informed of the awful deed and the scene of death in the little dwelling cannot be pictured in words. From the moment one entered the door, the stench and sight of blood were the all-prevailing features. In the first room at the top of the stairway Mrs. Hoey's body was found drenched in blood, lying with the corpse of her husband, the probable murderer of his family and himself. The bed on which Mrs. Hoey was found was soaked with blood so that the red stream dripped from the mattress and spread over the floor. The dead woman's face is a horror, and the limbs and body are twisted and wrung as if she had died in a desperate struggle with her murderer. Men who have looked upon voilent death in its most ghastly form say that the hideous picture this poor woman presents is worst of all.

#### A FRIGHTFUL SCENE.

Her dead eyes opened wide, were straining toward the corpse of Hoey, and the torn and bloody bedding twisted about her body in her dying agonies made a scene that cannot be described. Near the foot of the bed the stiffened body of John Hoey was lying in another pool of thickened blood, with the head almost severed from the trunk. The head is thrown back, as if he had cut his throat while standing up, and had then fallen where he was found. This view is strengthened by the apparent deliberate manner in which he placed the razor on the manetl after the bloody work was accomplished. His position on the floor, together with the fact that there is no blood on his feet, led some to think that he was not the murderer. All the floors are covered with blood and it seems impossible for him to have walked around without wading in it.

In the next room lie Willie and Portia Hoey, aged respectively 8 and 7 years. Their little corpses lie on the bed, and were it not for the blood that covered them one would think they were in peaceful sleep. Their heads are almost severed from their bodies, the cutting having been done by a powerful hand that drove the blade through bone and cartilage at a single slash. To the horror of this scene of wholesale butchery is added the pitiful spectacle of such demoniacal savagery wrought upon these little more than babies. In addition to the throat cutting, the skull of the little girl is crushed. This was done with a hatchet, which was found nearby; the soft, fine hair of the child matted on the steel in the dried blood. The throats of the children were evidently cut by the razor with which Hoey did the bloody work in the murder of his wife, and with which he finally cut his own throat. This razor was found on a mantel in the bedroom.

#### AN AWFUL STRUGGLE.

It is now believed the killing must have been the work of some considerable time. The condition of the corpses and the floods of blood upstairs and down are interpreted to mean that Hoey first attacked the wife and mother, using both hatchet and razor. That the woman resisted and a desperate struggle followed before she was finally murdered. The condition of the bed and clothing and the splashes of blood that seemed to have been splattered on vertical surfaces while the person who was bleeding was in motion, sustain this theory. After Mrs. Hoey was dead, or while she was dying, Hoey seems to have killed the children. This could have been quickly done. Then as appearances go, the butcher went down stairs and drank some coffee, as a cup half filled with coffee, and with blood on the cup was found on the table of the little kitchen. The big pool of blood on the kitchen floor, dried to a great cake, indicates that Hoey attempted to commit suicide down stairs, but did not complete the job until he went back to the chamber where his victims lay, and there he ended his life.

The lamp with which the death chamber was lighted was still burning when the neighbors entered this afternoon. The sights and smell are overpowering, and even with the doors and windows open the stench to-night and the awful spectacle, are so sickening that few can remain indoors more than a few minutes at a time. Out of the flood of wild stories current only the following facts can be definitely determined to-night. There is no known motive for the tragedy unless it be in the fact of Hoey's poverty-stricken circumstances. He had been working for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company for some time, but recently he was discharged and has been idle since. He seemed humiliated and despondent. To add to his trouble he was heavily in debt and ashamed to meet his creditors. These facts are matters of common knowledge. Other circumstances are related by many different persons who profess to know what they are talking about.

#### DRINKING TO EXCESS.

Among these are statements that a few days ago he began drinking to excess and it is alleged that he went to his home Saturday, the last time he was seen alive by the narrators of his condition, very much intoxicated. Neither Hoey nor any member of his family are known to have been seen from the time of his return home until to-day. Up to the time these recent troubles came upon him he was gentle and affectionate to his family, and although those who knew him best admit that of late his temper has changed for the worse, they are still loth to believe him capable of this butchery. Coroner Batton came down this evening and summoned a jury to conduct an inquest, but owing to the excited condition of all the people who could throw any light on the case it was found impossible to begin an investigation and the inquiry was adjourned to next Saturday.

But there is another side to the terrible story. While both towns are wild over the tragedy there are some definite statements in contradiction of the theory of Hoey's guilt which command attention. Many of the townspeople are confident that Hoey was himself killed with his family, by other parties. Officer Aiken of New Haven made this declaration: He says that he saw a man come from the Hoey house a few minutes after noon today. He says this man was a stranger, and that his clothing was so plainly stained with blood that he (the officer) followed the man, who ran when he saw he was observed. Aiken insists that he pursued the fellow for three miles, until he was lost in the woodland skirting the Youghiogheny.

#### WOULD RECOGNIZE HIM.

The officer further declares that he would recognize the man at sight under any circumstances, and that he will yet bring the murderer to justice. The account of his chase and the escape of the fugitive is given with particularity of detail and if it has any truth in it puts a new face on the case. While there is much skepticism concerning Aiken's account, there are still many intelligent people who believe it. But the large majority hoot at Aiken.

Hundreds of the people of the countryside flocked to the scene of the tragedy, but most of them were disappointed, as the coroner took charge of the premises and refused to allow them to enter. The latest conclusions to-night are that the killing was done last night. The condition of the pools of thickened blood, the fact that the lamp was still burning and other circumstances support this theory. Also that Hoey, despondent and ugly, with his ill-nature made worse by drink, attacked the wife in a fit of rage or temporary mania, and then after making a beginning, slaughtered his children and killed himself. Only the coroner's inquest will develop the truth of the matter.

### CLEVELAND PALE AND TIRED.

#### The President Worked From 14 to 18 Hours a Day.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—President Cleveland looked like a man who needed a vacation when he stepped aboard his special car at the Baltimore & Potomac station here this afternoon and started on his trip to Hog island, Virginia. The change in his bearing and complexion since he came to Washington at the beginning of March was most marked. Then he was erect and sturdy looking with a good color and a keen eye. This evening as he went away he seemed worn out, his face was almost pale and he had generally the appearance and air of a man who was thoroughly fagged out.

That is how he felt and has felt for the last two weeks, there is no doubt. He has frequently complained to his friends, and has been advised by them time and again to give up work for awhile and go away. He stuck to his desk, however, believing that as the officeseekers thinned out he would get back into his old form without going away. But in the last few days he has discovered that his expectations would not be realized, and so at last he yielded and made up his mind to take a complete rest. Since March 4 he has worked on an average 14 hours a day and often as high as 18, and even his fine physique could not stand the strain.

President Cleveland was accompanied by L. Clark Davis, of Philadelphia, and left Washington at 5:40 o'clock. There were no other persons in the party except a colored porter. The President is due at Hog Island at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning. He occupies a combination dining, sleeping and observation car, which will be switched off at Wilmington, Del., and go south to Exmore, Va., whence he will proceed by boat to Hog Island. The President's determination is to return to Washington Saturday evening.

The President arrived at the station at 5:30 and made his way accompanied by Mr. Davis and a valet carrying his handsatchel to his car almost unnoticed. He was enveloped in a gray linen duster and wore a grey slouch hat, pulled down almost over his eyes. Upon reaching the car he took a seat near the door, lit a cigar and with his back to the window sent smoke curling out the rear door of the car, which was left open. Hundreds of people passed, but no one aside from the station officials and a watchful reporter seemed aware of the presence of the President.

WILMINGTON, DEL., May 30.—President Cleveland and L. Clarke Davis of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* reached here at 9:12 o'clock last night. They were joined here by Dr. J. D. Bryan of the New York board of health, and started South at 9:22. Mr. Davis said the party is on a fishing trip and expects to catch drum and sea trout. They may shoot some snipe. President Cleveland is expected at Broadwater club, Cape Charles, Va., about 3 o'clock to-morrow morning.

### SILVER STATUE UNVEILED.

#### 2,000 Men to Be Dropped From the World's Fair Pay Rolls.

CHICAGO, May 31.—This being Decoration day, a holiday and a magnificent warm, sunshiny day, the people turned out and went to the fair by the thousands. The city schools were closed and the children came romping through the gates before 10 o'clock by scores. Laden with baskets and lunch parcels they overran the grounds and buildings. It was essentially a holiday crowd of merry-making children, intent on getting the most enjoyment out of a day's freedom from school, and about 12,000 children were in the grounds by 10 o'clock. Montana's famous solid silver statue of Justice was unveiled in the mines and mining building. It is the statute for which Ada Rehan, the actress, sat as the model. The unveiling was the event of the day and the great building in which the statue stands was thronged with people eager to see the magnificent work of art. While the crowd was assembling the Cincinnati band played a number of national airs. The opening address was made by Major Martin Maginnis of Montana, who spoke in glowing terms of the brilliant future before that State, of her untold wealth, of the enterprise of her citizens and of her wonderful natural resources.

When he had finished Mrs. Richards of Montana stepped forward a little from the crowd and taking up a small silken cord gave it a gentle pull and the stars and stripes which had enfolded the silver image of Justice fell away and exposed the statue for the first time to the public gaze. The crowd gave vent to wild cheers, while the band played "America." When the applause had died away Hon. J. M. Quinn, editor of the Butte *Miner*, made the closing address.

Superintendent of Census Porter arrived to-day. He says the trouble over the awards can be amicably settled. Within the next two weeks 2,000 men will be dropped from the exposition pay rolls.

### PULLED IN ON TIME.

#### East and West Bound Exposition Flyers Succeed in Making Their Remarkable Runs.

CHICAGO, May 31.—The exposition flyer of the New York Central and Lake Shore roads rolled into the VanBuren street station Monday morning at 9:57 o'clock, three minutes ahead of time. The train as it arrived here had five cars, a dining car having been added at Elkhart to serve breakfast. The trip from New York was made in 20 hours. The train left Buffalo at 10:43 P. M. and arrived at Erie at 12:31, minutes ahead of time. At the rate of 50 miles an hour the train moved smoothly over the excellent roadbed. When Cleveland was reached at 2:34 A. M. the flyer was two minutes ahead of schedule time. In the grey dawn Toledo was reached at 4:50 o'clock, still two minutes ahead of time. Locomotive No. 95 under Engineer Melcher took hold and pulled out at 5:01, which was schedule time to a dot. Lake Shore Superintendent A. B. Newell boarded the train at Toledo and came through to this city.

Early risers at Elkhart saw the flyer stop there three minutes ahead of time at 7:36 A. M. Here a big engine run by Mark Floyd was hooked on to make the final run. The run to South Chicago saw five minutes lost time, but the train touched Chicago at 9:30 A. M., exactly on time. At this point there were throngs about the streets and crossings to see the new train. At South Chicago a Ft. Wayne train of three sleepers and two coaches were hurrying cityward, and had gained a train's length on the exposition flyer.

"Give 'er coal, shake her up!" yelled Engineer Floyd to his fireman. And he gave her coal and he shook her up. A black plume shot from her smoke stack, the furnace roared like an inferno each time the door swung open, and the dial finger crept from 160 pounds steam pressure to 170, and then hugged close to 180 pounds. The big machine felt the fresh impetus and leaped out like a great beast stung with the lash of a whip. The Ft. Wayne train gained no more, and for half a mile they sailed along even. Then the flyer broke the tie of speed and began to crawl away. An engine on the Lake Shore road stood on the siding, and as the flyer was whirling up the tracks at a 55-mile clip the engineer on the siding mounted his tender and yanked back his elbow to urge Floyd to pull her wide open. Floyd saw the signal and smiled grimly, and then opened her steam-filled throat some more. The rival train was left behind.

### *MARRIAGE LICENSES.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Michael Sweeney | Pittsburgh |
| Mate Mahion | Pittsburgh |
| Gotlieb Raible | McKeesport |
| Lizzie Fay | Lincoln township |
| August H. Christian | McKees Rocks |
| Marian McGee | Webster |
| Wm. H. Anthony | Pittsburgh |
| Charlotte Jameson | Pittsburgh |
| Wm. H. Scholes | Allegheny |
| Sarah G. Elder | Allegheny |
| Wm. Kurtz | Pittsburgh |
| Lizzie G. Botgahn | Pittsburgh |
| Franz Drechsler | Pittsburgh |
| Alosia Wallisch | Pittsburgh |
| Albert A. Eyles | Allegheny |
| Ennie B. E. Becker | Allegheny |
| Robert W. Lynch | Pittsburgh |
| Charlotte Stephens | Pittsburgh |
| James R. Bell | McKeesport |
| Ellen R. Moore | McKeesport |
| August Meahl | Mt. Oliver |
| Catharine Schneider | Mt. Oliver |
| George G. Anderson | Toronto |
| Anna Naylor | Hecla |
| John P. Gessner | Pittsburgh |
| Annie S. Schmitt | Pittsburgh |
| Wesley J. Moore | Port Vue |
| Mary E. Borham | Dravosburg |
| Henry Knoedler | Allegheny |
| Anna S. Ku | Allegheny |
| James Gavin | Pittsburgh |
| Margaret Talpe | Pittsburgh |
| Joseph Herbut | Essen |
| Juliana Sadowska | Essen |
| John Schaefer | Allegheny |
| Lena Neuf | Millvale |
| Richard Dale | Allegheny |
| Emma Roepke | Allegheny |
| Jeremiah Johnston | S. Fayette township |
| Margaret Churchill | McDonald |
| Wm. H. Coates | Allegheny |
| Margaret Schmitz | Allegheny |
| Joseph Gormand | Irwin |
| Clara Doumont | Irwin |
| Harry J. Kumer | Pittsburgh |
| Ellen Byrne | Pittsburgh |
| Wm. A. Hukill | Allegheny |
| Essie A. Chillson | Allegheny |
| Kilian Full | Braddock |
| Barbara Full | Braddock |
| Edward Galens | Pittsburgh |
| Emma Carl | Pittsburgh |
| Emil Rettinger | Pittsburgh |
| Susanna Hooley | Pittsburgh |
| Charles A. Eidemiller | Baldwin township |
| Mary Salzman | Baldwin township |
| Louis P. Rodgers | Pittsburgh |
| Erica M. Kahlberg | Pittsburgh |
| Frank W. O'Neil | Pittsburgh |
| Annie Cuthbert | Pittsburgh |
| Thos. Page | Banksville |
| Edith Blemit | Banksville |
| Blaise Kieffler | Pittsburgh |
| Lina Ritzman | Allegheny |
| Lloyd Williams | Allegheny |
| Lizzie Delay | Allegheny |
| Bozo Terhovic | Pittsburgh |
| May Stevanhoe | Pittsburgh |
| William Merker | Allegheny |
| Mary S. Cornley | Allegheny |
| James Crawley | Pittsburgh |
| Nora Finn | Pittsburgh |
| Granison Jones | Minersville |
| Ada Campbell | Pittsburgh |
| Karl Dykan | Reserve township |
| Susanna Miller | Allegheny |
| John Schiff | Sharpsburg |
| Julia Baumergarton | Sharpsburg |
| George F. Lenaugh | Millvale borough |
| Kittie Brandon | Millvale borough |
| John B. Limpert | Pittsburgh |
| Marie D. McTighe | Pittsburgh |
| James F. Jamison | Uniontown |
| Etta C. Grove | Uniontown |
| Luke Dillon | Allegheny |
| Hannah McCarthy | Allegheny |
| Charles C. Ward | Sheridan |
| Rebecca Corless | Elliott borough |
| Frank Jarrett | Pittsburgh |
| Ida Williams | Bethel township |
| George W. Horner | Allegheny |
| Annie M. Craighead | Allegheny |
| William Eckbreth | Mifflin township |
| Mary R. Flidow | Homestead |
| William Marlin | Pittsburgh |
| Jamima Blackburn | Pittsburgh |
| Thomas Carlin | Pittsburgh |
| Rosetta Smith | Pittsburgh |
| John H. Rosemeyer | Pittsburgh |
| Henrietta J. Marker | Pittsburgh |
| Jacob Lapidus | Pittsburgh |
| Lillie Rosenblum | Pittsburgh |
| Frederick Will | Pittsburgh |
| Elizabeth Ledride | Allegheny |
| Thomas Gillespie | McDonald |
| Laura J. Kelso | North Fayette township |
| John A. B. King | Pittsburgh |
| Carrie S. Breitweiser | Pittsburgh |
| John M. Gist | Tarentum |
| Elizabeth M. Reies | Pittsburgh |
| George Galvin | Pittsburgh |
| Mary Williams | Pittsburgh |
| John Porter | Gastonville |
| Jane Weir | Banksville |
| Joseph C. Husband | Westmoreland county |
| Ida F. Houser | Westmoreland county |
| Alexander Barden | Pittsburgh |
| Annie Hepner | Pittsburgh |
| John Bright | Pittsburgh |
| Janet Gray | Oakmont |
| Joseph E. Maxwell | Pittsburgh |
| Mannie Swaney | Millport, O |
| Lorenz Nagode | Allegheny |
| Theressa Supancis | Allegheny |
| Francisco Grassi | Mansfield |
| Marie Scarpart | Mansfield |
| Asa P. Hartman | Walls |
| Katie L. Hook | Penn station |
| Peter J. Massung | Baldwin township |
| Eva Stein | L. St. Clair township |

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With their weary, dull, aching, lifeless, all-gone sensation, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing strengthening plaster. 25 cents.

### DIED.

SANDERS—On Thursday, May 25, 1893, MARY GERTRUDE, widow of Bernard Sanders, in her 53d year.

WARD—On Friday, May 26, 1893, at 2:15 P. M., ISABELLA, relict of Robert Ward, in the 65th year of her age.

WATTLES—Suddenly on Thursday night, May 25, 1893, at her home, Center avenue, Shadyside, MRS. JULIA A. WATTLES, wife of W. W. Wattles.

ROWLAND—On Saturday, May 27, 1893, at 7:30 P. M., ANNIE, daughter of Patrick and Hannah Rowland, aged 15 years 8 months.

BAYLIS—On Friday, May 26, 1893, at 12:45 P. M., SARAH BAYLIS, widow of William A. Baylis of Duquesne Heights, aged 78 years.

BURKE—On Saturday morning, May 27, 1893, at 6:30 o'clock, CARRIE BURKE, daughter of M. C. and S. A. Burke, aged 17 years.

COOK—On Saturday, May 27, 1893, at 4 A. M., ANN MCCLEANE, relict of John Cook, formerly of Sharpsburg, aged 76 years.

McHUGH—On Saturday, May 27, 1893, MRS. JENNIE HAYDEN MCHUGH, wife of Ed McHugh, in her 38th year.

SHANKEY—On Saturday, May 27, 1893, at 2 o'clock A. M., MR. WILLIAM SHANKEY, SR., aged 74 years.

CUBBAGE—ELIZABETH CUBBAGE, widow of Joseph K. Cubbage, Mansfield Valley, Pa., at 1:10 A. M., Friday, May 26, 1893, aged 63 years.

DRUDY—On Friday, May 26, 1893, at 10:00 A. M., BRIDGET DRUDY (nee Finnell), aged 24 years.

FLAHERTY—On Friday, May 26, 1893, at 3:30 P. M., JOHN FLAHERTY, aged 24 years.

GEOGHEGAN—Suddenly on Friday, May 26, 1893, at 1 A. M., ELIZABETH GEOGHEGAN, aged 65 years.

HOLMAN—At Denver, Col., on Wednesday, May 24, 1893, WILLIAM A. HOLMAN, Esq.

LUDOLPH—Suddenly, on Thursday, May 25, 1893, at 9:30 P. M., MRS. MARY LUDOLPH, in the 57th year of her age.

MARKS—At Benson, Minn., on Thursday, May 25, 1893, KATIE MARKS (nee Cunningham), aged 23 years.

MEANS—On Friday, May 26, 1893, at 11 A. M., RALPH W. MEANS, Jr., aged 37 years.

MALONEY—On Saturday, May 27, 1893, at 6 A. M., THOMAS MALONEY, aged 14 years.

McKENNA—On Friday, May 26, 1893, at 3 o'clock P. M., WILLIAM LLOYD MCKENNA, son of Frank and Elizabeth McKenna, in his 19th year.

RICHARDS—On Friday afternoon, May 26, 1893, at the residence of M. F. Beardsly, at Sewickley, Pa., SAMUEL RICHARDS, formerly of Meadville, Pa., in the 74th year of his age.

SYKES—Suddenly, on Friday, May 26, 1893, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. B. Yohe, No. 15 Stanwix street, Mount Washington, MRS. HESTER A. LIPPENCOTT SYKES, aged 59 years 4 months 10 days.

AMMON—On Saturday, May 27, 1893, at 8:30 P. M., CAMPBELL STEWART, son of George and the late Miriam Stewart Ammon.

BEILSTEIN—On Saturday, May 28, 1893, at 4:45 o'clock A. M., THERESIA KLEITZ BEILSTEIN, aged 44 years 1 month and 22 days.

COLLINGWOOD—On Sunday, May 28, 1893, JOSEPH D. COLLINGWOOD.

FRITZ—At the residence of her son, 659 Fifth avenue, on Sunday, May 28, 1893, at 6 A. M., SARAH FRITZ, aged 85 years.

FREYVOGEL—On Sunday morning, May 28, 1893, at 6 o'clock, FRANK JOS., only son of Annie and the late Frank X. Freyvogel, aged 5 months and 28 days.

GRAFF—On Sunday morning, May 28, 1893, JOHN GRAFF, aged 68 years 7 months.

HAMMER—On Saturday, May 27, 1893, at 8:30 P. M., GOTTLIEB HAMMER, in his 68th year.

KIER—On Saturday evening, May 27, 1893, at 7 o'clock, at his late home in Sharpsburg, THOMAS C. KIER.

BODER—On Tuesday afternoon at 3:45 o'clock, May 23, 1893, at the home of her parents, No. 30 Hemlock street, Allegheny, ELLA MAY BODER, daughter of Francis J. and Sarah Boder.

DOUGHERTY—On Monday night, May 22, 1893, at 12 o'clock, MRS. FRIELOVA F. DOUGHERTY, aged 30 years 8 months and 11 days.

DAVANNY—Suddenly, on Wednesday, May 24, 1893, at 8 o'clock A. M., LAWRENCE DAVANNY, in his 31st year.

HOGG—At Tower Hill, near Brownsville, Pa., May 23, 1893, GEORGE EWING HOGG, in the 78th year of his age.

MANHARDT—On Tuesday, May 23, 1893, at [illegible] P. M., MAX MANHARDT, brother-in-law of C. Kellner, in the 35th year of his age.

SELLERS—On Monday evening, May 22, 1893, at 9:10 o'clock, at her residence, 628 Ward street, Oakland, A. CORA BROWN SELLERS, daughter of Murdecia Brown, and wife of R. E. Sellers, Jr.

MARTIN—On Wednesday morning, May 24, 1893, at 7:30 o'clock, SAMUEL H., youngest son of David J. and Maggie E. Martin, aged 1 year and 6 months.

RAMSEY—On Tuesday, May 23, 1893, at 3:25 A. M., JAMES S. RAMSEY.

SAGER—On Wednesday, May 24, 1893, at 11:55 P. M., ADA KATIE, daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Sager, aged 8 months 24 days.

JOHNS—On Wednesday morning, May 24, 1893, at 7 o'clock, DANIEL H. JOHNS, in the 37th year of his age.

MORGAN—At Freedom, Pa., on Thursday, May 25, 1893, at 2 P. M., BEN L. MORGAN, aged 24 years.

PACKER—Suddenly, on Thursday, May 25, 1893, at 4:30 A. M., THOMAS R. PACKER, aged 41 years.

PASTRE—On Thursday, May 25, 1893, at 6 P. M., IRENE L. PASTRE, aged 4 years, daughter of Philip H. and Kate Pastre.

SEES—On Thursday, May 25, 1893, at 9:45 A. M., LOUISE, daughter of Mary and the late John Sees.

SELLERS—On Monday evening, May 22, 1893, at 9:10 o'clock, A. CORA BROWN SELLERS, daughter of Murdecia Brown and wife of R. Sellers, Jr.

WEBSTER—On Wednesday, May 24, 1893, at 3 P. M., DANIEL F. WEBSTER, member of General Sweitzer Post [illegible], G. A. R.

CUNNINGHAM—Monday, May 29, 1893, at 4 P. M., at his residence in West Deer township, Allegheny county, Pa., on the farm where he was born, ROBERT CUNNINGHAM, in the [illegible] year of his age.

DERRY—On Monday, May 29, 1893, at 1:35 P. M., MRS. ELIZABETH DERRY, in her 81st year.

DURR—On Monday, May 29, 1893, at 12:25 P. M., JOHN, only son of J. K. Durr, in the 27th year of his age.

GRAY—On Saturday, May 27, 1893, WILL J. GRAY.

HOFFMAN—On Monday, May 29, 1893, at 9:45 A. M., LILLIA MABEL HOFFMAN, daughter of Fred and Ollie Hoffman, aged 21 months.

KELLY—On Monday, May 29, 1893, at 8 A. M., JAS. P. KELLY, aged 65 years.

MARSHALL—On Monday, May 29, 1893, at 8 A. M., HOWARD L., son of J. L. and E. J. Marshall, in his 7th year.

MURRAY—Monday, May 29, 1893, at 5 A. M., JAMES A. MURRAY, aged 22 years.

RALSTON—At Freeport, Pa., Monday evening, May 29, 1893, at 6 o'clock, JOHN RALSTON, in his 70th year.

TEATS—On Monday, May 29, 1893, at 1 P. M., JOHN HENRY, son of William and Eliza Teats, in his 23d year.

TURNER—On Monday, May 29, 1893, at 2:15 P. M., SYLVESTER T. TURNER, aged 46 years.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS! TRUNKS! TRUNKS!

Crystal Covered, 3-ply veneer top, iron bottom, heavy lock and side bolts, tray with covered Hat box,

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Large box, Crystal Covered Trunks, iron bottom, 3-ply veneer tops, 5 reverse slats on top and front, Saratoga finish, malleable iron corners, locks and bolts; a very handsome and cheap trunk.

*28-INCH SIZE, $4.00.*
*30-INCH SIZE, $4.50.*
*32-INCH SIZE, $5.00.*
*34-INCH SIZE, $5.50.*
*36-INCH SIZE, $6.00.*

Very large box, Crystal Covered Trunks, 5 reverse slats on top and front, all slats and corners clamped with solid malleable iron clamps, 3 hat boxes in top tray, corner rollers; a trunk especially adapted for ladies' use.

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Flat top, large box, Canvas Covered Trunks, 4 slats on top and 2 all around body; all clamped with solid cast steel clamps, brass monitor lock, heavy side catches. A trunk that will resist even the utmost efforts of the Chicago baggage smashers.

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ALLEGHENY, PA.

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These fateful words will soon be said of the extraordinary bargains now offered by us in

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The housekeeper, hotel-keeper and office owner must note the following hints of our bargains, viz.:

Sixty patterns of Smith' best MOQUETTE CARPETS (with borders to match), at

90c and $1 PER YARD.

Also part pieces of best MOQUETTES, TAPESTRY VELVET, and best BODY BRUSSELS (sufficient to cover small rooms) at 75 CENTS, or

1-2 PRICE.

Also many styles of LACE CURTAINS and PORTIERES at large reductions; also reductions upon CHAMBER SUITES, PARLOR SUITES, HALL RACKS, SIDEBOARDS, BOOK CASES, etc., etc.

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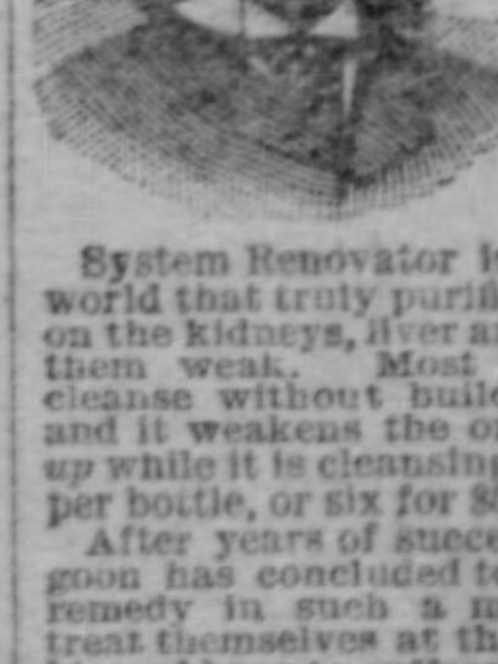

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# GREAT FAST TRAIN.

### Central Railroad's Flyer on Its Way From New York to Chicago.

### THE RUN IN TWENTY HOURS.

### All Long-Distance Records Now Being Demolished.

### INCIDENTS OF THE QUICK TRIP.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The "exposition flyer" of the New York Central, which is to make the time from New York to Chicago in 20 hours, and will be the fastest long distance train in the world, left the Grand Central depot in this city at half a minute after 3 o'clock this afternoon. It consists of four Wagner palace cars and will make but nine stops between New York and Chicago, a distance of 990 miles. Superintendent William Buchanan went all the way through and Vice President Webb went as far as Albany. A correspondent of the Associated Press rode in the engineer's cab.

The big locomotive chosen for the first stage of the initial trip is No. 898, and she is a full sister to No. 870, which broke the long-distance railway record in September last by running from New York to Buffalo, 436½ miles, in the actual running time of 425 minutes and 44 seconds. This afternoon, before the start, Wm. Buchanan, the modest Scot who is superintendent for the New York Central of its motive power and rolling stock, stood looking over this monster machine that he had himself planned.

"I guess she'll do it," he ejaculated, with just a hint of a prideful smile. "I think she'll do it," he added.

#### THE BIG LOCOMOTIVE.

And then, when questioned by those about, he told something of the construction of this machine that should start the "flyer" on a trip designed to open a new chapter in railroad history. Engine No. 898 is a four-wheeled machine, and her drivers inside the 3-inch tires are of 5 feet 6 inches diameter. The tires, by the measurements of a layman, increase the wheel's diameter to 7 feet. The cylinders are 19-inch diameter by 24-inch stroke. The engine truck wheels are 36 inches diameter. The weight on the four drivers is 80,000 pounds, and on engine truck 40,000 pounds. The boiler is of the wagon-top type, 58 inches diameter at the smallest ring and has 268 flues, 2 inches outside diameter, 12 feet long. The firebox is set on top of the frames, is 96 inches long by 40⅞ inches wide. A brick arch is used, supported on arch pipes. The total heating surface is 1,851½ square feet. The total grate surface 27.3 square feet. The smokebox is extended and is fitted with a deflector plate and netting. The stack is straight, 16 inches diameter inside. The boiler is designed to carry 180 pounds steam pressure. The tender has a coal capacity of 6¾ tons and carries 3,500 gallons of water. The weight loaded is 80,000 pounds, making the total weight of the engine and tender 160 tons. The tractive force of the engine is 15,720 pounds.

#### MAKE-UP OF THE TRAIN.

Superintendent Buchanan explained that 898 would haul the flyer to Albany, No. 907 from Albany to Syracuse, No. 905 from Syracuse to Rochester. The three are identical, and were constructed for the chief purpose of maintaining a speed of 60 miles per hour with a standard train.

"The flyer" train is made up of new Wagner sleepers with a boufet car, and they are fresh from the shops. The boufet smoker, which is next the engine, is a composite car. The smoking section of it is finished in mahogany, with 12 easy movable chairs upholstered in velvet. The hangings are of silk, and there are two leather upholstered sections for card players. There is a barber shop, a bathroom, a library of standard novels and periodicals.

In a closet near the door of each car on the train is a little hydraulic pump that could be covered by a half-bushel measure. Alcohol is used, and a pressure of 2,000 pounds is the pump's capacity. The purpose of this bit of machinery is to apply 500 pounds pressure to buffers of a new design that extend across the end of each car. They are so constructed that, while kept by hydraulic pressure absolutely close, they so conform themselves to curves that the train is practically a solid car. This construction gives the platform the entire width of the car. This device is the invention of Arthur G. Leonard, private secretary to Vice President Webb. The entire train is lighted by gas, enough of which may be stored at either end of the journey to last a round trip.

#### CHAUNCEY LOOKED AT IT.

The train as it stood in the annex had been visited throughout the day by curious people, and now that it was in position to start their number was increased. The balconies of the depot and the street bridges overlooking the tracks were black with spectators, while the platform was crowded with more fortunate ones who had been able to get a closer view. The train attaches, spruce and neat in new uniforms with buttonhole bouquets, seemed imbued with the importance of the occasion. Many of the leading officials of the road were present to see the start. Hon. Chauncey M. Depew and his son walked the length of the cars, displaying interest in every detail.

Within the cab were Engineer Matthew Reagan and his fireman, J. F. Morgenthal.

By the flyer schedule only nine stops will be made between New York and Chicago, thus: Albany, 5:45 P. M.; Utica, 7:40; Syracuse, 8:45; Rochester, 10:17; Buffalo, 11:40, Erie, 12:36 A. M. (central time); Cleveland, 2:37; Elkhart, 7:42 A. M.

ALBANY, May 28.—The exposition flyer arrived here at 5:41 P. M., being 3 minutes and 45 seconds ahead of time.

#### WATER ON THE FLY.

At Montrose, 39 miles from New York the train was one minute ahead of time making that distance in 48 minutes.

"I'll use that minute to slow down for water," said the engineer. The tube was lowered into the tank between the tracks, and straightway 3,500 gallons of water had been sucked up into the tender. The country home of President Depew at Peekskill was passed five seconds ahead of time, and a crowd was there to see and cheer its passage. Then there was a season of easy trailing with the steam gauge at 160 pounds. The train soon quickened and a chain of tunnels through jutting spurs of rock was passed. The plunge into these caverns brought along with it visions of the inferno, lacking only the red fire. Breaking forth into the sunlight, Engineer Reagan turned to remark that the day for travel was good, rains having subdued the dust and the air being cool. Then he gave the throttle a short yank and the great train leaped forward with fresh impetus. "She's making only about 50 miles an hour," shouted Mattie Reagan as the monster gave a lurch as she took a sharp curve, and the little station at Garrison's shot past at 4:31½ P. M., and 30 seconds before it was due.

#### MAN ON THE TRACK.

When nearing Fishkill Reagan had a shock. Rounding a sharp curve a man was discovered directly in the center of the rails in front of the rushing train. He was looking at a train passing above on a trestle over the Central tracks, and the clatter of the one drowned the noise of the other. Up shot Mattie's hand and a blast went out that nearly turned inside out the man on the rails. He jumped as though 2,000 volts of electricity had passed his nerves. "We did not strike him," shouted the engineer. "Cleared him about two feet," shouted back the fireman from his side.

"I want to get a little speed out of her from Stuyvesant to Castleton," said the engineer. The distance is 10.2 miles, and as the monster flew past the town with the old Dutch name the writer started a stop watch to take her time. Then did the great and almost human thing reach out. Her black, glistening body seemed leaping from the rails into the air, and when Castleton leaped from among the trees away ahead and seemed to rush past the stop watch was snapped and the record was 6 minutes 5¾ seconds. "What'd she do?" asked Reagan, and when he heard he smiled grimly and gave her a notch more of steam.

At Albany a dining car was attached to the train. It was beautifully decorated with flowers. George Gilbert was at the lever in engine 907, which was coupled on here.

#### AHEAD OF TIME.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 28.—Syracuse was reached at 7:40 P. M., which was five minutes ahead of the schedule. The Albany engine was cut loose while her full sister, No. 905, backed down and took hold to pull the train to Buffalo. P. W. Bishop held the throttle. The fireman was S. Briggs. The actual running time from New York to Syracuse was a trifle over 52 miles per hour. The train was due in Rochester at 10:17 but the schedule was beaten three minutes.

BUFFALO, May 28.—Engineer Bishop pulled out of Rochester at 10:20 P. M. At Batavia it was found for the first time that the train was late. The hour was 11 even, while the train should have passed Batavia at 10:51. The train went whirling through Grimesville one minute ahead of time, one mile having been made at the rate of 83⅓ miles per hour and several in 45 seconds. The train pulled into Buffalo at 11:35 P. M., 15 minutes ahead of time.

## A MILLION IN SILVER.

### Philip D. Armour Hardly Knew What to Do With It.

Chicago Post.

The report current a few days ago that Philip D. Armour had saved the Plankinton bank of Milwaukee from ruin by sending to it, by special train, $1,000,000 in cold cash, recalls an incident in the career of this same Philip D. Armour, in which another $1,000,000 cut a very big figure. It was the only time on record when Mr. Armour really was not anxious to accept a large sum of money. It is not known that he gave any of it away; yet it is known that it caused him much annoyance and more than once he heartily wished that that particular $1,000,000 might be in the custody of some one other than himself.

It was during the time of the Grant-Ward failure in 1884, which very nearly turned upside down the affairs of Wall street. The failure of this prominent firm threatened to precipitate another panic upon the country. The Metropolitan National bank—or George I. Seney's bank, as it was called—was about to fail, and merchants all over the country became greatly agitated over the outlook. Among those who cast the glass and came to the conclusion that a stitch in time saves nine stitches was the great Chicago packer. He had in several New York banks large balances amounting in the aggregate to $1,000,000. He telegraphed to these banks, asking that his balance be sent to him. They needed the currency for their own use, however, so they sent a dispatch asking whether silver would be accepted. Mr. Armour replied that he would take the money in any form that he could get it.

So in due season Mr. Armour's $1,000,000 began to arrive. It all came in silver as he had agreed, and such quantities of it there were! It was sent by express, and when the first wagonload drove up to the door of his offices and the driver inquired where the stuff should be unloaded Mr. Armour scratched his head and seemed thoroughly perplexed. He really did not know what to do with it. He tried the banks of this city and found that there was a custom among them nearly amounting to a law that not more than a certain sum in silver could be received as a legal tender. Here was another dilemma. But by-and-by, after he had divided a portion of it pro rata among the different banks, he managed to rent enough space in the safety deposit vaults of the city to get rid of it all. A million dollars in silver, when one cannot get it off one's hands, is quite a responsibility, and Mr. Armour on this occasion found that, for a while at least, he had a very large elephant to care for.

## THE HERMIT OF ASHLAND.

### Death of Fred Matthews, a Somewhat Celebrated Ohio Man.

ASHLAND, O., May 31.—Fred Mathews, the well-known hermit of Ashland, is dead. He had slept on the ground for 30 years. His cabin had but one room, 10 by 12 feet, which was filled with sacks of nuts and barrels of garden products, and was hung full from its low ceiling with herbs gathered from the country far and wide. The floor was filled up with geological specimens. The hermit died in the room in which he was born. He had taught school in Ashland county and in Holmes county, studied medicine in Mansfield and had practiced as a physician among his neighbors. He married at about the age of 40 a young pupil in his school in Holmes county, who on being taken to his home, which he had told her had four quarter-sections of land with a mill on it, was so enraged when she found that it had but four quarters of an acre of land and a coffee mill that her bright black eyes flashed and she left him. He then vowed to be a hermit. He has brothers and sisters in this county, but he would not permit anyone to enter his hut.

To-day people for miles around made a pilgrimage to this place. He was a man of strong mental powers, strengthened by his hermit study. He came out of his hut often to lecture on politics. He had studied free trade and other subjects. The county infirmary directors made him allowances for years. He had not had his hair cut or been shaved for 30 years.

## ANCIENT AZTEC TEMPLE.

### It Was Found Only Two Days' Journey From Mexico City.

A mission priest returned to Mexico City from an Indian village distant only two days' journey reports having discovered an Indian temple with seven large Aztec idols, to which the people prayed publicly. In the temple were two massive golden candlesticks, in which candles were kept perpetually burning. The priest called on the authorities and several idols were deprived of their heads amid the murmurs of the Indian worshipers. The candlesticks were confiscated. The idols were not destroyed, but were taken to the city of Mexico, and one is at the house of the Josephina Sisters, a Catholic educational order. Some of the idols have been secured for the museums. The Indians especially regretted the destruction of the god of rain, saying that they could no longer count on the success of their harvests. The church will undertake a special mission in that village and convert the people from their idolatry. Much interest is manifested in this discovery of a heathen temple in full operation, and the archaeologists have material for discussion as well as the priests.

## HE WAS NOT SATISFIED.

### A Buffalo Jeweler Didn't Appreciate the Friendly Tip.

Mr. Jacobs is a Buffalo jeweler, says the *Courier* of that city. A Vermont firm bought a large bill of goods from him and shortly afterward fell into financial difficulties. As the goods had not been opened, and the Vermonters were personal friends of the Buffalo merchant, word was sent to the latter that if he would come over he could take his consignment back with him unbroken. Mr. Jacobs lost no time in securing his property and bringing it back to Buffalo. In a few days the failure of the Vermont firm was announced—also the fact that it would pay 50 cents on the dollar. "Fifty cents on the dollar!" exclaimed the irate and astonished Jacobs. "Why in the deuce didn't Joe keep the truck and let me in?"

## ABERRATIONS OF THE QUEEN.

### VICTORIA'S MIND SAID TO HAVE BECOME AFFECTED.

### Report of a Bitter Quarrel With Premier Gladstone.

LONDON, May 31.—From what source it came it is impossible to make sure, but there is an anecdote about Queen Victoria going the rounds of the political dinner tables in the West End which seems to belong to the history of current events. It ascribes to her majesty the remark that she almost felt disposed to signalize the entrance to her 75th year by abdicating, just to show how deeply she felt that after that age people had no business to attempt active political leadership and carry on the greatest affairs of state. Whether the queen said this, or anything like it, or not, it is quite illustrative of the existing situation at court.

Rumor has been exceptionally busy during the past 10 days with stories of royal intervention in politics, culminating in a detailed account of a personal altercation between the queen and Gladstone, at the close of which the latter is pictured as tearing up his rejected honor list and quitting the royal presence in a towering rage.

There hardly needed to-day's solemn denials to show the absurdity of this tale; but that something untoward has happened it is becoming impossible to doubt. When the reassembling of parliament on Monday brings the politicians back from the holidays it will be easier to get at the truth of the matter.

The bitterness with which the queen has espoused the ultra-Orange view of home rule has long been understood, but so long as it was nothing more than a pious personal feeling nobody cared a button. The suggestion now that she has even been taking sides in overt action would not in itself cause any great surprise or resentment. Unhappily, though, it has been kept constantly in public memory that her grandfather was George III., and whenever she shows signs of deviating from the strict chalk line of constitutional impartiality there is always an immediate suspicion that her mind is becoming affected.

English papers do not put it thus bluntly, of course, but it is a matter of common notoriety that in the past the queen has had several periods of mental disturbance, that in which John Brown figured having been peculiarly protracted and threatening, and the public mind long since unconsciously prepared itself to learn that she again has aberrations. It is inevitable that these rumors and mysterious hints of a hitch between the monarch and the premier should revive at once this melancholy apprehension.

When the birthday honor list is published on June 30, there will be an opportunity of seeing to what open lengths this hitch has already gone. The queen is understood to have been doggedly set on giving her dull foreign relative, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the vacant field marshalship, and equally resolved not to give peerages to certain rich Liberals whom Gladstone proposed. The appearance of the list is therefore awaited with a quite unusual amount of curiosity. If there is to be a quarrel with the crown added to the impending fight with the house of lords, it will obviously complicate things a great deal more than has been anticipated, and the contest with an aged and obstinate lady will need to be waged with much delicacy. But all the same its ultimate issue can only hurt the crown. It is extremely likely that the prince of Wales's recent painstaking efforts to ingratiate himself with the Gladstonians is due to his recognition of this.

## QUITE AN EGG STORY.

### How the Editor Came to Have a Real Live Chick.

Ellwood City Motor.

Last evening the editor of the *Motor* received two dozen of hen eggs from a farmer as part pay on subscription. He placed the eggs in a paper sack and set the package upon the office desk which has a sloping top. Some time during the evening he had occasion to step into the composing room and while there heard a slight noise in the office which resembled the chirping of a bird. He returned and to his amazement found the eggs lying upon the floor and a real, live chick picking away at the broken shells.

How the accident occurred will never be known, but it is surmised that the chick became restless in its little shell and in trying to work its way out caused the sack to turn over and drop to the floor. The little chick is alive and doing nicely under the careful nursing of the office devil. A receipt for an additional 50 cents on subscription has been forwarded to the subscriber for the spring chicken.

### A Turkish Woman Soldier.

Hanko, a Turkish woman, has lately been discovered serving in the Fifteenth regiment of the sultan's army, under her brother's name, where she had shown herself a capable soldier, and for a period of three years her sex was not detected. Her reason for serving was to save her brother, who was the only support of their widowed mother. The sultan, on hearing her story, and also the fact that her conduct had been in every respect without reproach, sent her home, bestowing on her the Schefakat order (third class) and a life pension of £5 (Turkish) per month, and has also exempted her brother from serving in the army.

### Making It Hot For Him.

Philadelphia Ledger.

Corneille Ustimovitch, an Austrian painter, permitted his political feelings to get the better of his judgment in painting a large picture of sinners in torment for a church at Butrica, in Galicia, and worked in several leading Polish statesmen as the more prominent flame-scorched sinners. The latter are making it as hot as possible for him in return by suits for defamation of character.

# DAMP AND CHILLY

### Promise of a Bright Day at Chicago Was Not Entirely Fulfilled.

### CLOUDS HUNG OVER THE FAIR.

### Nevertheless, Over Two Hundred Thousand People Attended.

### SALOONS WERE ALMOST DESERTED.

CHICAGO, May 31.—The World's Columbian Exposition was open to the people Sunday and Jackson park was filled. It was estimated that over 200,000 people visited the fair. It was a cold, raw day, too, and for a time it looked as though it would rain. The day dawned bright and clear, but toward noon the clouds gathered and the atmosphere became damp and chilly. As a consequence many persons who had intended to go remained at home. However this may be, thousands of artisans and laborers of all kinds were there and a great many of them took their families. The crowd resembled that which collects in the public parks on Sundays during the hot weather when the tenement districts become oppressive.

The people began to come early in the morning and until near noon, when it began to threaten rain, the capacity of the railways and steamboat lines was severely tested. After noon, however, the arrivals began to fall off and the rush at the ticket booths was not greater than that of ordinary days. In view of the fact that it was Sunday only a part of the State buildings were open. The State buildings which were open were those of Illinois, California, Wisconsin, Colorado, Michigan, Maine, Iowa, Idaho, Montana, Kansas, Nebraska, Washington, Minnesota, Florida, Arizona, New Mexico, Ohio and Wyoming. Those which were closed were Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Maryland, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Virginia, North Dakota, South Dakota, Louisiana, Missouri, Pennsylvania, New York and Delaware. The buildings closed because they are yet unfinished were those of Indiana, Vermont, West Virginia, Utah, Kentucky, Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma. The United States government building was closed.

The saloons and hotel bars down town were practically deserted to-day. Since the opening of the fair the business with them has been so rushing on Sundays that extra barkeepers were employed in many of them in order to attend to the extra Sunday business. To-day, however, they had little to do, and the greater part of the day they were idle.

The beautiful furniture and relics contained in the Pennsylvania building had to be observed through the windows to-day. The blinds were not drawn and thousands of visitors availed themselves of the kindness of the commissioners in leaving the blinds in that condition. The big rocking chairs were left on the verandas, however, and afforded a convenient resting place for many tired sightseers. Most of the help employed in the building could be seen on the inside reading or watching the crowd. There was no notice on the door, as there was on the Massachusetts building, saying that it was closed in deference to the Lord's day. The exhibits in the different buildings throughout the grounds which bear the label of Pennsylvania were also hid from view with canvas. The workingman's home was open, and thousands went to see the quaint little cottage which represents those that are said to exist in the Quaker city.

## MUST HAVE LOWER RATES.

### Strong Letter Sent to the Managers of Railroads.

CHICAGO, May 31.—At a meeting of executive officers and commissioners of the several States and Territories, held on Wednesday last at the Massachusetts building, a committee of five members, consisting of Havens of Indiana, McNaughton of New York, Apperson of Virginia, Hovey of Massachusetts and McDaniel of Utah, was appointed to draft an appeal to the railroad and steamboat corporations asking that fares on the different lines to and from Chicago be reduced immediately. At an adjourned meeting held on Saturday afternoon at the New York State building the committee submitted the draft of a letter which is to be signed by the executive officers and addressed to the managers of the various railroad and steamboat lines, which was unanimously approved and will be sent to officers of the corporations referred to at once.

The letter says: "On behalf of the people we respectively represent we respectfully ask that those in control of such corporations immediately arrange for reduction of fares to and from the exposition; that they may be reduced for single passengers to a rate that shall not exceed the regular fare one way from any point in the United States to Chicago; that special inducements be extended to pupils, societies, etc., and that such arrangements be made between different corporations as will enable those who visit the fair to purchase through tickets which will be honored by the various connecting lines; that arrangements also be made that visitors to the fair can reach Chicago by one route and return, if they choose, by another, so as to increase the interest and value of the journey."

## HE OBEYED HER.

### She Asked Him to Love Her, and He Did So.

Detroit Free Press.

Marguerite Maginnis had long had hopes of Mr. Spud d'Auberville, and there were times in their sweet association when even Mr. d'Auberville leaned her way, but Spud was emotionally unreliable and vacillating, and the day at last came when he felt that the fair Marguerite wasn't in it a little bit.

Mr. d'Auberville was pained by this condition of affairs, for he was a chivalrous man, but he did not know how to change the course of events and he could not think of wrecking his future happiness by marrying a woman he did not love, even though she was poor and was willing to put up with almost anything that could make a living for her.

And Mr. d'Auberville was enjoying a salary of $10 a week at a ribbon counter.

"The die is cast," he muttered to himself hoarsely one evening, and having taken a bronchial troche to improve his voice he set out for the home of the fair, pale Marguerite.

But let us not dwell upon the sad scene.

Those who knew Spud at the ribbon counter, afterwards, when they had heard the story, said they would never, no never, have believed he had sand enough in his craw to have told Miss Maginnis what he did.

Suffice to say that he did.

"Leave me," she exclaimed hysterically, after he had said the fateful words; "you base deceiver, who have trifled with my fond and trusting heart, and have cruelly cast me aside for another! Leave me! Leave me!"

"Certainly, Miss Maginnis," responded the chivalrous d'Auberville. "Certainly, I will. You didn't suppose after what I had just said that I was going to take you with me, did you?" and Spud picked up his hat and departed.

## PENNSYLVANIA'S BURDEN.

### How the Keystone State Is Weighed Down by Mortgages.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—According to a special census bulletin issued to-day, the total real estate mortgage indebtedness of Pennsylvania existing on January 1, 1890, was $613,105,802, or $117 per capita of the population. The way mortgages piled up in Pennsylvania during the 10 years between 1880 and 1890 was astonishing. In 1880 the mortgages incurred amounted to $92,046,674; for 1888 their amount was $194,839,253; for 1889 they amounted to $186,642,124. The year 1888 was the worst year. Over a million mortgages were made in the 10-year period, representing a debt of over $1,300,000,000. Fifteen of the 67 counties of the State have a mortgage indebtedness of more than $10,000,000. These counties are Berks, Chester, Dauphin, Delaware, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Luzerne, McKean, Montgomery, Northumberland, Westmoreland and York. Philadelphia county has a debt of $178,903,066; Allegheny, $62,975,531; Schuylkill, $36,307,836. Only 3 of the 16 States for which reports have been made have a higher per capita mortgage indebtedness than Pennsylvania. These are Kansas with $170, Nebraska with $176 and Massachusetts with $144. The average amount of each mortgage made in Pennsylvania during the 10 years from 1880 to 1890 was $1,315. There were 513,403 mortgages in force in the State on January 1, 1890.

The following shows the mortgage debts of the counties in the Western part of the State: Allegheny, $62,975,531; Armstrong, $437,099; Beaver, $5,346,480; Bedford, $2,720,355; Blair, $9,397,092; Butler, $4,653,347; Cambria, $4,572,869; Cameron, $1,368,052; Center, $2,753,236; Clarion, $2,503,762; Clearfield, $3,360,195; Crawford, $4,790,501; Elk, $2,460,416; Erie, $7,434,396; Fayette, $6,938,336; Forest, $853,653; Franklin, $3,984,525; Fulton, $356,853; Greene, $2,217,610; Huntingdon, $2,821,033; Indiana, $2,273,506; Jefferson, $2,071,785; Lawrence, $3,669,011; McKean, $10,092,010; Mercer, $3,339,948; Potter, $1,793,280; Snyder, $955,083; Somerset, $3,010,894; Venango, $2,867,654; Warren, $4,881,608; Washington, $5,191,725; Westmoreland, $12,758,982.

## SHE MISUNDERSTOOD.

### The Druggist Saw the Mistake When Too Late.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A West End druggist is bemoaning the loss of a customer. A lady was in the store on Saturday and had a prescription filled.

"How much is it?"

"Fifty cents."

"Dear me, 45 is all I have with me. Cannot you let me have it for that?"

"Really, I could not," said he of the pills, "but you can pay the next time you are in."

"Oh, but suppose I should die?" laughingly inquired the lady.

"It would be a small loss," replied the druggist, but he saw from behind the injured look the customer wore as she crept out of the door that he had made a mistake somewhere, but it did not dawn upon him until too late.

## BEAUTY ALL AROUND.

### A Centre Hall Editor Waxes a Little Poetical.

Center Reporter.

The fields are decked in lovely green. The forests are clothed with heavy foliage of light and dark green. The orchards and fruit trees that dot the valley, present the appearance of big bouquets, the blossoms showing a mixture and mingle of all the richest colors. To look over the scene from the top of Nittany mountain, presents a lovely panorama of beauty as far as the eye can reach, edged with grand mountain ranges that lend enchantment to the view. Nature excels art in her works of beauty, and when one contemplates the quick change from bleakness of winter to the indescribable loveliness of spring, the mind is stilled with amazement over the great One who doth such wondrous works.

### Strawberries and Silver.

Detroit Free Press.

The huckster was yelling "strawberries" and the lady of the house hailed him.

"Will you let me have three quarts for 50 cents?" she asked.

"Yes, lady," he said, handing her out three boxes.

"There aren't three quarts in them," she said doubtfully, as she gave him the half dollar.

"And there ain't 50 cents in this half dollar, either," he retorted, "but it passes for that much just the same," and he drove on.

### The Sacred Bird of Egypt.

New York Sun.

The ibis, the sacred bird of Egypt, is not peculiar to that country, but is found in considerable numbers in the South, in Florida, especially. In St. Augustine and other coast towns it is no unusual thing to see an ibis perched on the ridge pole of a house or stable or stalking solemnly about a yard, for the bird is easily tamed, and seems to be fond of human company.

## WHO BUILT THE FIRE?

*He*— Drizzle, drizzle falls the rain,
Patter, patter on the roof.
In my bed I would remain,
Can I not forsooth?
Oh, Maria! you get up and build the fire.

How that beastly wind does blow!
Do you hear those windows shake?
It is awful cold I know:
One more nap I'll take.
Say, Maria! you get up and build the fire.

*She*— Baby kept me up last night;
Hardly got a wink of sleep.
You demand what is not right;
In my bed I'll keep.
No, Josiah! you get up and build the fire.

When a woman's up o' nights;
With the children while you snore,
Though prate of woman's rights
You her rights ignore.
When, Josiah, you ask her to build the fire.

*He*— How that dog barks to get in!
*She*— Some one must be at the door.
*He*— Don't those fire-bells raise a din?
*She*— We can sleep no more.
*Neighbors*—
Maria! Josiah! Your house is on fire!

—*Warner Willis Fries in Judge.*

# TRIBUTE TO DAVIS.

### New Orleans Bids Farewell to the Body of the Ex-President.

### SERVICES IN MEMORIAL HALL.

### Many Veterans of the Confederacy Pass the Bier of the Dead.

### FLOWERS FROM PIERCE'S HOME.

NEW ORLEANS, May 28.—Louisiana surrendered the clay of the ex-president of the Confederate States to-day to the keeping of the escort that is to bear it to the Old Dominion State through a dozen Southern commonwealths that will pay tribute to the memory of the departed leader. The ceremonies to-day were just a trifle more important than they were yesterday, but they were marked by an absence of enthusiasm, and were as simple as the funeral of an humble citizen.

All Friday night a guard of honor paced beside the bier of the dead president. When day broke a slender stream of humanity began to wind in and out of the hall, made up of every character of life, rich and poor, white and black, statesmen and citizens, the blue and gray. During the day more floral offerings were received to be placed beside the bier. Bright red, and all the way from the homestead of Franklin Pierce in New Hampshire came a tiny bunch of May flowers, gathered to be laid on the bier of the departed leader. Mr. Davis had been a member of the cabinet of President Pierce, and some one in far-off New England remembered that and sent a message of love to the South.

#### THE FAREWELL CEREMONIES.

It was 4:30 o'clock when the stream of visitors was checked. Only the gray-haired and gray-clad veterans who formed the guard and the escort, public officials, distinguished visitors, the Davis family and those who had the right to be present remained in the hall when the ceremonies were about to begin. The narrow limits of the little building were unequal to the accommodation of a crowd, and many who had fought and bled for the South were denied the privilege of participation in the services around the bier. Veterans of the Soldiers' home had filed by the coffin in single column, and then retired to the sidewalk to march with their comrades behind the funeral car.

The first of the distinguished visitors to arrive was Governor Foster. He was too young to enter the war. He entered the hall leaning on the arm of General Stephen D. Lee, and behind him came Lieutenant Governor Parlang and leading lights in the ranks of the veterans. They gathered on the platform, mingling with the Richmond committee, who wore the Confederate uniform in honor of the occasion. In a few minutes there was a parting of the ranks of the throng and Miss Winnie Davis, leaning on the arm of Mr. Ambrose McGinnis and followed by her sister, Mrs. Hayes, and the husband of the latter, passed up to the platform. Both ladies were dressed in black. Then the ceremonies began.

#### THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Governor Foster stepped forward beneath an arch of shrubbery and in a strong, clear voice spoke for Louisiana. Governor Foster said in the course of his speech: "Scarcely four fleeting years have passed since love and duty called to this city representatives from every Southern State in response to a universal meeting of the people to bear testimony of their love and to do honor to the memory of our great and beloved chieftain, and to moisten his grave with the sorrowing tears of the South, to which he was so dear. The love and patriotism of our people were ever true to him in life and death, in sunshine and storm. In life the Southern States delighted to honor him. In death they vied with each other for the honor of his grave. Every Southern State claimed their sacred charge, and we had earnestly hoped this honor would fall upon Louisiana, almost his home, and to New Orleans, the metropolis of the South.

"Mrs. Davis has, however, designated Richmond, and as it was the central scene of the great struggle in which he led we relinquish this much desired place of honor in deference to her wishes, and there are many reasons why the family should prefer Richmond. It is sacred ground to them, for it is hallowed by the grave of their boy. There, too, was born the beloved daughter of the Confederacy and there were passed the most eventful years of their lives. It was also the capital of the Confederacy than which 'No nation rose so white or fell so free of crime.' Virginians are worthy of this confidence and honor and will keep the trust with that courtly fidelity for which they are famous.

#### ONLY A TRIBUTE OF LOVE.

"We are assembled here to-day not to make history or to discuss the causes leading up to the civil war and its potential results, but to offer our tribute of love to the memory of Jefferson Davis and perform the last sad token of esteem in escorting his remains to their place of final rest. A people unwilling to honor their leader, though not crowned with success, are incapable of producing others. Jefferson Davis has gone into history. No feeble eulogy of mine could add to the luster of his fame. There is one thing above all others which endears him to his people, and that is the great, strong love he bore them when the cause he led went down in the storm of defeat. Could the voice, hushed in the silence of death, speak to-day it would tell of love which he bore for his dear South and its gloom and sorrow that would soften much of the hatred of its bitterest foe; a love gentle, tender and true. Like a shaft of light it lit up the shadows of his declining years and threw a crown of glory over the last days of his earthly pilgrimage. A love and patriotism which, while treasuring every recollection of the lost cause, was broad and deep enough to rejoice in the unfolding greatness and honor of our united country, and this love we of the South return, and in the fullness of our hearts we now give in keeping to Virginia, the mother of presidents, for the whole South, this sacred charge, knowing that they who were so brave and chivalrous in war and so loving and noble in peace will keep his grave forever green."

#### TO THE FUNERAL CAR.

When the governor had finished his address, which was listened to with deep attention, Vice President Gilmore of the army of Northern Virginia read the order of Mrs. Davis for the removal of the body, and the letter of Mayor Ellyson requesting the army of Northern Virginia to deliver the body of General Glynn. These letters were made public for the first time to-day. Then Rev. A. Gordon Bakewell, who had served all through the four years of bitter war, and who wore a Confederate chaplain's hat, led the audience in prayer.

When the prayer was concluded sturdy veterans raised the casket and bore it out of the hall and down the stairs to the funeral car in waiting amid the strains of dirgeful music. The car was the same that was used on the day of the funeral of Mr. Davis in this city. A guard of honor was selected from the escort and was immediately put upon duty, and then the public were permitted to pay their respects and to take a last fond farewell of the remains. The procession reached the train at 6 P. M. and it was nearly 8 before the party got under way.

The train is made up of a locomotive and tender, baggage car, an ordinary coach, the funeral car, four sleepers and a private car.

## FINALLY SETTLED.

### The Feichts and Killerman Received $33,600 From Trustee Duss.

All claims which the Feichts have upon the Harmony Society was ended yesterday afternoon, when Trustee Duss met them at the Farmers Deposit National bank on Fourth avenue and paid them $5,600 apiece with a property consideration. The attorneys are to get $600 each out of this. All parties interested in the affair, with their attorneys, were present, and Trustee Duss handed them a check for the full amount. Edward Keilerman was among the recipients and will leave the society on Monday.

Last Monday afternoon the parties met in Economy, and the Feichts, separate and distinct, signed iron-clad articles of agreement which forever relieve the Harmony Society from any claims. When they entered the society they retained some property in Leetsdale, which they have transferred to Economy and have received another piece in return.

## HOUNDED TO SUICIDE.

### EDWARD PEARSON JUMPED INTO THE RIVER.

### Killed His Brother-in-Law and Was Pursued by Phantoms.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., May 31.—Edward Pearson was arrested here this afternoon for attempting to commit suicide. He threw himself into the Youghiogheny river a short distance above here, but was fished out by some section hands before he was drowned. He was brought here and locked up, and after he had recovered from the effects of his wetting he told the officers a notable story.

He protested that his reason for attempting self-destruction was because he was tired of being hunted by officers of the law for killing his brother-in-law, William Rutledge, at Wilkesbarre, on February 18. On that date, as Pearson relates it, Rutledge came to his house and began to abuse Pearson's two young nieces and Mrs. Pearson. Rutledge was drunk and would not listen to reason. To protect his own, Pearson had to fight the intruder. In the melee Pearson grabbed a piece of scrap iron and hit Rutledge over the head, knocking him senseless. Without waiting to see what he had done he fled from the house and secreted himself. Subsequently, fearing arrest, he escaped from Wilkesbarre in the night, without having had an opportunity to hear from any of his people or to learn anything of the consequences of his affray with Rutledge. He went to Gallitzin, where he first learned that the blow he gave Rutledge had proved fatal. Since that time—and the man shed tears and trembled like a leaf when he told it—he has been wandering over the country, sometimes in disguise and always in fear. He says he has never had an easy moment, with the constant apprehension that the officers of the law would pick him up, and that he would be tried and executed for murder. In addition, the horror of having killed a man, although in defense of his own household, he says has haunted him from the moment he fled from his home leaving Rutledge lying white and still on the floor.

Recently this dread has become insupportable. The last time he secured employment was at Brownsville. There he said he discovered that he was being followed by a stranger, and finally he saw the man reading from a slip of paper and glancing at him from time to time as though comparing him with a description he knew had been printed after he fled from Wilkesbarre. He immediately made his plans to fly again before the dread of this new danger. On last Thursday he walked to Uniontown and yesterday he came to Connellsville. Last night he said he could not sleep for seeing Rutledge in his dreams and hearing him denounce him for his murder.

He ran out in the open air and spent the rest of the night in making up his mind to escape these torments by drowning himself. Twice when he attempted it he said the dread of what was to follow drove him away from the river, but after wandering about half the day he made a rush for it, jumped in and tried to have it over. Once in the water he said it was not so dreadful as he had feared, and the men who rescued him say he was really bent on making a good job of it.

Since leaving Wilkesbarre he has worked at different things, trying coal mining on one or two occasions, but he said the work in the lonely chambers under ground, with no companions and only the dim light of his cap-lamp in the darkness and silence, was only inviting an aggravation to the horrors that have dogged him, asleep or awake, ever since he learned of Rutledge's death. Pearson is an Englishman, apparently of considerable culture, and talks very intelligently. He is so desperate that the local authorities will keep him under constant surveillance to prevent him from killing himself until they hear from the authorities at Wilkesbarre. A description of Pearson and his statements have been wired there to-night, and the man will be held until Wilkesbarre is heard from.

### First Sight of the Railroad.

Pen Argyl (Pa.) Index.

Last week Mrs. Aaron Bitz, living about a mile from Ackermanville, came to Pen Argyl on the Bangor & Portland train to do shopping at the Jackson Slate Company store. This was the first time Mrs. Bitz ever rode on a train; in fact the first time she saw an engine and cars. For over 11 years she lived only a mile from the railroad and heard the sounds, or as she called it, the "bellowing" of the locomotive, but never went near, and did not know what a railroad was like. Before Mrs. Bitz left town she said that hereafter she would patronize the railroad. She is 52 years of age. Heretofore her husband did all the marketing and buying.

### Old-Fashioned Log Rolling.

Scottdale Independent.

The members of the Laurel Hill Presbyterian church near Dunbar held an old-fashioned log rolling on Friday last. Some time ago the congregation purchased a five-acre lot, on which they built a fine parsonage. Part of the lot was covered with timber, the valuable part of which was used, and on Friday the members of the congregation assembled, the men gathering together the refuse logs and burning them while the women were in the house preparing a sumptuous dinner. Those present had a very pleasant time and the lot was nicely cleared.

### The Bark Business.

Bradford Era.

Business is beginning in the bark woods, and the rains are loosening the bark so that it will soon come off freely. The peel will not be so large this summer, probably, as the seasons preceding, but it will be considerable, nevertheless. The price of bark holds up pretty well, and the demand for it is not bad, but bark is growing scarce. The men who owned small lots of bark have peeled it. Many of those who owned good acreages have seen the bark hurked off and lots of large tracts are pretty well cleared up.

# ONE PENSION CUT.

### Secretary Hoke Smith Makes a Saving of Many Millions a Year.

### REVERSES REFRIGERATOR RAUM.

### Strict Construction on Disability Not of Service Origin.

### LETTER OF THE LAW TO GOVERN.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Probably the most important pension decision ever sent from the office of the secretary of the interior to the commissioner of pensions was filed to-day. It is believed by those high in authority in the pension bureau that it will reduce the payment of pensions under the act of June 27, 1890, between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000. It involves the repeal of an order issued by General Raum and approved by Assistant Secretary Bussey, and a return to the language of the statute requiring the disability, "not of service origin," to be such as to prevent the applicant from earning a support by manual labor.

Secretary Hoke Smith has been considering the principles involved in this decision for several weeks, and so important did he deem it that when it was called to his attention from the pension board of appeals he submitted the questions involved to Attorney General Olney and to Judge Lochren, the commissioner of pensions, both of whom concurred in the correctness of the decision.

#### THE CASE IN ISSUE.

The decision is in the case of one Bennett, who sought a pension under the old law, alleging that while in the service at Raleigh, N. C., he was prostrated by sunstroke which resulted in partial deafness in both ears. This application was denied on the ground that, while the applicant has slight deafness as alleged, it was not of sufficient severity to warrant any rating. The testimony showed that Bennett could hear a watch tick at the distance of half an inch from either ear. Bennett subsequently applied for and received a pension of $12 a month under the act of June 27, 1890. This act allows a pension, ranging from $6 to $12 per month, to ex-soldiers or sailors suffering from any disability of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support. The inability to earn a support is therefore made the basis of the law.

During Commissioner Raum's administration an order was issued known as Order No. 164, which directed that all claims for a pension under the act of June 27, 1890, should be rated the same as like disabilities of service origin, and that all cases showing a pensionable disability which, if of service origin, would be rated at or above $12 a month should be rated at $12 a month. The only requirement to obtain a pension under the law applicable to pensions of service origin is disability by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in the service and in line of duty.

#### [illegible] DISABILITY.

"Incapacity to perform manual labor," says the secretary, "which is the foundation to the right to pension under the act of June 27, 1890, fixes an entirely different standard of disability from that just mentioned contained in the revised statutes covering injuries of service origin. Disability incurred while in actual service, and incapacity coming upon an applicant long after service ceased, are made by the law to stand upon an entirely different footing. Those incurred during service and in line of duty are pensionable without regard to capacity to earn a support, and are graded without reference to this condition. Disabilities resulting from causes other than of service origin are only pensionable when incapacity to labor joins with incapacity to earn a support, and the grades of rating are dependent upon these two conditions. When by Order No. 164 it was declared that disabilities under the act of June 27, 1890, should be rated as if of service origin, the very principle which governed the rating under the act of June 27, 1890, was displaced and a rule applicable to a different act was substituted.

#### WHERE THE ERROR WAS.

"This case illustrates the effect of the departure by your bureau from the terms of the act of 1890:

"1. The applicant was awarded for 'slight deafness,' not of service origin, $12. The award was made under the act of 1890, which required the rate for deafness of both ears to be graded from $6 to $12. The highest amount ($12) was only to be allowed in the severest cases of deafness. It was given by your bureau for 'slightest deafness,' because under an entirely different act, applicable to disabilities of service origin alone, $15 was the lowest rating for 'slight deafness.'

"2. The inability of the applicant to perform manual labor was not taken into consideration. Yet the act of 1890, under which the applicant sought and was allowed a pension, made inability of the applicant to perform manual labor in such a degree as to prevent him from earning a support the claim. It is therefore clear that rating under revised statutes for disabilities of service origin was substituted by Order No. 164 for the rating provided under the act of 1890. The order having resulted in one error, a second error naturally followed, and the inability of the applicant to perform manual labor was not taken into consideration. In a word, the act of June 27, 1890, was changed and superseded by Order No. 164 as construed by your office and by a practice that neglected to take into consideration the ability of the applicant to perform manual labor."

The decision is signed by John M. Reynolds, assistant secretary of the interior. Secretary Smith, in a communication to the commissioner of pensions, says it is hardly necessary to present argument or to support by authority the proposition that neither the secretary nor the commissioner can by order or practice supersede an act of congress, and he therefore directs that hereafter the practice of the office shall conform to the law.

## AGONIA.

When our delight is desolate
And hope is overthrown,
And when the heart must bear the weight
Of its own love alone;

And when the soul, whose thoughts are deep,
Must guard them unrevealed,
And feel that it is full, but keep
That fullness calm and sealed;

When love's long glance is dark with pain—
With none to meet or cheer—
And words of woe are wild in vain
For those who cannot hear,

When earth is dark and memory
Pale in the heaven above—
The heart can bear to lose its joy,
But not to cease to love.

But what shall guide the choice within,
Of guilt or agony—
When to remember is to sin,
And to forget—to die!

—*John Ruskin.*

# OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

The deft touches of a clever woman's hands have been lauded in both song and story for many a day, and the subject is one which will probably never be exhausted. The barest apartment may be made homelike and cozy by the deft disposal of the articles which compose the furniture, however plain they may be. And by the same law a room of elegant proportions, and furniture to match, may be made the most uncomfortable place imaginable by the mere arrangement of the things inside. The way a picture is hung, the very position of a chair, the folds of the draperies will add to the beauty of an apartment, or to its ugliness, in the most surprising fashion imaginable.

The woman who will by a few movements here and there give that look of comfort to a room is the woman who is beloved by all who know her. She is the one to whom the man of superior mind will turn for refreshment from the frivolous creature who creates havoc with everything she touches except her dress. She is also the woman to whom children will turn with the instinctive love and trust which belongs to innocent childhood, and she is the woman of women who will be the household angel of whatever dwelling she may be in, whether it be her own or another's.

All things in this curious, complex human nature of ours match pretty well when we come to think of it, and the heart which is in harmony with the beauty of life and the goodness which we may find in everything if we but seek for it, will inspire the whole life with some of its own music, so that all things will move in the right way and the petty jars of the world will be almost imperceptible.

What is the use, after all, of the eternal jangle and discomfort which we bring into our lives to steal away the sweetness and make ourselves wretched for nothing? Poverty, sickness, misfortunes of all kinds came to us with the sin of our first parents, and will remain with us until the mantle of humanity is fallen from our shoulders and we are admitted into the life of eternal happiness which is promised to us after this one ends. We know this, and yet we add more to the burden which we all must bear, and so unfit ourselves for the real work of life by the minor discontents which we bring upon our own shoulders nine times out of ten. It does not take much study or much effort to bring some of the harmony of the world of nature into our lives, and if we begin with an honest, earnest intention to untangle the snarl we will find the task not so hard as it looks to our unaccustomed eyes before we begin.

This brings us back to our starting point, the "little things" of the daily household life which help so materially in the work of making all other things smooth and pleasant to our touch. If we surround ourselves with the small beauties of life which are in the reach of almost everyone, and if we bring all the artistic instinct of our nature into the duties which go to make up the sum and substance of our living, we will find the petty troubles grow less and our strength for the large trials more and more increased. As the years go by we will not sink into that apathy which is nothing more or less than waiting for death, but we shall recognize the beauty of the "roses over the ruins," about which so many poets have sung, and life will be something more to us than mere existence.

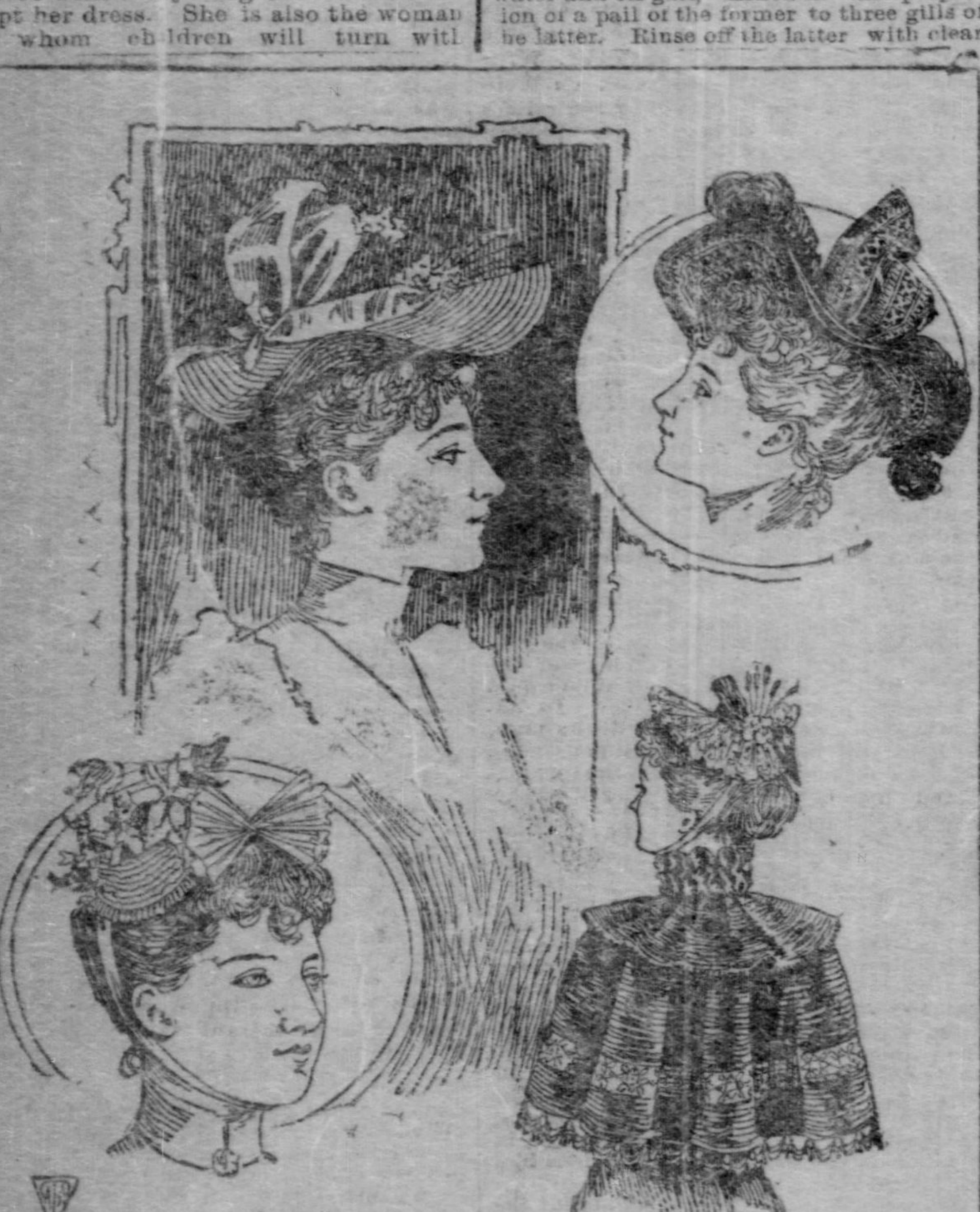
### Queen Victoria's Will.

Queen Victoria made her will in 1876, It is engrossed on vellum, quarto size and is bound as a volume, secured with a private lock. Several blank pages have been left at the end of the book for codicils, some of which have already been added. Thus, when the Princess Alice died, in 1878, modifications of the bequest were rendered necessary, and in the summer of 1884, after the duke of Albany's death, further revisions were imperative. One entry relates entirely to the disposal of the queen's jubilee gifts, which are not the property of the nation.

## A TRIO OF IDEAS.

### Plumes, Moths and Carpets Talked About Intelligently.

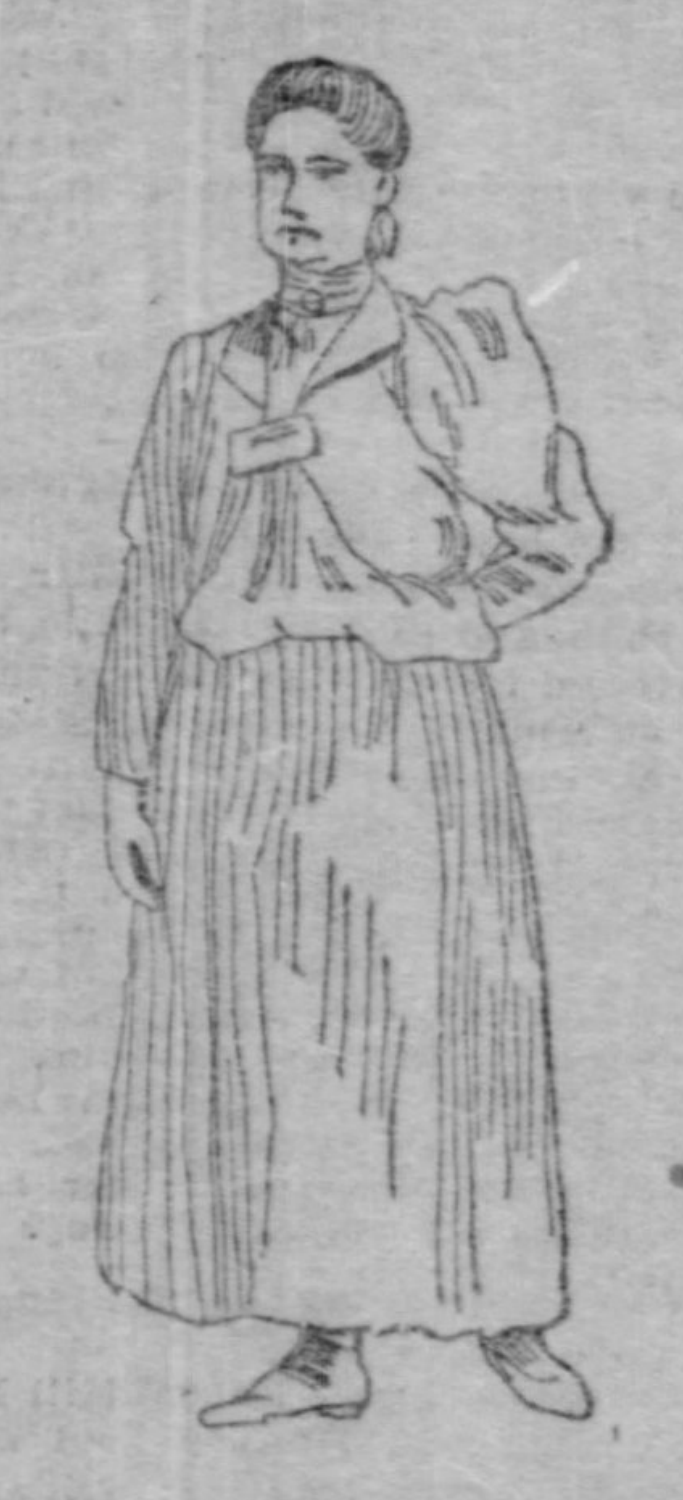
To clean white ostrich plumes dissolve four ounces of white soap in four pints of hot water. Make a lather and plunge the feathers into it, rubbing them well with the hands for five or six minutes. Wash out in clear, hot water and shake until dry. Beat a carpet first on the wrong side, then more gently on the right. Clean it by applying with a soft brush, cold water and ox gall, mixed in the proportion of a pail of the former to three gills of the latter. Rinse off the latter with clear water and rub with a dry, clean cloth. To prevent moths beat your fur and cloth garments with a stick, wrap in linen and put lumps of camphor in the folds. Put away in boxes tightly closed. For long-haired furs, like fox and bear, add black pepper.



DAINTY STYLES.

The bonnet at the lower left hand corner is of black fancy straw trimmed with a butterfly bow of lace and a bunch of orchids. On the upper left hand corner is a charming hat of tan straw trimmed with green ribbon and mimosa. The hat on the right is a handsome brown chip, trimmed with brown satin ribbon and fancy cream guipure lace, with gold thread and heliotrope feathers. The handsome cape is of black satin with inserting of bourbon lace and also lace around the bottom of the cape.

### A Dress Reform Costume.



The foregoing sketch is from a snap-shot picture of Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, in modified Syrian dress, as she appeared before the congress of dress-reformers in Chicago a few days ago.

## SOME NEW PLANS.

### How the Modern Hostesses Manage For Dancing Men.

Hostesses of the day have had to put their heads together to devise some way of supplying the deficiency of dancing men. One New York lady has evolved a wonderful dance, which will provide two ladies with a partner, and only one man to be required, eight ladies and four men making up a quadrille, which if introduced just before supper will give each man an opportunity of doing the gallant act at once to two ladies, and so help toward getting the feminine element into the supper room before the viands have grown stone cold.

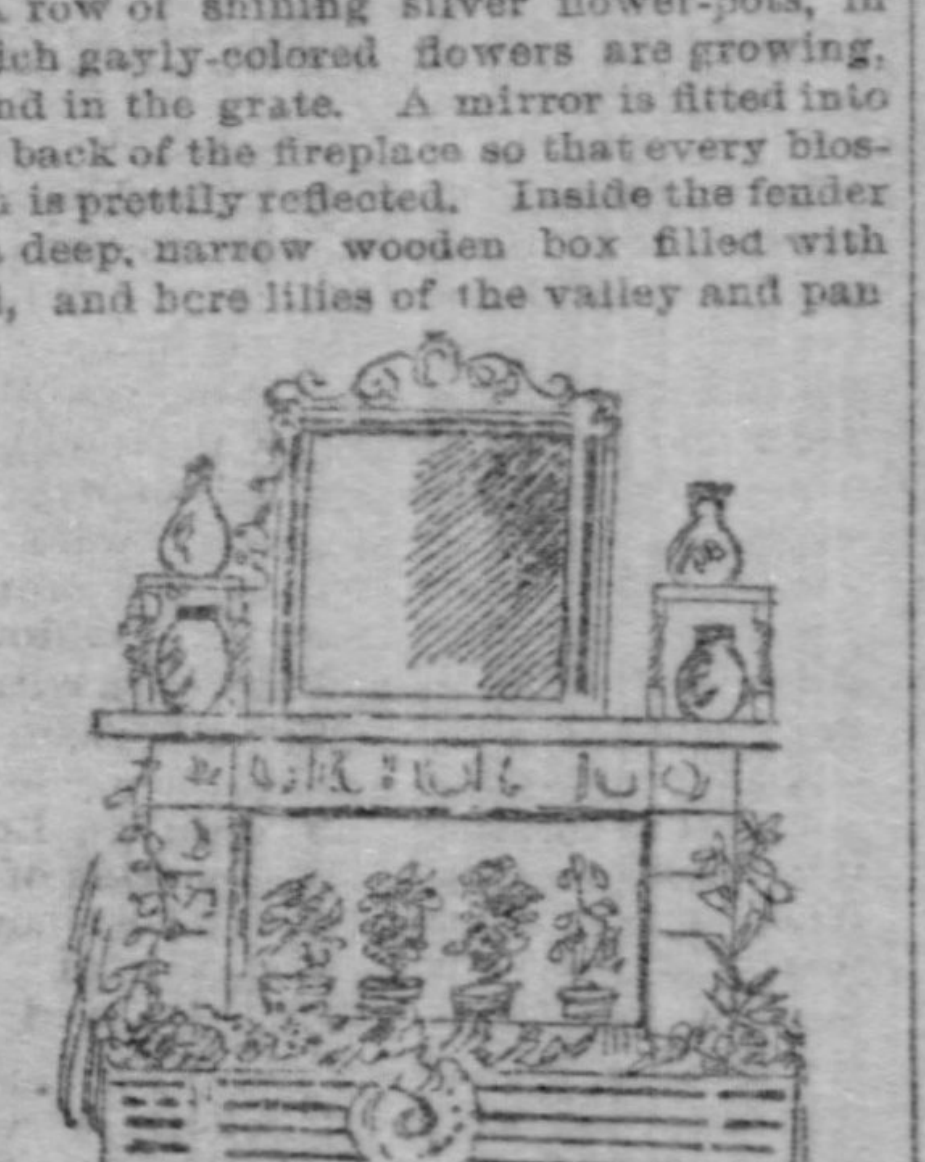
Another great scheme which is being successfully worked by New York women is the fitting up of houses in elegant fashion, which during the summer months are rented at a nominal price, and in the winter months, when the fashionable folks come back to town, are in great demand. The tendency to have no settled home is gaining rapidly among the big ones of society, and they care very little to have a city home of their own to occupy for only a few months in the year. The need has become apparent, and these handsome houses fitted up at some one's else expense, in the most fashionable quarter, are in demand, filling the requirements exactly.

## FLOWERS IN THE GRATE.

### Another Pretty Device For Hiding the Empty Fireplace.

Here is still another nice way of fitting up the empty fireplace for the summer time.

A row of shining silver flower-pots, in which gayly-colored flowers are growing, stand in the grate. A mirror is fitted into the back of the fireplace so that every blossom is prettily reflected. Inside the fender is a deep, narrow wooden box filled with soil, and here lilies of the valley and pansies are growing. At one side there is a tall pink and white azalea, while from the other corner of the box an ivy climbs up over the tiling and winds itself about the mantelpiece.



A fireplace might be arranged in this manner so as to carry out the color scheme of the room. The flowers might thus be all pink and white or yellow and white, or the whole fireplace be filled with ferns and green grasses.

## AMERICAN FUN.

### How a Young Tourist Amused Herself in Dresden.

New York Times.

The story is told by the friends of a certain young New York woman, whose playfulness is understood among her intimates and enjoyed as such may be when it is modified by a gentlewoman's instinct within the bounds of simple fun. The young prank player was recently abroad, and while walking out in Dresden one day the stolidity of the soldier sentinels, pacing back and forth like automata, attracted her notice.

A sudden impulse seized her to test this cast-iron rigidity, and, waiting till one had passed, she slipped into his little sentry-box. When he reached it on his return, marching with measured precision, she suddenly jumped out before him, crying "Boo" in his very face. The soldier was completely upset at this most unexpected performance, and actually dropped his musket and ran away, while the young woman, having thus routed a portion of the German army, walked on and demurely rejoined her friends. The incident, it is said, came to the ears of the emperor himself, who expressed a wish to meet this extraordinary young woman, but Miss —— admitted that her desire did not equal his, as she was not quite sure in what light her jesting impulse would be officially regarded.

## DINNER GIVING.

### Greater Simplicity in the Serving of Wines Is Noted.

The change in dinner giving most marked is that of greater simplicity in serving wines. The old rule was sherry with soup or sauterne burgundy with roast, punch or sherbet as a course, champagne with bird, liqueur with dessert. Two wines are now considered in the best taste, thus dispensing with a multiplicity of glasses, which, with the novelty of changing fashions, was often confusing even to the connoisseur. Æsthetic notions decide that the table linen shall be white, pure white, with no suggestion of a pink rose or blue forget-me-not. Dinner cloths must be of costly satin damask, finished with a narrow hand-sewed hem, with napkins in various sizes to match each one. The prevailing designs of the newest and richest dinner table linen are flowers—the chrysanthemum and poppy.

### Cook's Cullings.

Cream Sauce.—Melt one tablespoonful of butter without browning, add one tablespoonful of flour, mix until smooth; add one cup of milk and stir continually until it thickens. Season to taste with salt and pepper.

Roman Punch.—Freeze one quart of lemon water ice very hard. Take out the dasher, stirring constantly with a spoon while adding one cup of brandy and one cup of sherry. Beat well, pack and let stand some hours to ripen before serving.

Coffee Jelly—Soak one ounce of gelatine in a teacupful of cold water; when dissolved add a teacupful of strong Mocha coffee sweetened to taste. Place in a mold and set in a cool place to stiffen. If not as sweet as liked, add sugar before molding.

Stewed Carrots, With Brown Sauce.—Stew the carrots, make a pint of brown sauce; drain the carrots, add the sauce, with one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, one tablespoonful of onion juice, salt and pepper to taste. When thoroughly heated serve.

Cream Succotash.—Take your Lima beans and sweet corn in about equal proportions and stew them in a double kettle, with enough sweet milk to cover them, and season with pepper, salt and butter. Cook this from 20 to 40 minutes, according to the age of the corn, but be sure and let the stewing be gentle and continuous, to make the corn as tender as possible.

Haddock Toast.—Pick the flesh from a smoked haddock and pound it till smooth, with some butter (this can be done over night); put it in a pan with some cayenne, lemon juice, a very few drops of essence of anchovy and a little butter; stir it all over the fire till very hot, then pile it up on squares of fried or toasted bread, dust with pepper and finely chopped parsley, and serve.

Browned Potatoes.—Put a tablespoonful and a half of butter in a frying-pan. Chop up six cold boiled potatoes, season them with salt and pepper and moisten them with about six tablespoonfuls of cream. Spread the moistened potatoes in the frying-pan as soon as the butter is thoroughly heated. Draw the saucepan toward the back of the stove, where the potatoes will slowly brown. In half an hour examine them, and if they are fully browned fold them over like an omelet and serve them.

### It Is a Stand Off.

Cholly—How often does your tailor send in his bill?

Fweddie—Every week.

Cholly—Gracious, you don't get clothes that often, do you?

Fweddie—No, and neyether does the tailor get his money.

# FOR CALLING ON EULALIE.

## Frocks Made For the Receptions Planned For Her.

## DRESSES DESIGNED FOR FAIR JUNE.

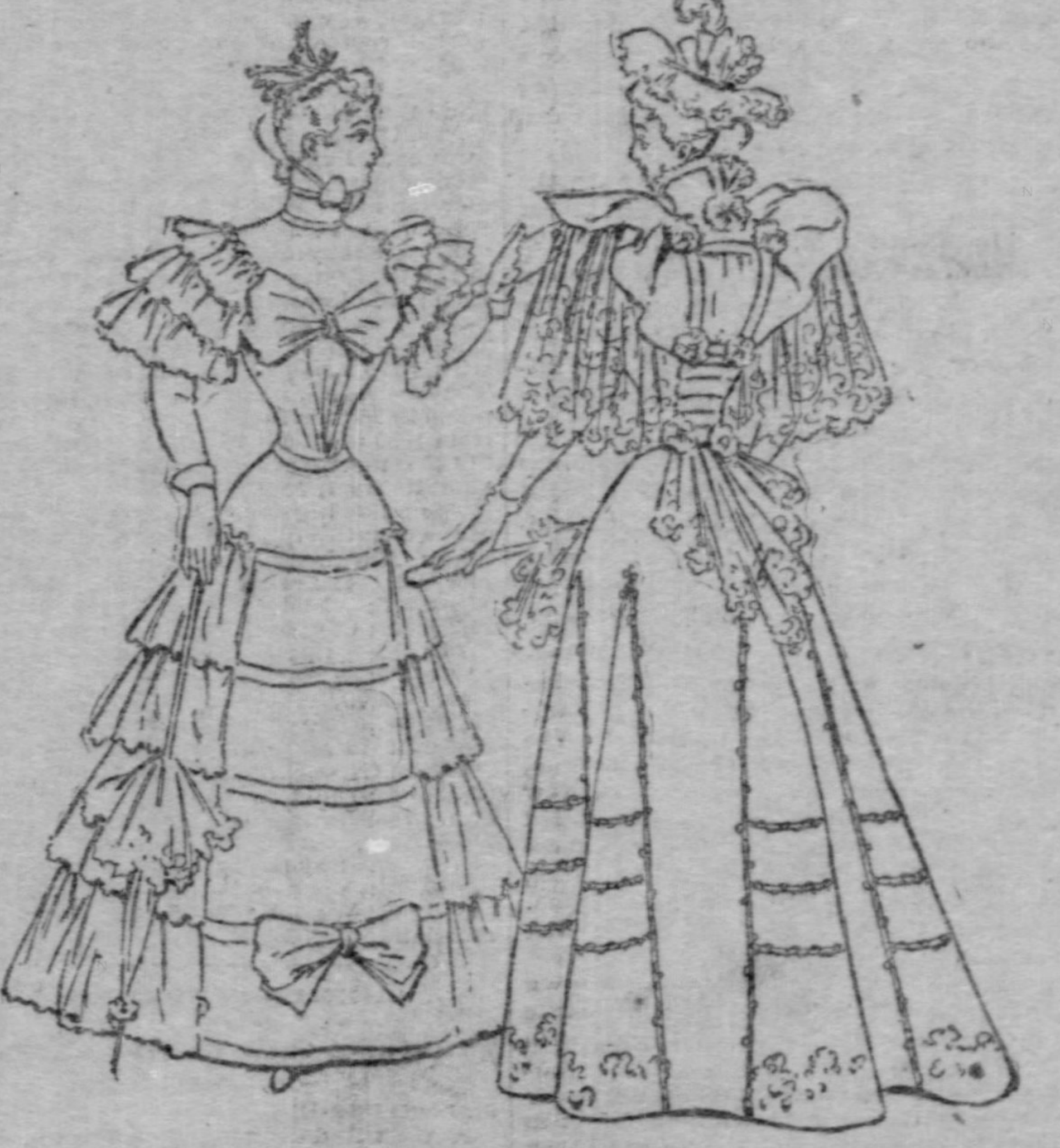
### A White Tulip Party and Its Show of Fine Clothing.

### SOME SUGGESTIONS ABOUT MILLINERY

Correspondence of The Post.

New York, May 26.—I feel a little diffident about frocks this week, the air is so full of bloomers, but it will take us some time to fit us all out with "Syrian trousers," and meanwhile here are some more or less interesting gowns that were arranged to figure at one of the quieter receptions planned for the much-talked-of Spanish infanta.

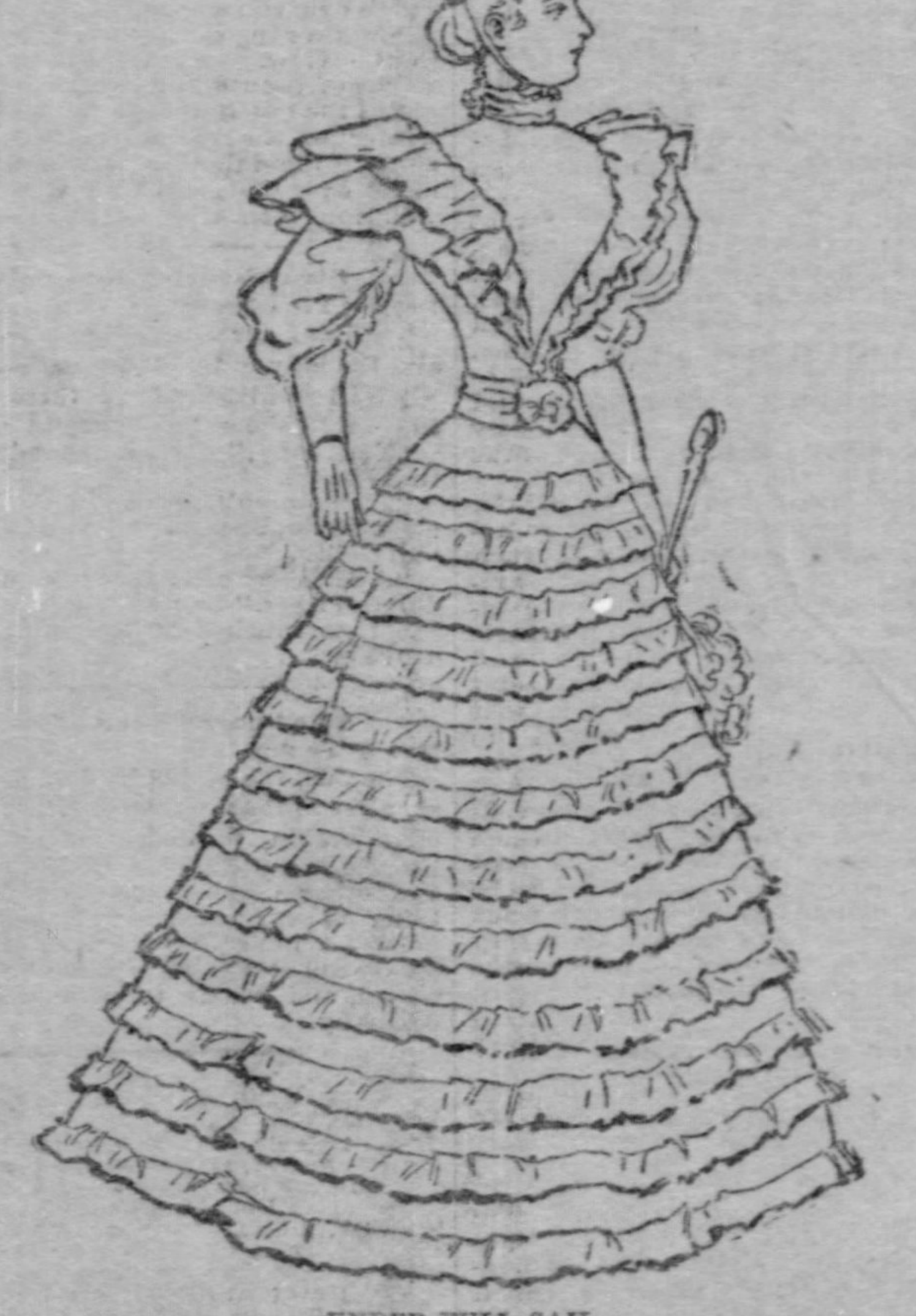
Pale mauve duchesse satin was chosen by one of the blondest of New York's society dames, with folds of green velvet brought fichu fashion over the bosom. A cape of Irish point lace was drawn about the shoulders, and about the skirt was a point lace flounce with green velvet rosettes looping it high. Violets and lilies of the valley were the matron's flowers, and you couldn't imagine a more dignified bodice and train if you shut your eyes and sat down in the dark and tried.



AT A LAWN PARTY.

For a young girl who was wonderfully flattered by the prospect of her first encounter with royalty was a peach pink silk frock, with a gored flounce headed above the knees with a quilled ribbon. The lower neck was filled in with dainty lace, and below the decolletage was a capelike lace collar. A ribbon belt at the slender waist was tied with rosebuds.

These things were modern, but for variety there was also something early Greek and pale blue. Satin was the stuff that composed it. Whether satin is early Greek is more than I can say. Folded and draped diagonally it gave the desired classic effect to a tall girl with a willowy figure and a very unclassic "bun" of hair. The prettiest feature of this outfit was its full open sleeves of blue chiffon, with deep lace ruffs that drooped over the hands. The next prettiest feature was the hem of pale blue silk that turned down over the top of the bodice to show a white neck most amiably.



UNDER FULL SAIL.

Garden parties and flower luncheons continue to be the order of the day. A "white tulip" festival on Staten Island yesterday was as pretty as anything of the sort I have seen. I don't know how tulips ever were grown with long stems. Tall old-fashioned china jars were put about in the halls and the drawing rooms to hold them, and they stood up straight and imperious and dominated the rooms. Some of them were double, but most were single and large and glorious as floral queens.

The hostess wore a white brocade, striped with pale pink and gray hues. Round her shoulders was set a collar of cobwebby lace, surmounted by a frilled collar, set in square points in the front and made of pink velvet so pale as to be white, just flesh warmed. The lace collar fell in lappets to the bosom, and the sleeves were entirely of lace worked in gold thread and lined with a faint peach color. At the waist was a draped belt of peach velvet, which fell at the back in long winglike ends. It was really a beautiful costume, breathing of the May time.

Another gown that moved soft and slow among the flowers was a silver gray silk shot with yellow. Its deep cape and full sleeves were edged with frills of the silk and lace insertions, and the vest was of yellow silk, lace striped.

At the Press club fair last night a pretty gown was of gray and heliotrope silk, shot bewilderingly and closely patterned. On the hem of the skirt were two flounces edged with lace, and the bodice was lace filled at the throat and had belt and rosettes of velvet, peach tinted.

Another dress which I imagine I should by good rights call "early Victorian" was of yellow-brown satin, covered from waist to skirt with innumerable frills, and with double ones arranged in fichu fashion over the shoulders and overlapping the leg-o'-mutton sleeves. A narrow black satin fold edged every ruffle and a branch of white dogwood was thrust into the belt, flaunting wide its glorious fairness.

With the refitting of yachts and the overhauling of their gear comes a reawakened interest in seagoing and shoregoing gowns. The favorite fabric of the summer will be sail cloth serge of either indigo blue or a bright brown, of just the tint used by Venetian fishermen for their sails. Very decorative too it looks against sunny skies, though somewhat dun against brown ones. Do you know, I wonder if brown is coming in because rosy cheeks are going out. There are not many with much color who can wear bright browns, while the color is particularly becoming to a great variety of pale skins.

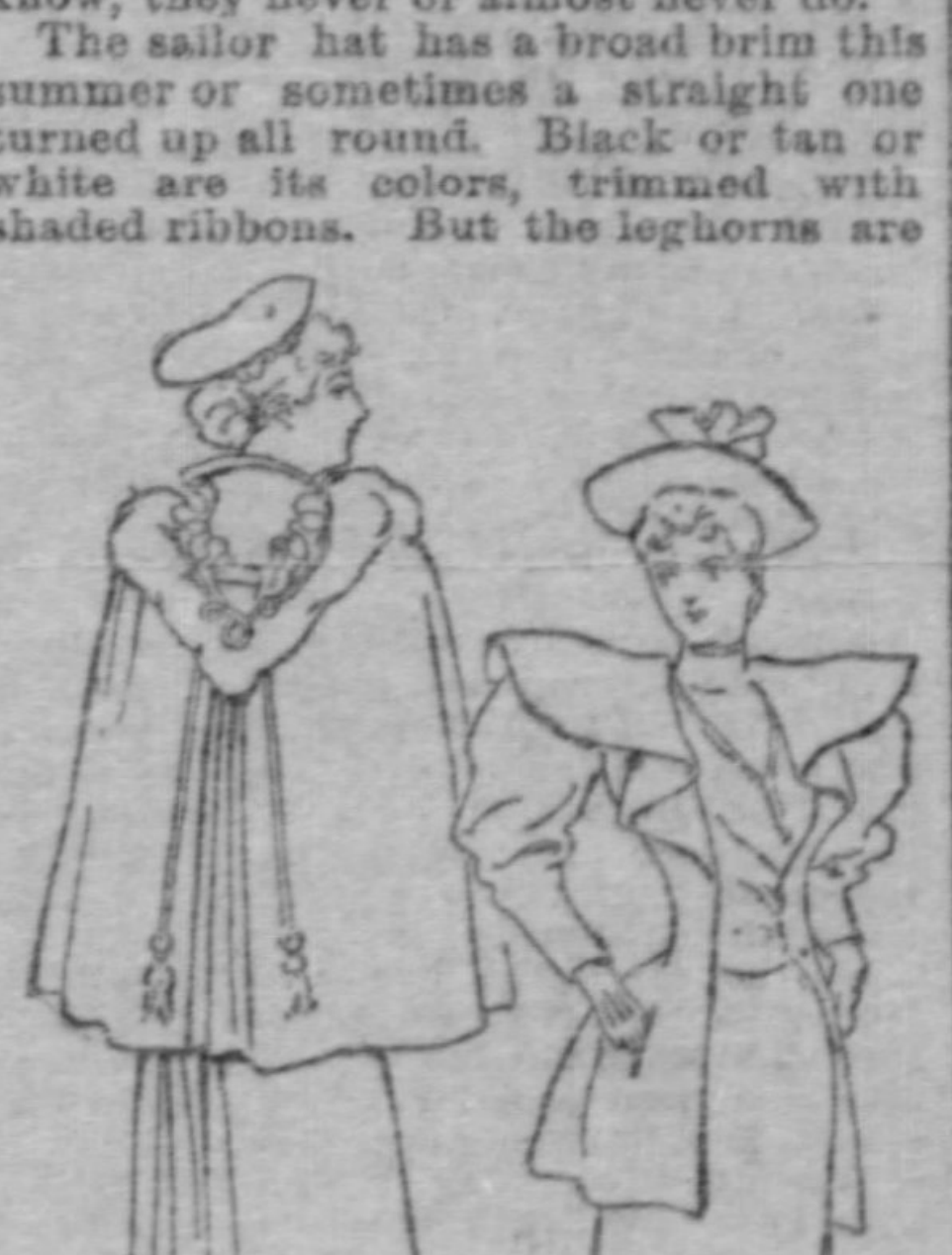
I saw this morning three yachting frocks about which I feel constrained to tell you. One, which its proud exhibitor called a "smock" frock, was made of a white yachting linen with gaugings on the front and the sleeves, and with fancy stitchings of red and blue on the upper and the lower skirts, for the costume had both you may be sure. The upper part of the smock with the collar was made of a colored linen matching the stitching. Round the waist was a linen belt stitched in fancy colors at both ends.

A navy blue sail cloth frock came ashore this morning from a saucy craft that lay with her nose up the Hudson. It landed on the person of a plump pretty girl who immediately went shopping to complete her outfit for sea. It was braided in cable knots of cream cord and gold, and the revers on its smart coat were faced with cream cloth, of which stuff, too, its very smart vest was composed.

Do you get tired of Brobdignagian sleeves and gorgeous colorings and fal-lals of all the centuries? I do when too many of them persist in crowding together in one gown. Then I turn for comfort to a simple silk blouse with a left over last year's skirt to go with it. There are wonderfully soft pretty silks for blouses this year, red striped with white, blue and white, pink and white, mauve and white, or in three colors plaided. Whipcords with folds and made quite full.

I could talk hats for a wearisome period. Hats confront one on women and in the windows. I like them best in the windows because then it is possible to imagine the right women buying and wearing them. In real life, you know, they never or almost never do.

The sailor hat has a broad brim this summer or sometimes a straight one turned up all round. Black or tan or white are its colors, trimmed with shaded ribbons. But the leghorns are prettier, crossed and recrossed with narrow folds of black velvet, while in front rise convincing sprays of pink roses. Convincing of what? Why, to be sure, of their right to be in view.



YACHTING NOVELTIES.

An odd hat on the avenue this morning was of a rough looking fibre in pale green. It was trimmed with an accordion plaited bow in green velvet straight across the back and in front it had a huge bunch of wild pink azalias.

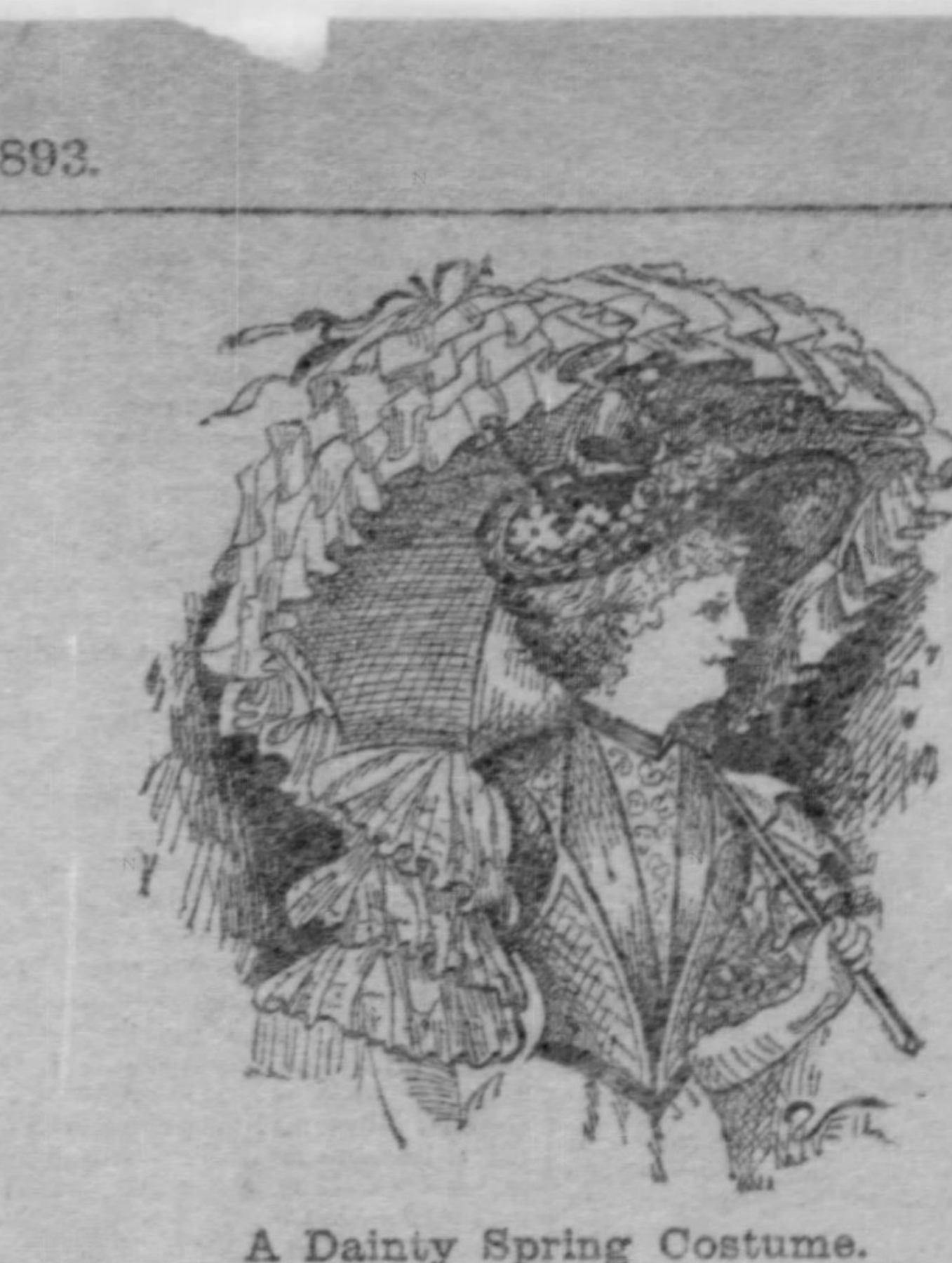
A hat of French straw in dark green was another example of up-to-date French millinery. It was after the sailor shape, but far enough after to have a wide and drooping brim. It was trimmed with a bow of green ribbon and a garland of mignonettes, large flowered mignonette that might have come within the hour from your garden.

A hat of the class you call "Useful," as being infinitely wearable, is of black straw cocked like Napoleon's. Rosettes of pink, green and black satin were stuck upon it with twigs of foliage.

I meant when I began to talk about coats, but it will soon be too hot for them. I might spare a word for a dark red jacket I noticed last evening. It had curiously full skirts gathered from the hips and headed by a band of black silk which came from the side seams and was loosely knotted in front, the long ends being finished with a tag of gold. It had very full sleeves, too, with frilled cuffs of black bengaline.

And I didn't give you that last yachting dress, did I? It was of white flannel with narrow stripes of pale tan and blue. It had a zouave bodice, with wide blue-edged revers opening over a full vest of pale blue silk spotted with tan, and was finished at the waist with a sash tied with long knotted ends. The collar and cuffs were of blue silk, and the yachting cap of white and blue. It was made for a blue stocking—that is, for a girl who wears 'em. They are of silk, and she has blue lacings in her shoes.

Ellen Osborn.



A Dainty Spring Costume.

Written for The Post.

She was such a dainty maiden,
All ruffles and frills
From the crown of her head
Clear down to her heels.
And a sweet breath of springtime,
Pink blossoms and song,
Followed along with her
As she went tripping along,
A fair vision, in costume,
Of brown, green and pink,
An appropriate combination
For spring, don't you think?

Did I hear some one say, "What! not rhyming, I suppose?" But who could help it if there is a single poetic spark in one's composition when you happen on one of these May blossom maidens, clad in such harmony of colors? I met the maiden I speak of the other day on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and I could not help admiring her soft brown silken gown, with satin stripes of soft green—the green that the sweetbrier leaves are that are unfolding just now. The skirt was trimmed from the hem to the waist with ruffles of brown chiffon, scolloped, and dotted with green and put on about a foot apart, each ruffle headed with a narrow piping of the same soft green velvet and a band of gold braid. The waist was trimmed with green velvet and Russian embroidery in cream, old pink green, and gold thread that just added the touch of color necessary to make the gown a perfect spring poem. The sleeves were trimmed with ruffles of the chiffon from shoulder to elbow. A parasol of ecru chiffon, tied with a fluttering green ribbon, made a charming background for her fluffy brown head which, with a hat of green rice straw, trimmed with brown ribbon, and a wreath of pink blossoms, tan gloves and shoes, completed a costume of much beauty and grace, and one that was most decidedly French.

Speaking of ruffles—did you ever know such a season for ruffles of all sorts and kinds? There are pert and saucy ruffles that nod and wave in the breeze so jauntily from shoulders and hats; sad and drooping ones, and some that are careless and flat. Then there are sociable ruffles that are put on the skirt in companies of twos and threes, and there are ruffles too full that go tossing and toppling like the dude who comes home at 3 in the morning. There are ruffles that are stingy and some that are scant, and a hundred others that we have neither time nor space to mention. In fact, Dame Fashion has such a craze for ruffles that, not being content with covering our parasols, fans, dresses and hats with them, she must needs extend her love for them to the very windows we gaze from so admiringly on all this fripperry, hanging them with curtains all ruffled and fluted. We often wonder what will be ruffled next—not our tempers we hope, nor the weather. That we want smooth and unruffled for the next six months on account of the world's fair, where they say the managers are in gloom a foot deep on account of the mud and the horrible weather.

Katherine Smith.

## INSIPID WOMEN.

### Gowns and Appearance Match Her Character.

It is a curious thing that the colorless woman—the woman with no mind of her own, that is—generally goes in for gowns to match. I notice that she usually affects the most insipid, most uninteresting shades of grey, fawny greys, and drabs. Her taste in dress, like her character, is indefinite. She is a vague woman. "Good, sweet and amiable," no doubt, though there is not much virtue in being good if you have not the capacity for being bad, but monotonous, like her clothes. This is the type of person who looks upon cigarette smoking among ladies as "disgraceful"—not from conviction, of course, for she couldn't think seriously for a couple of minutes about anything but because it isn't conventional. The person who habitually says "disgraceful" always amuses me.

### Quiet Colors.

Despite the fact that fashion has decreed in favor of gay gowns for this spring and summer wear, the woman with good taste will never select any of the bright purples, queer grays and unhappy blues that are affected by those who desire to be considered decidedly up to date. Though those colors may be the fashion of the hour, they most certainly are not as appropriate to wear on the street as the more quiet tones. A woman of refinement seeks to efface herself rather than to attract attention either by her attire or her manner. Therefore, for shopping and for walking on crowded thoroughfares, it is well to do away with all those things that will cause remarks from passers-by.

## DIED OF HOMESICKNESS.

### Mamani, a Peruvian Giant, Who Had Come to the Fair.

New York Sun.

Jose Santos Mamani, the Peruvian giant, died at Bellevue hospital yesterday morning. The autopsy showed that he had nephritis, gastritis, and that his lungs were affected. The Bellevue physicians, however, said that these ailments did not fully account for Mamani's death. They knew his history, and they added to them homesickness.

Mamani came to this country with 16 Bolivians to go to the world's fair as an exhibit of what sort of men could be found in South America. He said he was 9 feet tall. When his body was measured at the morgue yesterday it was found to be 6 feet 9¼ inches in length and its weight was 350 pounds. Mamani and the Bolivians had a hard time of it. They exhibited themselves in Philadelphia with little success and then started to work their way back to New York. They walked most of the distance to New Brunswick and then Miss Emma C. Sickles found them.

Miss Sickles had a contract with the manager of the Press Club fair to furnish 12 North American Indians for $500. She was unable to get her Indians. When she heard of the stranded Bolivians at New Brunswick she went down and brought them to New York. They were housed in the Grand Central palace and accepted by the managers of the fair in place of the North American Indians. The hard tramp and the exposure was too much for the giant. He became sick on Sunday.

### LOVE UNCRITICAL.

When first I began to know thee, dear,
Thy faults I did espy,
And "Sure this is a blemish here,
And that's a vice," said I.

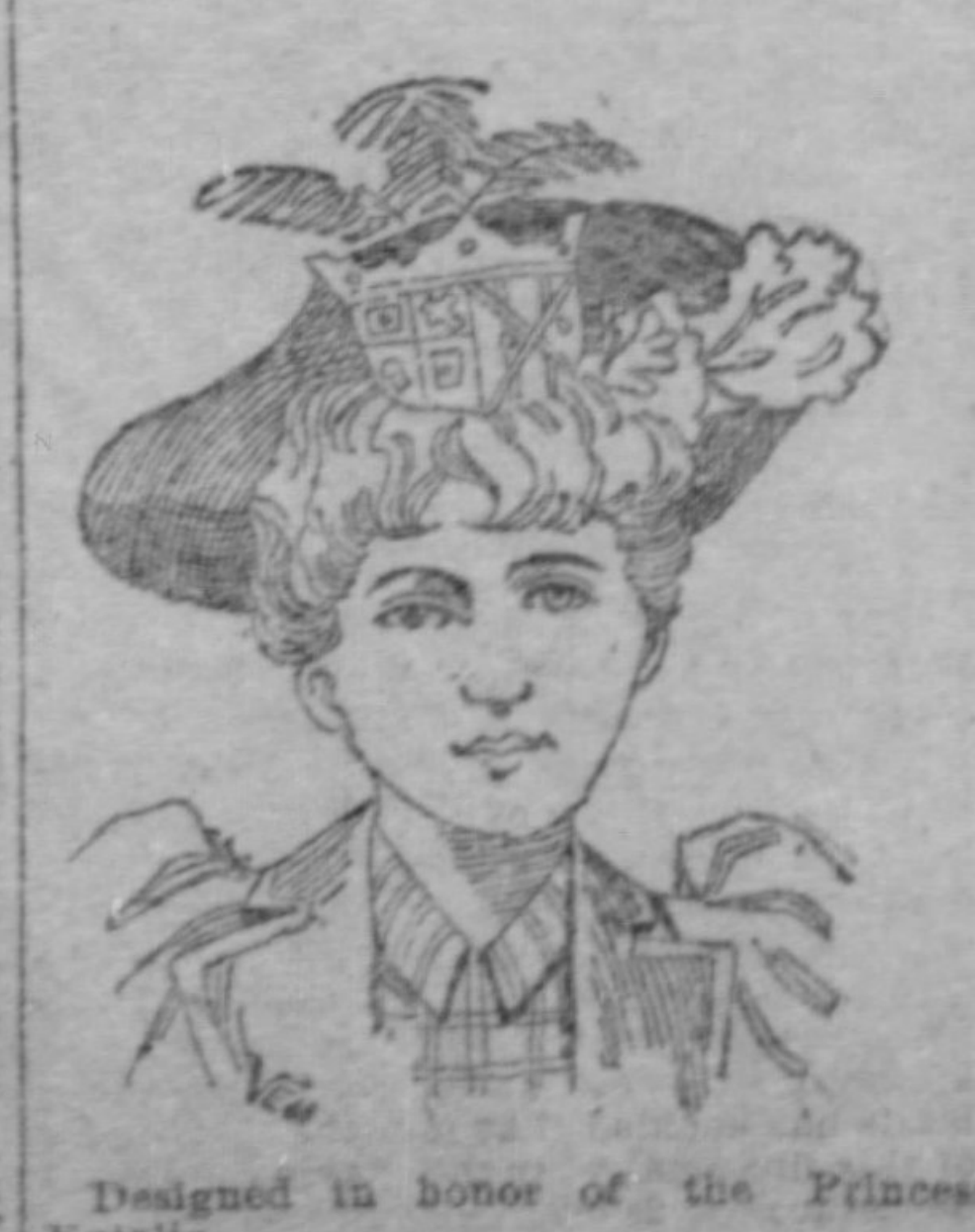
But since that hour I did resign
My judgment to my fate,
Thou art no more than only mine,
To love and vindicate.

Henceforth thy champion am I vow'd,
And stultify my sense,
Not owning what I proved, yet proud
To die in its defense.

The kerchief that thou gav'st I'll wear
Upon my eyelids bound;
And every man I meet I'll dare
To find the faults I found.

—*The Spectator.*

### An Infanta Hat.



Designed in honor of the Princess Eulalie.

# ARE SOON TO WED.

## Earth's Proudest Will Before Long Take Unto Themselves Helpmeets.

## THE EXAMPLE SET BY ROYALTY.

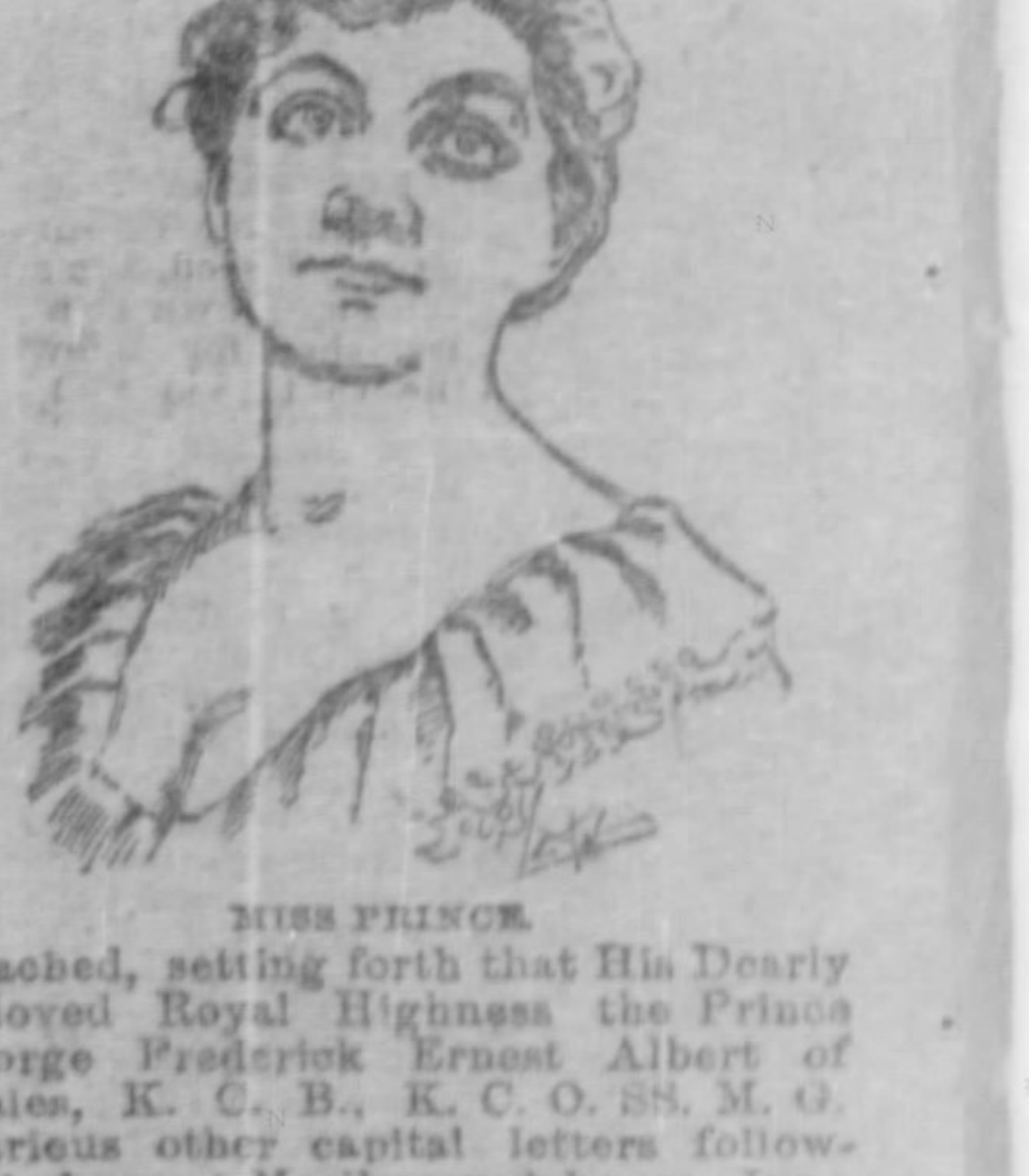
### It Stirred Up the World's Aristocracy to Follow Suit.

## WHO BRIDES AND GROOMS ARE.

Written for The Post.

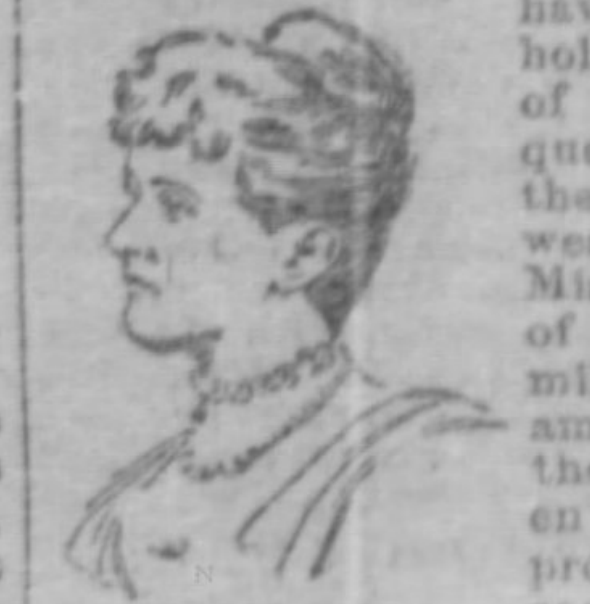
The many weddings of world wide interest to take place before long in this country and abroad are now centering contemporary history largely in the sacrament of marriage. Princesses, princes, naval officers, a Chinese belle, German and Portuguese officials, a celebrated author, men of the Four Hundred and American girls, figuring in Hymen's blue book for a single season will afford an extraordinary matrimonial concatenation beginning with the present month.

Of course the union of Prince George of Wales with Princess Victoria May of Teck, which occurs late in this midsummer, is first in importance of these events. The wedding day depends entirely upon Queen Victoria, and it may not be in July or August as announced, after all. Windsor will be the scene, the archbishop of Canterbury officiating. That dignitary's formal assent to the union is signified in a gold-framed parchment license with the royal seal attached, setting forth that His Dearly Beloved Royal Highness the Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert of Wales, K. C. B., K. C. O. SS, M. O. (various other capital letters following), born at Marlborough house, June 3, 1865, may take to wife Her Serene Highness the Princess Victoria May Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes Elberta Endora, born at Teck, May 26, 1867, on any day during the third week in July the present year, before or after, as it may please Her Majesty Our Gracious Sovereign and Lady Victoria, by the grace of God, etc., etc. This license is kept by her majesty and handed over in the church as her final consent to the marriage.

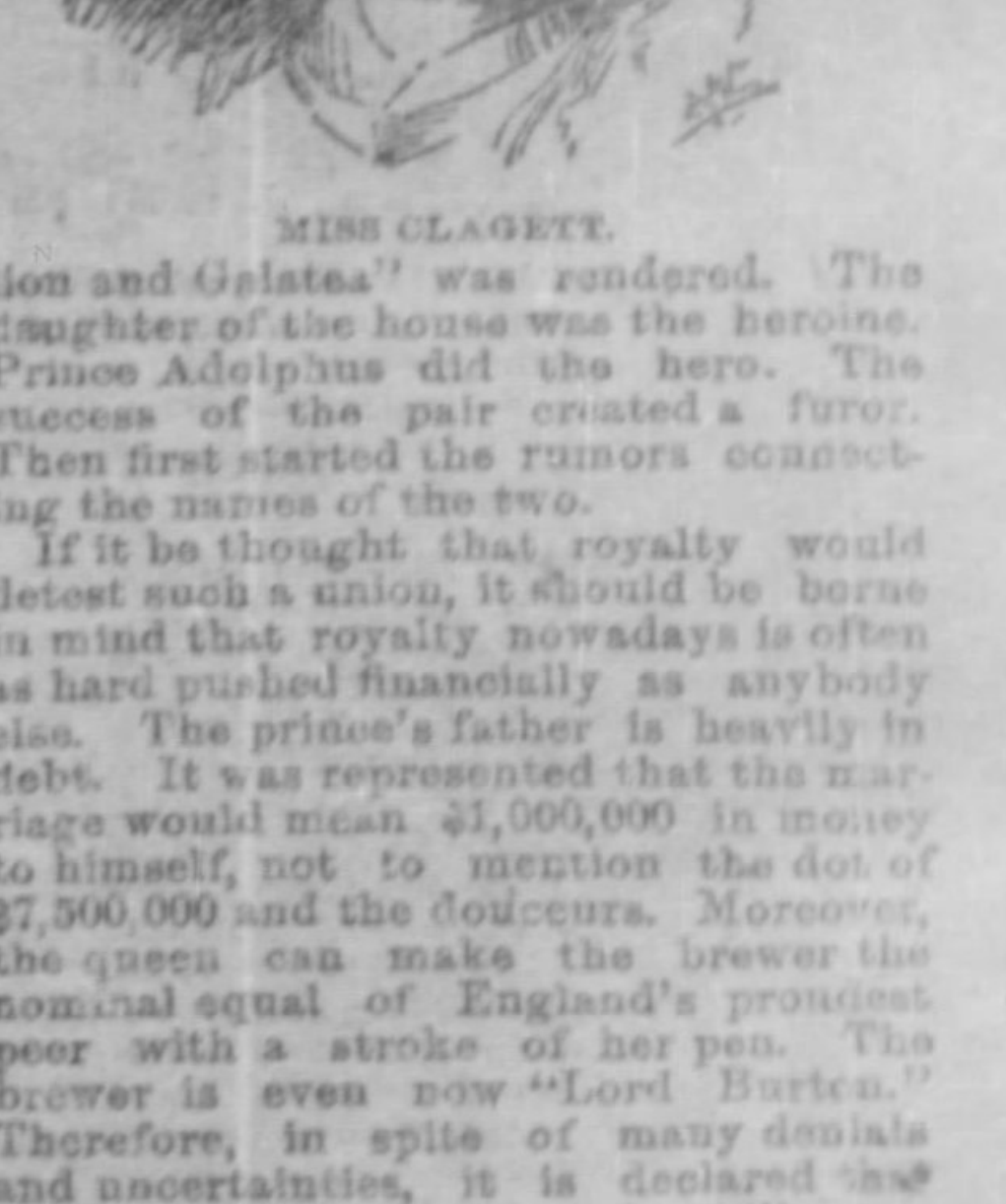


MISS PRINCE.

When the social ferment of this union has subsided the British public will have a chance to behold the marriage of their future queen's brother to the daughter of a wealthy brewer. Miss Nellie Bass, pet of the beer-selling millionaire, whose ambition to enter the peerage has given him such recent prominence, will become the bride, it is confidently predicted, of Prince Francis of Teck, eldest brother of the Princess May. The young man was born in 1870, and his acquaintance with the young lady dates back some years when he visited her father's castle in company with his brother, Prince Adolphus. Miss Nellie, now in the early twenties, is a bright brunette, with an aptitude for the stage. She improvised a theater for the entertainment of her father's many guests that summer. "Pygmalion and Galatea" was rendered. The daughter of the house was the heroine. Prince Adolphus did the hero. The success of the pair created a furor. Then first started the rumors connecting the names of the two.



NELLIE BASS.



MISS CLAGETT.

If it be thought that royalty would detest such a union, it should be borne in mind that royalty nowadays is often as hard pushed financially as anybody else. The prince's father is heavily in debt. It was represented that the marriage would mean $1,000,000 in money to himself, not to mention the dot of $7,500,000 and the douceurs. Moreover, the queen can make the brewer the nominal equal of England's proudest peer with a stroke of her pen. The brewer is even now "Lord Burton." Therefore, in spite of many denials and uncertainties, it is declared that this oddly assorted couple will some day be one.

Still another wedding with royalty in it is to keep the social molecules in agitation. The Rt. Hon. Arthur Philip Primrose, fifth earl of Rosebery, L.L. D., P. C., is before many months to make Princess Maud Charlotte Marie Victoria a bride, according to the highest authority. The young lady, needless to say, is the favorite daughter of the prince of Wales and is 24 years old, having been born November 26, 1869, at Marlborough house. The earl is 46, but his smooth, clean-shaven face and youthful air make him seem but 23 or so.

The stain on this escutcheon is concededly his marriage in 1878, to the

*Continued on Eleventh Page.*

# IRON INDUSTRIES.

## Father Lambing's Paper on Their Beginnings in Allegheny County.

## THE FIRST ROLLING MILLS STARTED.

## Anshutz's Furnace Built at Shadyside About 1792.

## RAPID EXPANSION OF BUSINESS.

At the last meeting of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania Rev. Father A. A. Lambing read a paper on the beginnings of the iron and steel industries in Pittsburgh and Allegheny county, following up one of a similar character as to Western Pennsylvania, which was published in THE SUNDAY POST about two months ago. For the convenience of readers the last paper is divided into two sections. The first part, treating on the iron industry, is published in full below. The second part, dealing with the manufacture of steel, will be published next Sunday. Following is the first half:

The paper which I had the pleasure of reading before this society two months ago on the "Beginning of the Iron and Steel Industries of Western Pennsylvania" treated briefly of the subject in all the western sections of our State with the exception of Allegheny county. The subject being too broad, it was thought best to reserve our county for a separate essay. It shall be the purpose of this evening's paper to conclude the subject by giving a brief account of the beginning of those industries in the country around the headwaters of the Ohio. The topic is one which, it is believed, will interest the present generation; for the industry has grown so extensive in the present that we are hardly able to grasp it, much less to realize that it could have grown so from such humble beginnings. It is in truth the mustard seed, the smallest of all seed, which has grown to a great tree. Let us pause then for a few moments and examine that seed; and, as in the other paper, so in this, I shall draw the greater part of my information from the excellent work of Mr. James M. Swank.

Says Mr. Swank: "The beginning of the iron industry in Pittsburgh was made at a comparatively recent period. George Anshutz, the pioneer of the manufacture of iron at Pittsburgh, was an Alsatian by birth. He was born near Strassburg on November 28, 1753. In 1789 he emigrated to the United States, and soon after located in a suburb of Pittsburgh now known as Shadyside, where he built a small furnace on Two-mile run, probably completing it in 1792. In 1794 it was abandoned for want of ore. The enterprise seems to have been largely devoted to the casting of stoves and grates. The ruins of the furnace were visible until 1850. Mr. Anshutz died in Pittsburgh on February 28, 1837, aged 83 years and 3 months."

### ON THE FRANKSTOWN ROAD.

It may be a matter of surprise to many persons in our day that a furnace should have been built in such a location; but this will be made clear when they are informed that that spot was on the Frankstown road, which was one of the principal routes from east of the mountains, starting at Frankstown three miles below Hollidaysburg, on the Juniata, and ending at Pittsburgh. A short section of it has since become Frankstown avenue in the East End.

The first iron foundry in Pittsburgh was established by a firm consisting of Joseph McClurg, Joseph Smith and John Gormley, and stood at the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, occupying the site of the old postoffice and the city hall. It was built most probably in 1805. About two years later the latter two partners retired and Mr. McClurg took his son Alexander into partnership with him. On February 12, 1806, he advertised in the *Commonwealth* that "The Pittsburgh foundry is now complete." It had an eventful history, for in 1812 it was converted into a cannon foundry and supplied the general government with cannon, howitzers, shells and balls. Commodore Perry's fleet on Lake Erie and Jackson's army at New Orleans received their supplies of those articles in part from this foundry. Cramer's *Almanac* states that there were in 1807 three nail factories in Pittsburgh, "which make about 40 tons of nails yearly." The first steel furnace built in Pittsburgh, which was erected in or before the year 1813, was owned by Tuper & McCowan.

### THE INDUSTRY IN 1811.

The *Navigator* for 1811 sums up the iron and steel industries of Pittsburgh at that early day in these words: "The manufacture of ironmongery has increased in this place beyond all calculation. Cut and wrought nails of all sizes are made in vast quantities, about, we think, 200 tons per year. Fire-shovels, tongs, drawing-knives, hatchets, two-feet squares, augers, chisels, adzes, axes, claw-hammers, door hinges, chains, hackles, locks, door handles, spinning-wheel irons, plow irons, flat-irons, etc.—tons of these, together with a number of other articles in the iron way, are exported annually. Abner Updegraff attempted the making of files, which he finds he can do to advantage. He also makes gimlets, and, by way of experiment, made a neat penknife, which he says could be made here as cheap as those imported."

Speaking of rolling mills, of which Pittsburgh and vicinity are now so justly proud, Mr. Swank remarks: "A rolling mill was built in Pittsburgh in 1811 and 1812 by Christopher Cowan, a Scotch-Irishman, and called the Pittsburgh rolling mill. This mill had no puddling furnaces. Cramer's *Pittsburgh Almanac* for 1813 says of this enterprise: 'C. Cowan is erecting a most powerful steam engine to reduce iron to various purposes. It is calculated for a 70-horse power, which will put into complete operation a rolling mill, a slitting mill and a tilt hammer, all under the same roof.'" This rolling mill stood at the corner of Penn avenue and Cecil alley, where the Fourth ward school now stands. Union rolling mill, which was the first to have puddling furnaces, was built in 1819 on the Monongahela, on what was known as Pipetown, and was owned by Robinson, McNickle & Beltzhoover.

### THE FIRST ANGLE-IRON.

It is claimed that the first angle-iron rolled in the United States was rolled at this mill by Samuel Leonard, who also rolled "L" iron for salt pans. This society can say that it had the honor of having Mr. Leonard for one of its members before his death.

Cramer's *Magazine Almanac* for 1826 furnishes the following particulars, which those fond of instituting comparisons will find interesting: "The manufactures of Pittsburgh, particularly in the article of iron, begin to assume a very interesting aspect. Not less than five rolling mills are now in operation and a sixth will soon be ready for the various manufactures of iron. Four of the mills are capable of making iron from the pig, besides rolling, slitting, and cutting into nails. The fuel to supply the engines—the metal and other materials required in conducting the operation of these works, and in their repairs, it is computed, afford employment to upward of 1,500 people, the value of whose labor may be estimated at $1,500 each per annum, or $2,250,000, while the total product may be estimated at $3,000,000! How important an addition to the national wealth in this section of the Union. It is generally believed that no other place in the Union affords greater advantages for the extensive manufacture of anvils, vises and all kinds of iron work."

### ALLEGHENY CITY'S FIRST MILL.

The first rolling-mill in Allegheny was built by Dr. Shoenberger in 1827, and was called the Juniata iron works; and it must not be confounded with his mill of the same name in Pittsburgh, built three years earlier. The subjoined extract from "Recollections of Seventy Years," by Judge John E. Parke, at one time president of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, gives additional particulars of Allegheny's first rolling-mill:

"The Juniata rolling-mill was built on the lot extending from Robinson street along the west side of Darrah street to the Allegheny river, at the former outlet of the Pennsylvania canal, by Sylvanus Lathrop, James Anderson and Henry Blake in the years 1826 and 1827. The mill having been built for the exclusive use of Juniata blooms was extended to the manufacture of iron by the puddling and boiling process and was the first boiling furnace in Allegheny county. Here, too, was erected the first coffee mill squeezer, under the personal superintendence of the patentee, Mr. Burden of New York."

The following is a summary of the iron and steel industry in Allegheny county in 1829: "There were eight rolling mills, using 6,000 tons of blooms and 1,500 tons of pig iron, all brought from other localities. In that year there were nine foundries, which consumed 3,500 tons of iron. In 1828 the iron rolled was 3,291 tons; in 1829 it was 6,217 tons, and in 1830 it was 9,282 tons. In 1831 there were two steel furnaces at Pittsburgh. Castiron began to be used this year for pillars, the caps and sills of windows, etc.

### THE RAPID INCREASE.

"In 1836 there were nine rolling mills in operation and 18 foundries, engine factories and machine shops. In 1856 there were at Pittsburgh and in Allegheny county 25 rolling mills. In 1890 there were 60 iron rolling mills and steel works in Allegheny county. The Pittsburgh rolling mills were largely supplied from the first with blooms from the Juniata valley and with pig iron from nearer localities, but large quantities of blooms were also brought to Pittsburgh from Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. Allegheny county has long enjoyed the reputation of leading all other iron districts in the country in the production of rolled iron and the various kinds of steel."

This would appear strange to Frederick Overman, an Englishman, who declared in 1849 that "in Pittsburgh attempts have been made to manufacture steel, but we doubt whether an article of good quality can ever be produced in that region."

"The production of pig iron by Allegheny county in 1890," continues Mr. Swank, "was greater than that of any State in the Union, Pennsylvania excepted. It amounted to 1,337,309 gross tons."

## AN AMERICAN LEGEND.

### Honest Men Who Sought a Prize From the Cadi.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

Once upon a time an eastern cadi gave out that he would make a beautiful and rich present to the most honest man in his kingdom, and on the day appointed there was a great assemblage to see who should secure the prize. A lighting rod man declared that he could have beaten an old farmer out of $10, but his conscience would not permit. A Bohemian oats agent cited half a dozen cases where he had advised would-be cutomers to sow shoe pegs instead of his oats. A sewing machine agent came forward and took his affidavit that he had never spoken ill of any other machine. A coal man declared that he had given 2,000 pounds where 1,800 would have filled the bill, and an ice man had indisputable proofs that his chunks were always a little over weight. Then came a street car conductor who had never knocked down a cent, a druggist who had never made above 50 per cent on a prescription, a circus ticket agent who had always given the correct change, and so it went until the cadi felt compelled to exclaim:

"Indeed, but I am proud to rule over such an honest people! Each and every one of you seems to deserve a present!"

The next man who came forward explained his case as follows:

"O cadi, I was a subscriber to a weekly newspaper. I did not pay in advance. Time ran along until I owed for 18 long years. One day I saw a notice of wood wanted on subscription. Before 48 hours had passed I had delivered 18 cords of wood at the *Bugle* office and taken a receipt in full."

"But you put in old knots," replied the cadi.

"Never a one."

"You left cat holes in the piling."

"Not a cat hole."

"Then it was basswood or swamp elm and not worth $2 per cord."

"O cadi, it was all hard maple and beech. Aside from this the editor had me charged with only 10 years instead of 18. Dost not think I am deserving of the prize?"

"Not by a jugful!" exclaimed the great and wise man "I remember the case very well. As soon as the editor found himself possessed of that wood he suspended publication, opened a woodyard and made the 18 cords sell for 25! Step back, my friend, and give the people room to come up."

M. QUAD.

## HAD TO APOLOGIZE.

### The Policeman Had Cast Reflections on the Highwayman.

Detroit Free Press.

The prisoner at the bar was a prisoner not so much, possibly, because he had knocked a man down on the highway and robbed him as that he had been caught in the act by the police, and brought there. In any event, he was there, and the policeman, in the unromantic manner of policemen, had narrated the circumstances.

"You hear what the officer says," said the court sternly. "He states that you knocked the man down and robbed him What have you to say?"

"Nothing, your honor, as to that part," responded the prisoner, "but I want to deny emphatically certain aspersions he has cast on my character, your honor."

"Indeed? And what are they, pray?" inquired the court sarcastically.

"Why, your honor, he said he believed I'came from Chicago and had been running a feed factory on the world's fair grounds. I hope, your honor, that I am still entitled to protection against calumny."

The court having been at the world's fair opening week made the officer apologize at once.

## FOXES IN AUSTRALIA.

### They, Too, Now Promise to Become Pests to Farmers.

London Land and Water.

Foxes, which were imported into the colony a few years ago for hunting purposes, threaten, it is said, to become a plague and costly to exterminate. On this year's estimates provision was made for the expenditure of £1,500 in paying for the destruction of foxes. The payment made by the officers of the lands department was 5s per scalp, but owing to the number of scalps on which payment was demanded having so far been greatly in excess of the estimate, the minister of lands has decided that for the remainder of this financial year the payment should be reduced to 2s 6d.

# THE OPAL MINES OF IDAHO.

## Miners Abandon the Gold Fields For the Gem District.

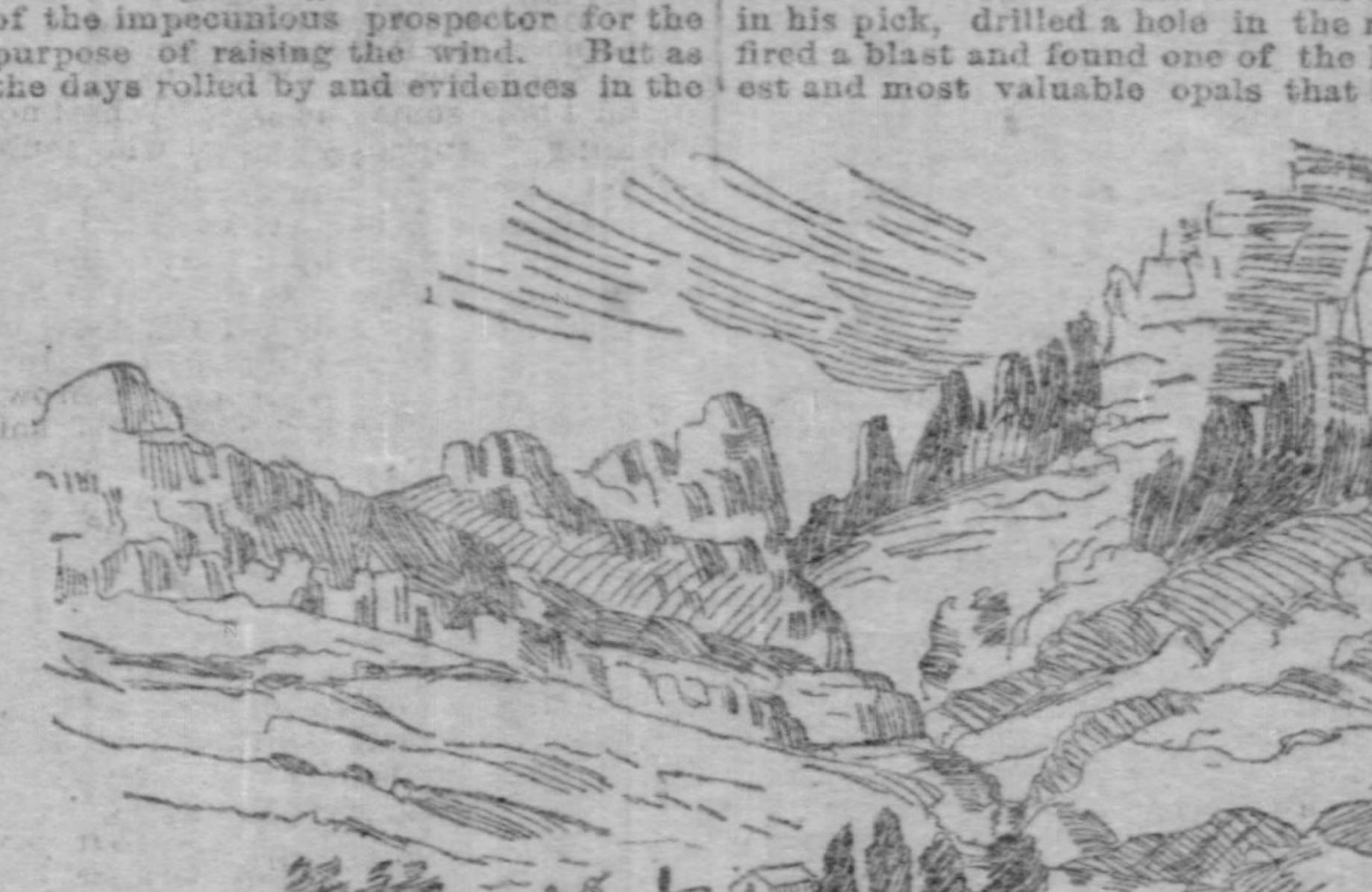
## HOW THE VALUABLE MINERAL IS FOUND.

## Belief That the Deposits Will Prove Extensive.

## MANY GOOD CLAIMS NOT OPENED AS YET

Thirty years ago or thereabouts the cry echoed by the crowds that flocked from the East to Idaho was "On to the Basin;" now it is "On to Opaline," the newly discovered opal fields in Owyhee county, about 40 miles from Boise City. Then it was for gold, now it is for diamonds, opals and other precious stones. And as the gold and silver mines of Idaho rival those of the world in richness and permanence, so the opal fields bid fair to prove as great a bonanza as the deposits of gold, silver and copper. At least that is the opinion entertained by thousands now here, says the San Francisco *Chronicle*.

When first the announcement was made that opals had been discovered in the new district everybody was skeptical. They thought it was but a happy device originating in the fertile brain of the impecunious prospector for the purpose of raising the wind. But as the days rolled by and evidences in the shape of valuable opals began to accumulate here, and as the attention of leading capitalists from abroad was being attracted thither, and they were investing their means in the mines, the former impression passed away and people began to believe that the opal industry was a veritable reality.



THEPANOZ MINE, HEAD OF SQUAW CREEK.

A visit which the writer recently paid to these fields fully satisfied him of the genuineness and permanency of the opal mines. The industry is as yet in its infancy, but the valuable stones are here, and all that is required is pluck, industry industry and capital to develop the numerous claims.

The opal fields are reached from Nampa, a smart little town on the Union Pacific railroad. Stages carrying both mail and passengers leave for the new town three times a week, while almost every day someone goes over in a private conveyance. In the past week leading capitalists from New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Salt Lake and Denver have visited the district, and all speak quite hopefully of the camp, while some have made large investments in the new diggings.

Opaline, the embryo city, is situated on the foothills of the Owyhee mountains, about 20 miles from Silver City. It is as yet a city of tents, the only buildings worth mentioning being a hotel and a little building owned by the recorder who came over from Silver City to record the claims, taking up a small ranch meanwhile, and prospecting for opals when he has the time. E. H. Flemming, the founder of the town, better known here as the "man from Texas," has had great faith in the outcome of the district, and owns quite a number of claims in and around Opaline. Hundreds are pouring into the camp each week, and the town is destined to enjoy prosperity at least for a time.

A PROSPECT, OPALINE.

Opaline is situated beautifully, and is like all modern towns. All around are numerous warm springs, the water of which is so hot as to boil an egg, while in sharp contrast there is an almost ice-cold spring near there that supplies the place with water.

The formation of the country in the vicinity where the opals are found indicates that at one period in its history, far back in some remote geologic age, it has passed its ordeal by fire. Marks of the great heat are everywhere on the rocks and lava abounds. It is in those favored spots where the temperature was just right that the opals are found.

The first thing to attract the attention of the visitor is the number of what at first seemed to be large ash piles, but which on closer examination are found to be heaps of decomposed lava. In these piles are found fine opal glass, ground up by some unknown force, and these are sure signs there are opals near by. Another sure sign is what is called opal "bloom," a composite rock that powders easily, of a blush green hue, which displays color and a slight degree of heat when touched to the tongue. Wherever this bloom is found opals are not far off. This has been the experience in Opaline.

The opals found so far vary in size from that of a pea to a small acorn, and are worth all the way from $7 to $40 to the karat. Several of them have been sold at $40. Quite a number have been shipped to New York and have been examined by experts, who pronounce them very valuable and genuine opals beyond all doubt.

The opals are found in the rock, imbedded there like raisins in the depths of a huge cake. They are scattered around in the rock, not in any particular way, nor in accordance with any special plan, but seemingly at haphazard. They are obtained by blasting. Care must be exercised in putting in the blast lest, by using too much powder, the opal be shattered to pieces. Some valuable stones have been lost in this way. The gems are enveloped in a rocky shell that must be cut away before the beauty of the stone is disclosed.

The entire district where opals are mined is called in a general way Opaline, though there are several distinct camps. One that has recently attained some note because of the discovery of some valuable gems is the Squaw creek camp. It is just across the ridge from Opaline, and is named from a creek that comes as a spring from the very heart of a hill in the vicinity. The principal mine of this camp is the Pansy, owned by John Young, one of Nampa's prominent citizens. Mr. Young is a large owner in several other claims in the camp.

While the writer and one of the miners were taking a stroll about the Pansy the latter noticed some bloom which attracted his attention. He sunk in his pick, drilled a hole in the rock, fired a blast and found one of the largest and most valuable opals that have been discovered in the diggings. An illustration of this opal was taken, and the original is now on exhibition in Boise City.

So far only a few mines have been opened to any considerable depth, the miners being content to skim over the surface. They are beginning to sink deeper, with very satisfactory results. The theory is that when they get down below the water mark of the district the gems will be of greater purity, fire and value.

Capitalists seem eager to invest in good claims. Only a few days ago a Chicago capitalist bought a prospect for $2,000 in which not even a spade or pick had as yet been struck. He was satisfied from the exhibition of float and other surface indications that the mine was a good one, and invested accordingly. Other deals are being consummated, though the parties are slow in making disclosures. The outlook of the district is good, and the opal mines bid fair to add much to the mineral wealth of Idaho.

## A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

### The Guest Did Not Want to Commit Suicide.

Detroit Free Press.

He registered in fine style, but when he asked to be shown to his room the landlord requested him to wait.

"You see it takes some little time to change the furniture and get things ready," he said in a mysterious way.

"He must know me," said the guest as he walked off with a strut.

Pretty soon a bellboy told him his room was ready. He followed him to it and found that every article of furniture had been swathed in quilts and the carpet covered with an old matting.

"What does this mean?" he asked of the boy.

"Dunno," said the imp with a grin.

Then he sent for the landlord and demanded an explanation.

"Oh, it's all right. You see we must protect ourselves."

"I don't understand."

"There'd be the coroner's inquest and all the muss."

"Good heavens, man, what do you mean?"

"Don't you intend to commit suicide?"

"Jerusalem, no!"

"Then why did you ask for number 13?"

"Because it's my lucky number. Oh, ha! ha! I see. Well, just take this rubbish away and give me a chance to be comfortable. I havn't the least idea of shuffling off yet."

The landlord apologized, and had the room restored to its normal condition.

### Better Have Trusted Banks.

Chicago Post.

Louis Anderson, a carpenter of 2529 Cottage Grove avenue, was arrested yesterday for drunkenness. When taken to the station a common brown envelope was found in his pocket and in this was $2,569 in bills. Anderson said he became afraid of the banks last Saturday and drawing his savings, amounting to $4,000, went on a spree and squandered $1,431. The charge against him was dismissed by Justice Bradwell and the money turned over to Officer Hogan to deposit to Anderson's credit in some bank.

## THE CONJURE WOMAN.

Dat ole Aun' Tempy—she wot live
Yander in de grove—she give
Sumpin' to ou' muley cow,
An' no soul cain't milk her now;
An' we-alls hawgs dey runs an' squeals
Lak some un chase 'em throo de fiel's;
An' more'n dat, dah's ole Unc' Sam
Cain't skacely use he's laigs at all,
An' say she's cunjered him, he knows.
Ya-a-ap'm! dat's so!

An' wunst dey was a 'oman, too,
Heerd all 'bout wat Aun' Tempy do,
An' she gwine ax her, so she sayed,
To kyore de risin' in her haid.
Aun' Tempy mighty mad, dat day—
She nevver had a wu'd to say,
But gin a cur'ous kin' o' cough—
Dat 'oman's haid hit fell smack off,
An' rolt acrost de cabin flo';
Ya-a-ap'm! dat's so!

Wunst me an' Uncle Isham's Bill
We clumb up to de windah sill
At ole Aun' Tempy's, an' peeped in,
An' dah dat pizen 'oman been
A-cookin' sumpin' in a pot
Smelt mighty bad—I dunno wot;
She spat her hands toge'r—like dat—
An' 'gun a talkin to de cat!
Den we lit out to'ds home, for sho';
Ya-a-ap'm! dat's so!

—*Paul Dayot in New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

# ARE SOON TO WED.

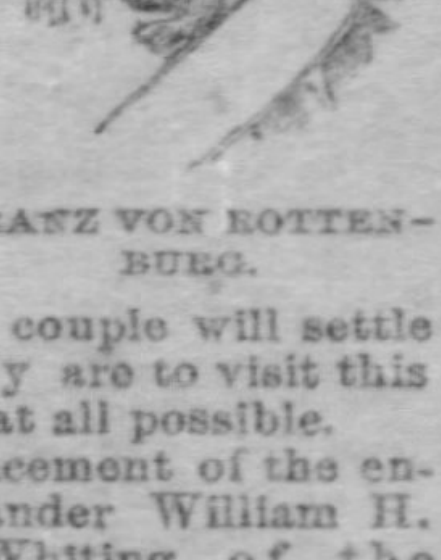
*Continued From Tenth Page.*

coarse, fat and ugly Hannah, only child of Baron Meyer de Rothschild. The money Rosebery gained thereby was simply enormous in amount. The wife of course became a nonentity, her only redeeming traits being unfailing good nature and a passionate desire to please her husband. Upon her death on November 19, 1890, it was declared that Rosebery's indifference killed her.

MISS MARION PHELPS.

King Alexander of Servia, whose prospective marriage to a Montenegran princess is the national topic in his country, will meet his royal mother in Belgrade on June 4 to make final arrangements for the event. It occurs next year, when the monarch becomes of age, and the only question is which of the two eldest daughters of Belgrade's ruler, Nicholas, will be chosen. He may have which he likes best, a question the young king hopes shortly to determine.

The wedding of Miss Marian Phelps, daughter of the United States minister to Germany, and Dr. Franz von Rottenburg, under secretary of the interior in the Fatherland and a possible cabinet minister, is to take place early in June. The American chapel in Berlin will be the scene of the solemnity, and after a tour about Prussia and Saxony with a possible trip to the south of France, the couple will settle down in Berlin. They are to visit this country in the fall if at all possible.



FRANZ VON ROTTENBURG.

The formal announcement of the engagement of Commander William H. Whiting of the United States steamship Alliance, to Miss Etta Ah Fong, the full-blooded Chinese daughter of Ah Fong, a wealthy Celestial merchant of Honolulu, is one of the social astonishments of the year. The young lady is nearly 20 and her race is denoted only by a yellow complexion, black hair and eyes. Besides her native Chinese she is conversant with French and English. Her father did for years the largest trade in Hawaii and the Sandwich islands as an exporter and importer. After accumulating a fortune he went back to China with his two sons, erecting there a magnificent palace in which he proposes to spend his declining years. He still kept up, however, an immense establishment at Honolulu for the sale of Chinese and Japanese goods. Many Americans have been royally entertained by him in his Sandwich Island villa, and there it was that Commander Whiting first met the young lady and succumbed to her charms.

COM. WHITING.

Commander Whiting is now past 50 and was appointed to the navy from Wisconsin, entering the service in 1860. He distinguished himself during the war. Last December he sailed with the Alliance to Samoa. He is well-known in Brooklyn, having lived there in Greene avenue with a married sister. He had a handsome villa on the Hudson, where he spent the summers when on shore duty.

When George Washington Vanderbilt leads Miss Minturn to the altar, which it is declared he will do as soon as the present period of family mourning has expired, one of the world's richest bachelors will have become a Benedick. A good deal of mystery involves this engagement, which is not yet formally announced. The young man is the youngest son of the gentleman whose aspiration anent the public is nowadays so often quoted. He inherited $10,000,000 from his father's estate and has added to it since, not to mention a $2,500,000 windfall a few years ago. Mr. Vanderbilt has always been noted for his studious and liberal tendencies. His library is the most judiciously stocked and cared for one in the world—at least of private book collections. His love of books led him to establish a free circulating library in New York five years ago. His efforts toward the improvement of manuel training are well known.

GEORGE W. VANDERBILT.

His bride to be is of old Manhattan, stock, and has been a belle of New York society ever since she came out. The Minturns date back to revolutionary days. Miss Minturn posed in the recent tableau vivants at Madison Square garden, representing Columbia. The young lady is quite tall, has a brilliant complexion and is mistress of all the Delsartean tactics.

Thomas Nelson Page's betrothal to the widow of Henry Field is occasioning surprise whenever it is announced. The author of "Marse Chan" and "In the Virginias" had come to be regarded as by no means a marrying man. Mr. Page, although it seems not generally known, is not only an LL. D. but an LL. B. and practiced law in Richmond once upon a time. He is 40 years old and was born at Oakland Va. Washington and Lee university was his alma mater and "Uncle Gabe's White Folks" started him upon the flowery track of letters in 1877. He has had no end of adventures which, like other literary chaps, he works up into "stuff." The autograph hunter and the smell of boiled cabbage are his principal afflictions.

The stage's turn now. Miss Adelaide Prince, whose work as a leading member of Daly's company has made her name known all over the country, is to wed George Merritt, the banker's son, before many days. Miss Prince was married a few years since but the union proved unhappy. Mr. Merritt will take his wife abroad, it is understood, but whether or not she will return to the stage hereafter depends upon circumstances.

Mr. Frederick Gebhardt's announced betrothal to Miss Lulu Morris of Baltimore has come as a surprise to the many who watched his escapades during the Jersey Lilly's meteoric passage through the United States. Mr. Gebhardt, however, has been reforming for a long time and his course of treatment at the Keeley institute was but a manifestation of a new tendency in him. He has an income of $80,000 a year and his future wife is the daughter of John B. Morris, Baltimore's old-time beau Brummel, rich and courtly, who married late in life and has now two daughters. Miss Lulu has achieved fame as a jilter of susceptible Southerners. The date of the wedding is not fixed, but it will be the most important American marriage of this year, should it take place, there can be no doubt. Next autumn, it is stated, will witness the orange blossom display of the couple.

FRED. GEBHARDT.

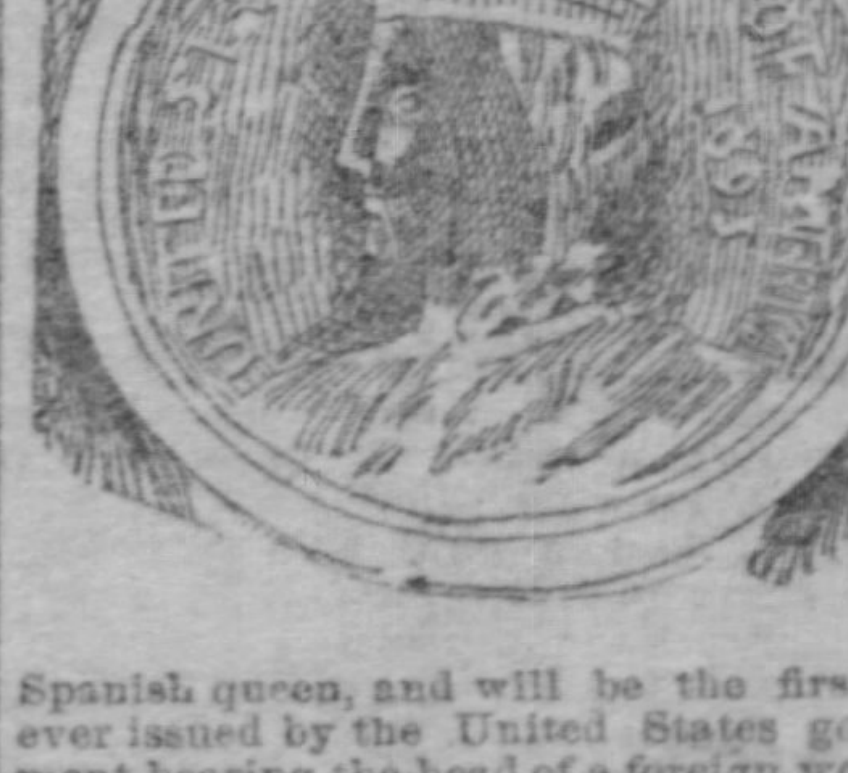
The Tuxedo bachelor, George Lorillard Ronalds, noted as a setter of the fashion in neckties, much as George, prince regent, was a setter of the fashion in waistcoats, is to wed this summer Miss Jenkins, the Baltimore heiress. The combined annual incomes of these young people are fixed at $150,000, not to mention expectations on both sides. The bride to be is young and handsome, with considerable local fame as a critic of musical and other arts, and her list of acquaintances includes the aristocracies of London, Rome, Paris and Vienna.

Miss May Allen Clagett of Washington was to have become the wife of Mr. Augustus Whiting, New York's well-known club man, last week, but the lady's serious illness has caused the wedding to have been postponed indefinitely. Elaborate preparations had been made for the event, and up to the last moment it was hoped that nothing would interfere with the occasion. Nervous exhaustion is Miss Clagett's trouble. It is stated, however, that the pair will be united this summer.

## THE ISABELLA QUARTER.

### The Design Accepted by the Board of Lady Managers.

The design for the Isabella quarter submitted by the director of the mint has been accepted by the board of lady managers. It represents the head of the Spanish queen, and will be the first coin ever issued by the United States government bearing the head of a foreign woman. The reverse side shows a kneeling female figure with a distaff.



## THE PALMIERI FAMILY.

### The Name Came From a Young Cup-Bearer to King Otho.

Baltimore Sun.

A poetical legend derives the name of Palmieri from a favorite young cup-bearer of Emperor Otho I. It runs thus: When the emperor had defeated Berenger IV. Pope Agabetus II. sent him a palm branch with a long message of congratulation. Otho gave the branch to his young favorite to carry before him so that all the world should see how the pope had honored him. The youth came to be called "il palmiere" (the palm-bearer) and adoped the appellation as his name. Afterward the emperor gave him a castle, and his grandson, being handsome and of noble mien, won the heart of the only daughter of a rich noble, one Latino the Lord of Rasoio. Thus the Palmiere became, according to the old legend, very powerful and possessed of much wealth.

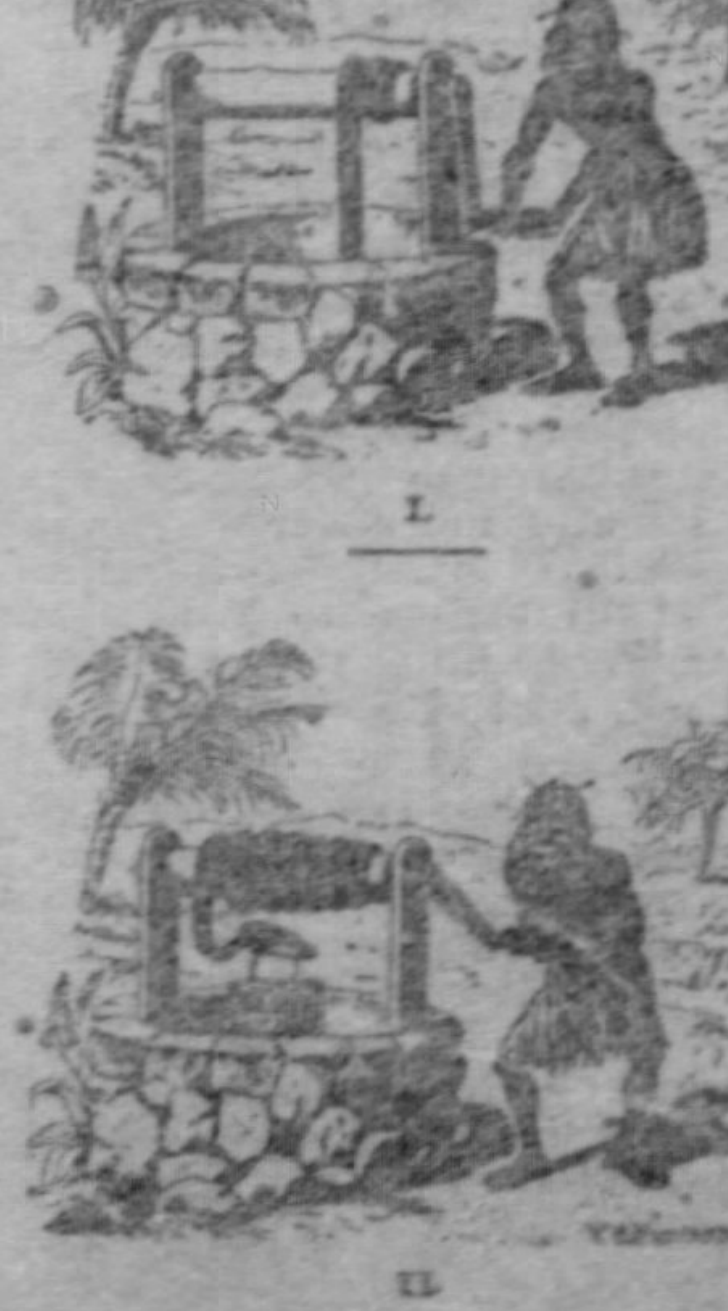
## HORSE-POWER OF A WHALE.

### Takes as Much as a Big Engine to Propel Itself.

The horse-power of a whale has been made a subject of study by the eminent anatomist, Sir William Turner, of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, in conjunction with the equally eminent Glasgow ship-builder, John Henderson. The size and dimensions of a great finner stranded several years ago on the shore at Longriddy furnished the necessary data for a computation of the power necessary to propel it at a speed of 12 miles per hour. This whale measured 80 feet in length, 20 feet acoss at the flanges of the tail, and weighed 74 tons. To attain a speed of 12 miles per hour it was calculated that 145 horse-power was necessary.

### The Adaptation of Natural Resources in Africa.

From Puck.



I.

II.

# ATTACKED BY PECCARIES.

## Thrilling Adventure of a Scientist in Ecuador.

## FOOLISHLY FIRED AT THE BEASTS.

## They at Once Turned Fiercely Upon Their Assailants.

## QUICKLY KILLED THE BRAVE SERVANT

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

One evening in August, '89, a number of travelers were sitting in front of the Posado Renaud, San Pedro, Honduras. Smoking and chatting after the manner of travelers the world over, the conversation drifted from one subject to another, as conversation usually does under such circumstances. Politics, religion, mining, stock raising, fruit and coffee culture were each discussed in turn, led by those interested in the different lines of business. When all these themes had been exhausted stories of adventure followed, and many strange tales of reckless daring and hair-breadth escapes were told by men whose lives had been passed in roaming about the earth in quest of wealth or pleasure.

Among the company was an American, a native of New Hampshire, who was returning to the States after an absence of 18 years, spent mostly in Peru and Ecuador. During the lull which followed one of the most blood-curdling recitals, some one asked this person what he considered the most dangerous animal likely to be encountered by travelers crossing the Andes. He answered unhesitatinly, "the peccary." His reply was received with a smile of incredulity.

He said he was not surprised by our evident skepticism, and added: "If I had been asked the same question a few years since no doubt I would have referred the inquirer to the jaguar, or American lion, but having been several times besieged by these ferocious little creatures, and in each instance barely escaping with my life, my mind has undergone a radical change regarding the dangers attending the wanderer in those solitudes. However, 'a miss is as good as a mile,' I escaped, though narrowly.

### A SCOTCHMAN'S ADVENTURE.

"Very different was the experience of a friend of mine, a Scotchman, who lately left Tegualo, an Indian village about eight leagues southeast of the volcano of Cotapaxi, for Antisona, where he was making his headquarters for the season. So novel an experience I deemed worthy of being recorded, and to that end requested him to give it me in writing. This he at first refused point blank, but was afterward persuaded to do so."

Here our companion drew from his saddle-bags a roll of MSS., from which he read the following story, which is here necessarily abbreviated:

"ANTISONA, ECUADOR, March 12, 1889.—When as a schoolboy I read the perilous adventures of travelers in distant countries, I little dreamed that my fate would lead me into such a desolate and dangerous region as the one that has been my home for more than 20 years, or that it would be my lot to take part in an encounter in which cool courage and calm judgment, aided by the latest improved arms, could avail naught—of a character so frightful that its memory brings a chill of horror, and will continue to haunt me through life, be it ever so prolonged. The circumstances briefly stated are as follows:

### SCIENTIFIC SEARCH.

I had been stopping at Tegualo about two months trading with the Indians and making a collection of rare plants and insects in the interest of a scientific association recently established in Edinburg, Scotland. Having completed my work at that point I decided to move to Antisona. I therefore made preparations for the journey, which would occupy about four days. The distance in a direct line was only 22 leagues, but following the windings of the mountain trail added at least 18 leagues. My servant, Diego, having completed all arrangements and packed a supply of provisions ample for a week's outing, we began the trip in good spirits.

"It was the morning of the 8th of December. The weather could not have been finer. Diego had been with me nearly 15 years, having entered my service about six years after my arrival in Peru. He was of pure Indian blood and claimed to be a direct descendant of the house of Atahualpa, the brave but unfortunate prince whose capture and ignominious death has tarnished ineffaceably the fame of Pizarro. Be this as it may, he was certainly the noblest example of native stock I have ever met. During all these years he had been my constant, and a large portion of the time my sole companion.

### SHARED DANGERS TOGETHER.

"Together we had traversed deserts, crossed mountains and made our home for months in the interminable swamps about the headwaters of the Putumayo, exposed to the deadly miasma, tortured by a thousand insect pests and hourly threatened by the venomous reptiles that swarmed in this horrid region. Several times when prostrated by jungle fever his unselfish and tireless devotion saved my life. An ardent lover of nature and a close observer of her works, he soon became of inestimable value as an assistant in my scientific labors. From a highly prized servant he had become a close and intimate friend—I might almost say a brother.

"I must crave your pardon for thus dwelling on the merits of my late companion, otherwise you could not understand the feelings with which I recall the circumstances attending his untimely and awful end. As I have said, we left Tegualo on the 8th of December. Our train consisted of two pack mules, beside the ones we rode. We were under way an hour before sunrise, riding slowly, enjoying the magnificent scene spread before us.

"We arrived at the Indian pueblo of Ica Yula just as the sun was sinking. Here we stopped for the night, and being very tired, were soon swinging in our hammocks, our cares and toils forgotten in the deep sleep that rewards the traveler after a hard day's ride. We rose early next morning, and while Diego prepared breakfast I amused myself sketching.

### CHOICE OF TWO ROUTES.

"From this place we had the choice of two roads. The one recommended by the natives was much the longest route, but as the Indians assured us, much the safest, being the one traversed every fortnight by the Currier Nacional (mail carrier). The other road, beside being much more direct, took us across a pass but recently discovered, from which we have been told the best view of Cotopaxi might be obtained.

"Diego was inclined to adopt the advice of the friendly disposed inhabitants, but the artistic considerations were too strong; I could not be moved —we took the short cut. Diego, while not sullen, was extremely quiet. I could not engage him in conversation. His replies to my raillery, though respectful, were confined to monosyllables. At last I became enraged at what I considered his moroseness and mockingly taunted him with superstition and cowardice, God forgive me. He replied mildly, expressing the hope that neither of us would have cause to regret the course we had taken. As for being superstitious he would not deny the charge; as to his courage, 'Senor' should be the judge. How mean and contemptible I felt under the mild reproof of my servant. But pride, that relentless dictator of the heart, sealed my lips, and we pushed on to destruction in spite of my better judgment.

### BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.

"We reached the pass at noon, and stopped for an hour's rest. The beauty of the scenery had not been exaggerated—it was indescribably grand. From here we viewed the whole southern profile of Cotapaxi. So engrossed did I become studying the everchanging tints, varying from the deepest blue to pale rose, that the shades of evening were gathering when it occurred to me that we must push on a league or more to a suitable camping ground, for there was no water and but a scant supply of grass at this point. So hastily packing colors and brushes, I gave the order to move.

"We had not been under way more than 30 minutes when we were startled by a sound resembling the grunt of a pig. In another moment a large herd of peccaries were seen crossing the path just ahead of us. Knowing the dangerous nature of these animals when disturbed we halted, waiting for them to pass. It was now almost dark, and we felt not a little relieved when we saw the last one cross the road and follow the herd into the dusky forest.

### BOTH WERE WELL ARMED.

We were both well armed. "Diego carried a revolver in addition to his double-barreled fowling piece, while I had a new magazine rifle. I know not what fiend possessed me, but the impulse was irresistible, I turned in my saddle and fired a shot after the retreating drove * * * Instantly the enraged throng turned upon us. The trail was narrow, rough and steep, the sides strewn with huge detached rocks; to increase our speed was impossible. In a moment we were surrounded. Possibly there were not more than a hundred, but in the gathering darkness which was greatly increased by the heavy overhanging foliage, there seemed to be thousands, and the sound of their clashing jaws was horrible, and their sharp tusks gleamed fearfully in the gloom. The infuriated beasts rushed madly upon us. The mules rendered frantic by the sharp teeth of their assailants became unmanageable.

### TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

"Diego, who was in advance, slipped from his saddle and prepared to defend himself, but I was taken completely by surprise, and did not realize the danger of our position until my mule, making a desperate plunge, fell headlong. I was thrown heavily and my head striking a rock rendered me quite helpless. Diego, seeing my plight, rushed to my assistance. In his haste he must have forgotten his gun and revolver, as he had no arms but his machet, which he used with terrible effect. Step by step he found his way to my side, and seizing me in his strong arms swung me to the top of a rock, which afforded a safe rest. In attempting to follow he slipped, and losing his footing for an instant, was overwhelmed by numbers, and was literally torn to pieces before my eyes.

"Words cannot describe the agony of that night. Faint from loss of blood, and sickened by the awful tragedy I had just witnessed, the minutes seemed ages. Tortured by thirst, stung by insects, myriads of whom were attracted by the odor of blood, and, bitterest thought of all, the consciousness that my obstinacy had been the cause of the disaster, altogether my distress was so great that I prayed for death to relieve my suffering. Some time during the night I became insensible—how long I remained so I cannot say. When I awakened I found myself in a hammock in an Indian hut.

### TEN WEEKS IN BED.

"It was 10 weeks before I was able to resume my journey. Meanwhile the friendly natives gave me every attention in their power. The manner of my discovery was simple. Our riding mules, relieved of their burdens, had continued on the trail, and some time the next day attracted the attention of some bark cutters, who, noting their wounded condition, surmised the fate of the riders, and following up the path found us—Diego dead, myself alive but unconscious. The spot was many leagues from church or priest, so they buried my poor servant beside the rock that had saved his unworthy master.

The peccary, of which there are three varieties, are natives of South America, but have spread far northward, and are now often found in Central America and Mexico. While they closely resemble the hog in appearance there are several distinctions that mark them as an entirely different species. One is the glandular opening on the loins, which secretes a fetid humor that proves almost as effective a defense as their sharp tusks, and which must be cut out immediately when they are to be dressed for food, else the whole body becomes contaminated.

I can testify to the edible quality of the flesh of the peccary, having employed it on several occasions in the mountains of Guatemala, where small herds are frequently met, and which all will admit are much to be preferred to the tough hams of the native "razor-backs."

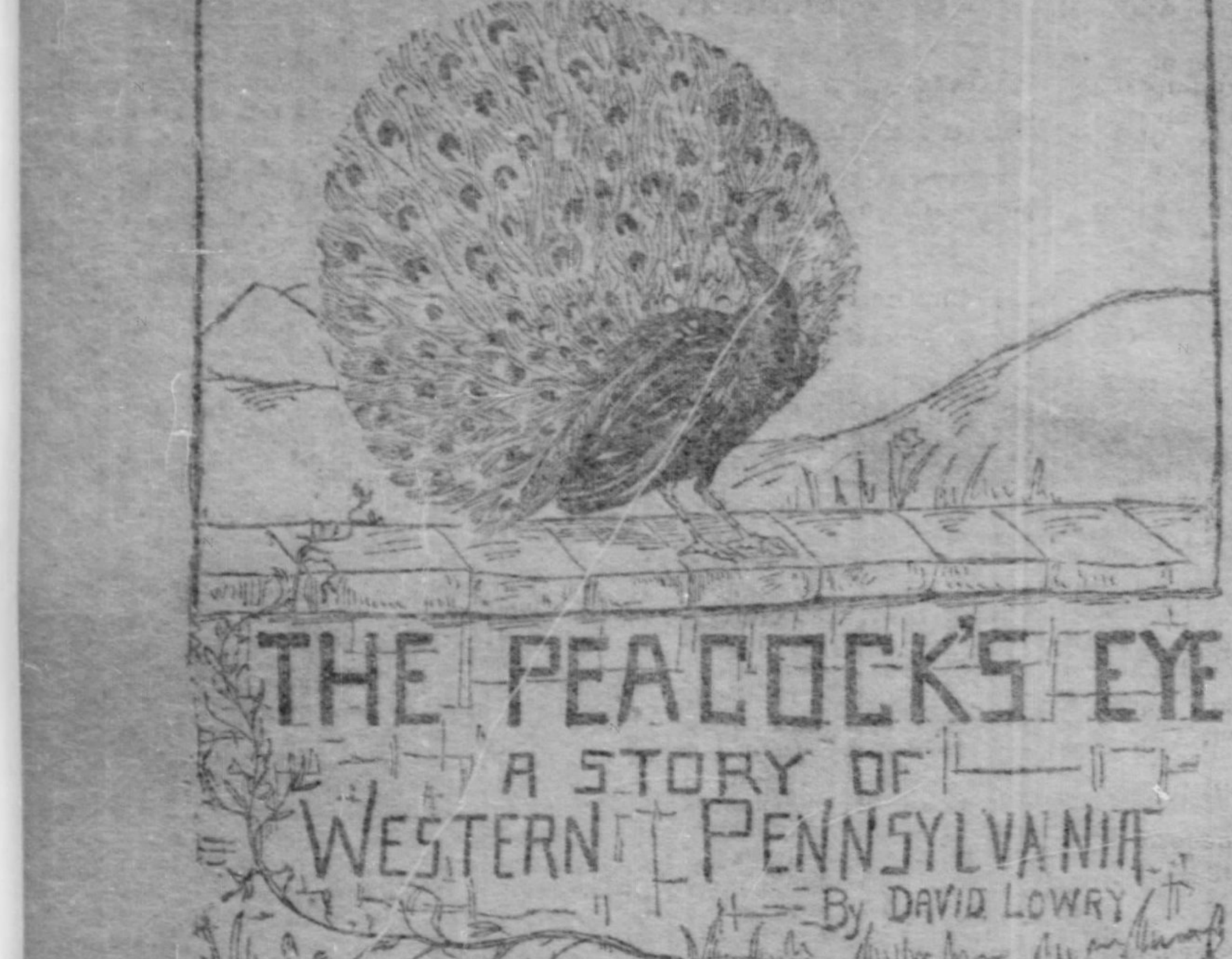
A. M. MORLAN.

## WANTS A POSTOFFICE.

### A Full-Blooded Chinaman is Seeking an Appointment.

A special from Harrisville, Mich., to the Philadelphia *Press* says: Willie Woo, a full-blooded Chinese living at West Harrisville, is in the race for the postoffice of that village and is using all legitimate means to attain his ambition. He has forwarded two large petitions signed by the citizens of the village to Congressman Weadock, and also letters of recommendation from Judge Simpson and other influential Democrats in his behalf.

He thinks he has a good chance of getting the office from the fact that he is the only Democrat who wants it, and he does not think that he should be debarred from the benefits of a Democratic administration on account of race. He has already obtained bondsmen who will go his security if he succeeds in gaining the office. Woo is an American citizen, having taken his final papers in [illegible] at Tavas city. He came to this country some 14 years ago, landing at San Francisco, when only 14 years old.



# THE PEACOCK'S EYE

## A STORY OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

By DAVID LOWRY

WRITTEN EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE POST.

### CHAPTER XIX.

#### THE MYSTERY OF THE STABLE.

While Colonel Merks was noting the features of the neighborhood surrounding the Peacock saloon, the woof of young Jack's life was forming one of the most fantastic and thrilling patterns ever woven by strange fate.

The colonel had referred to the industrial establishments in the vicinity in a manner that led Jack to think opportunity would soon be given him to explore their mysteries. He was up betimes and ate his breakfast with rare relish. When the colonel told him he had some important business to attend to which might occupy possibly an hour or more, he suggested that Jack could walk around a little if he felt lonesome. He smilingly asked Jack if he preferred to remain with him, or to return to Con Reagan's. Jack said he was not homesick; if he was not giving the colonel too much trouble, he preferred remaining with him. The answer pleased the colonel, but he did not indicate either by his manner or speech the satisfaction it gave him.

He left Jack looking in a jeweler's window, where the novelties displayed were of a nature to attract a crowd. When Jack turned away from the jeweler's window, a white kid, very small, following its mother, arrested his attention. His boyish eyes glistened with pleasure as he followed the goats around a corner into a street but little used. The antics of the kid amused Jack; he stood looking at it, smiling at the ineffective appeals it made to the mother goat, and the eccentric behavior of the latter, which after a time seemed desirous of ridding itself of the kid's company, by disappearing in a long, low stable, a door of which stood invitingly open. The kid speedily followed. Jack walked across a vacant lot and glanced through the open door. There was a vacant stall in full view. The goats had disappeared. Jack was half inclined to pass through the stable, then he felt that he would be regarded as an intruder, and possibly might subject himself to sharp rebuke by venturing into the stable. He wisely paused on the threshold.

As he was turning away a piece of thin board, evidently a portion of a box cover, attracted his eye. The board was partly covered with hay. Jack cleared the hay off it with one foot. There could not be any mistake. Strange though it seemed to young Jack, there was his own name. The piece of board was unpainted—he had seen hundreds, thousands of similar boards marked in a similar manner. He was greatly surprised by seeing his own name there. It was the most natural thing in the world for Jack to pick the board up and look at it.

Then it dawned upon him that the letters before him were his father's, not his name. He said to himself quickly that if his father were alive he would one day write "John Vernon, Jr." The box had some time [illegible] addressed to his father. But what was it doing there? And how came it there?

Jack stepped into the stable, looking on the floor for the remainder of the cover. A much larger piece, the same length, lay near a feeding trough. Jack lifted it, turned it over, and read the remainder of the address.

There it was, quite plain now:

JOHN VERNON,
McDonald,
Pa.

And there also was a peculiar brand, letters burned in the soft wood. He knew now what the box once held. He had heard the workmen his father employed say, time and again, it was the best tobacco made. His father frequently made presents of the tobacco he purchased in the boxes to his workmen when he thought they deserved to be rewarded for their industry or faithfulness in his behalf.

The longer Jack contemplated the broken box cover the more he was puzzled to account for its presence there. He resolved to ask the colonel about it—the colonel knew everything.

Some strange impulse at that moment impelled the boy to look around him in quest of the contents of the box of tobacco. He advanced to the head of the next stall; that in which he found the remainder of the box cover, and looking into the feed trough observed that it seemed to be half filled with hay. Bending over the feed trough, still holding the box cover in his hand, he thrust the other under the loose hay and felt the thing his intuition told him he would find there.

He grasped in his left hand half a dozen plugs of fine chewing tobacco.

It was all clear to him now. The box was intended for his father. It simply failed to reach him—it was sent the wrong road and somebody else got it. But why should any persons seeing the name on it, and knowing that it did not belong to them, open it? Or, if they did open it, by any oversight, why should any honest person keep it? These questions Jack propounded to himself quickly as he looked at the tobacco and the corner of the box. He was startled by a gruff voice:

"What are you doing here?"

Jack was only conscious of one sensation—that a pair of murderous-looking black eyes were boring him through and through. Jack shuddered under their deadly, cold stare. The box cover and tobacco fell out of his limp hands which dropped at his side.

"Can't you speak?"

Jack now realized that he was facing the man who had kicked the tramp out of the Peacock saloon the previous night. He was a large man, with intensely black eyes and coarse beard and hair. He had a big, bulging nose—altogether the face that looked down upon Jack was very cruel.

"I came in to see the——goat."

"Oh, you did."

The tone in which these three words were uttered stung Jack more than the lash of a whip could have done. He had never been spoken to in that manner. The man's manner was insulting—it implied more than doubt. The words showed the estimate placed upon his statement.

"You little thief! I'll kick——"

"What's up now?"

A heavy set and much smaller man looked at them from the other side of the stable. The short, thick-set man approached Jack. As he passed the door he kicked it with his foot. The door closed.

"Now, what is it?"

If the face of the man who first accosted Jack was cruel, the face of the new comer was more repellent in every way. There was an animal-like gleam in the small narrow eyes; a fang-like mouth filled with discolored, irregular teeth excited Jack's disgust. There was something in the new comer's face that reminded Jack of the tigers he had seen in the menageries.

The big man glared at the boy as he replied:

"You can see—he's stealing. I'll make it warm for him. He won't steal any more round here when I get through with him."

"Stop, now," Jack exclaimed in a loud voice. He was frightened. If the door had been conveniently open he would have darted out of the stable. But the man with the tiger-like head and face stood between him and the closed door. The boy added with a panting voice, "If you whip me you'll wish you hadn't. I am not a thief."

"What are you doin' round here, then?" demanded the short man, with a scowl.

"I saw the goat—the little white kid—and just looked in. I'm telling the truth, indeed I am!"

"Of course. And the kid—it told you where the tobacco was, did it?"

The short man leaned toward Jack and leered in his face.

"That isn't it at all! If you'll listen to me just a minute," said Jack, struggling to keep back his tears as they stood now on either side of him, and regaining something of his usual brave spirit, "I'll tell you the whole truth."

"Well, don't keep us waiting, my kid. Will we listen to his little story?" asked the lesser man of the black-eyed man, "or will we give him a nice warming—something that will make him feel like standing up for a month of Sundays?"

"I won't tell any lies," said Jack. The tears were rolling down his cheek now without restraint. "I couldn't help looking around when I saw my father's name."

"What does he mean by that?"

The black eyed man darted a savage look at his companion, who straightened himself up and looked at his fellow questioningly. Then he looked covertly with narrowing eyes at Jack.

"Yes, tell us what you mean by that."

"Why that's my name—and that's my father's name on that board there. It says on it 'John Vernon, McDonald, Pa.' That's where I live——"

"We're in for it now," the big man said with an oath.

There was perfect silence in the stable then. Looking through the crevice Jack could see the mother goat and her kid frisking in a back yard. A bar of sunlight fell slantingly across the loose straw at Jack's trembling feet. In the silence and seclusion—the stable was a considerable distance from the houses nearest it—standing there between two men whose scowling faces excited his fears, the child suddenly apprehended great danger.

"No we are not!"

The lesser man seemed to be meditating. In the agony of his apprehension Jack began to cry softly.

"Curse you—*shut up!*" exclaimed the big man with a horrible oath, accompanied by a threat, as he lifted the shovel he held in his right hand and struck Jack on the head.

Jack sunk upon the straw without uttering a sound.

"Now you *have* done it!" exclaimed his companion fiercely. He darted at his companion with angry eyes. "You infernal fool! You've killed him! You're putting a rope 'round your neck—*you* are! You keep on like this and—well—there'll be a sweet reckoning!"

His companion grew cold with fear; he shivered as he looked at the boy at his feet. His answer was a hysterical laugh. "I guess you are right. I'm an infernal fool—crazy. But you won't go back on me now. Say—you wont?"

"I never went back on no man," the short man replied sullenly, "and I ain't going back on you if you did cheat me dividing up the Walkenfeldt swag. But I'm getting tired of your way of doing things. I'll help you out this time if it can be done, but, mind—it's the last time. And you've got to promise right here—now, if you want me to help you—that I've got the say, and you'll make the Walkenfeldt swag even yet."

"Yes—I'll make it even—only for God's sake tell me what to do with him. My God! Who would have thought a lick like that would have killed him!"

"Well—that's a question ought never to be left to a jury—they might think a man that can't tell which is the hardest—a boy's skull or a steel shovel."

"Are you going to stand by me or not?" demanded his companion in sheer desperation.

"O, I'll stand by you. Didn't I say so? Don't get white livered, now the thing's done. Keep a stiff upper lip. Let me think. It's easy—now, listen to me."

But the murderer put a hand over his eyes and averted his face.

"Like as not nobody saw him come here. Didn't he say he followed the the kid? If his father lived at McDonald maybe nobody knows him here. I've got it! Simple and easy—if you'll only keep cool now and don't give yourself dead away. Only it's to be as I've said—I must have the say."

"Look here!" exclaimed the big man, "you're in this as much as I am. *You* were going to warm him—you said so. I did not mean to—to—well, to kill him now."

"Exactly—precisely—not just now. I saw murder in your eyes from the first. Don't you try to fool me—I won't have it."

"Well—what is the plan? We have no time to lose."

"Why, that's simple. There's a barrel. We'll chuck him in the barrel, put the head on it again, and put it in the wagon."

"What! out in the yard?"

"Out in the yard! Just like any other box or barrel. See here, old man, you're losing your grip. That's the easiest way. Then nobody 'll suspect anything. I'll drive out the road just as usual right away. Then we'll think of a place to put it—isn't that easy, now?"

"Bring the barrel here—quick," said his companion. "We don't know when somebody may come in here."

His companion laughed discordantly, but he brought the barrel in and tossed some hay in it. Then they lifted young Jack, whose head was bleeding freely, and thrust him head downward into the barrel, pressed his legs in against his body and tossed in a handful of hay.

When the shorter of the two nailed the head on the barrel again quickly the man who had dealt the murderous blow partially regained his self-control. They lifted the barrel between them and placed it in a wagon in the yard; then the murderer ceased trembling.

"I guess a stiff drink will set me right again," he said gloomily

"You won't mind it by night," the other answered. "It's only a kid anyhow—'taint like killing a man."

The comforter enjoyed his mean revenge; he knew the shot told. He observed the murderer shivered as he preceded him to the back entrance of the Peacock saloon.

The Peacock saloon was deserted when the two men strode into it from the rear door. The proprietor was looking gloomily on the floor. Like the majority of his class, he was a late riser. He resembled many of his class in another respect—he rose with a bad temper.

The short man made his way back of the counter, half filled a large tumbler with whisky poured from a gallon jug beneath the counter, and gulped it down. His companion walked back of the counter, filled the tumbler to the brim, and drank it off like water. The proprietor stared at him. As the liquor disappeared he held up his hands.

"Don't you ever talk to me about 'tanking' up after that."

"Joe's had a chill this morning." The short man leered at the big man. The proprietor glanced through the door where the broad, golden sunlight lay on the pavement.

"Yes, it does look chilly-like out there—a Walkenfeldt chill, I reckon."

The proprietor straightened himself as he contemplated his comrades. His smile was tantalizing as he looked at the big man and asked: "Is the Walkenfeldt chill gone, Joe? Take another."

"Mind your own business," Joe exclaimed with an oath as he disappeared in a small hallway. The proprietor arched his brows.

"Has Em gone back on him?"

The short man shook his head.

"If it ain't Em, nor poker, nor the Walkenfeldt business, what is it, then?"

"I know what's the matter," the proprietor added in a self-satisfied tone as Joe re-entered the saloon.

"I knew it," said Joe between his teeth as he leaped upon the lesser man.

There was a gleam in the air, a bright blade descended; in a fraction of time its point would have searched the vitals of his comrade had not the proprietor whirled a chair up. The legs of the chair struck the arm that was descending with murderous intent. The next moment the metal blade fell upon the floor with a ring. The would-be murderer glared around at the proprietor; his eyes glowed with the fire of fierce hatred; it was an animal-like glare; the convulsive twitchings of his features transformed the principal actor in this scene from a man into a furious brute. He still retained his grasp upon "Meddler" when the saloonkeeper reached over the counter. When he confronted Joe he had a revolver in his hand.

"Drop it—or I'll take a hand myself."

Joe looked steadily in the eyes of "Meddler"—such a look "Meddler" never encountered before—then he flung him back against the wall, and turned defiantly to the proprietor, saying:

"Well, if you know 'what's the matter,' what's to hinder you from blabbing, too? You would—to save yourself."

The proprietor of the Peacock saloon looked at his companions wonderingly. Then he glanced at the door. Directly his wandering eyes fell on the floor; he stooped quickly and picked up the knife he had struck from Joe's hand, walked to the counter and replaced his revolver beneath it.

"Of all the cussed—cussed monkey business!—I ever seed!—right here in broad daylight! What's that you said about blabbin', Joe? Who's blabbin'? 'Meddler' never said a word about it. I heard it from Sim Grigson—him or Luke Grigson, one or the other, that Em had gone back on you—and you go and pitch into 'Meddler' like that when he aint, nor never was, bothering with Em. Drinking—swilling whisky into you till it flies to your head, and then trying to knife your partner! I'm surprised, Joe! I am, for a fact!"

Joe looked at his partner in crime curiously while the proprietor prolonged his speech. "Meddler's" resentment seemed to vanish as he looked at Joe questioningly.

"I guess I have been making a fool of myself, Fred," Joe said slowly.

"Yes, you have—the biggest fool I ever saw. Don't let it happen again—at least not here. I've put up with it once—that's all."

"Well, are you satisfied now?" demanded "Meddler."

"Of course he is—shake hands and make it up," said the saloonkeeper. Joe extended a hand which was grasped quickly by "Meddler."

"You're goin' to be on hand as usual here to-day, Joe?"

Joe looked at "Meddler." The short man suddenly assumed an air of indifference as he said: "Thought you said last night you was goin' out the road with me this mornin'."

Joe affected to be in doubt; in reality he was in a fever of anxiety. He was thinking of the barrel in the wagon. It was an old flour barrel. The staves were dried, the hoops loose, the head cracked. At that minute he was asking himself whether the barrel had not been used to ship cabbage or other vegetables in. If it had then there were long holes cut in it where the staves met in the middle. If there was much blood it would drip right through the openings into the bed of the wagon and through the cracks in the wagon-bed upon the ground in the backyard. Somebody might notice the blood.

Joe was in a panic of fear, yet striving to conceal the fact from his companion, "Meddler," who, while pretending indifference, was scrutinizing Joe now with an earnestness and eagerness he never displayed before.

"Meddler" had an object. His sole object was revenge. In his secret soul he swore he would "get even with Nevada Joe if it took 10 years."

"Just as you're a mind to," the saloonkeeper said shortly. "There's nothin' special on hand. I've been looking for some of them smart Alecks from Pittsburgh here again. Two or three of 'em's been prowlin' 'round raking up news 'bout Bob Pollock. They don't suspect anything about the Walkenfeldt biz."

The proprietor of the Peacock saloon smiled and winked at his associates. Joe and "Meddler" glanced at each other.

"I don't think there's anyone losin' sleep on that account—although I must say Pollock was a leetle the safest pullet that's ever strayed into this coop. There was a big fellow here from town they called Shore—but he's a long way from land. Shore and another fellow's been prowlin' round. I'm expectin' some more to talk to me about the other business, but I'm prepared for all of 'em."

Joe muttered something under his breath as he disappeared in the small passageway or hall; the proprietor winked at "Meddler," and said in low tones, "You see what a fool a fellow makes of himself over a woman. That's a warnin' to you, 'Meddler.'"

"Nevada Joe's all broke up, seems to me," the proprietor went on. "He's the last—the very last man I'd suspect of being spooney on a woman. It ain't possible he's dwellin' on that Walkenfeldt business yet?"

"You can't never know," Meddler replied. "Here he comes."

The moment Nevada Joe re-entered the saloon he said: "I'm going out the road with you, Meddler."

"What are you taking to-day?" The owner of the saloon looked at Meddler.

"I've got some fresh meat and things for a stove in a barrel for one of my friends, tobacco—and the last o' that lot o' cigars to trade. That's about all."

"You must have a lot of cigars."

"No—not so many. Only 40 boxes—and that little dry goods box filled with tobies. Only 1,400 tobies. I can get rid of them easy."

"Ought to make at least $50."

"Fifty——" Meddler's lip curled, his cat-like eyes narrowed with his ugly smile. "You see if the load ain't good for nearer a hundred. I sold them good cigars for two-fifty a box."

"We're goin'," said the big man suddenly, as he strode out of the rear of the saloon.

"Seems mighty anxious to see Em," the proprietor remarked to "Meddler," as he followed his companion.

"Let's get out as quick as we can," said Joe shortly to his companion as they neared the stable.

"I'm agreeable—we hain't no time to lose. I reckon you feel kind o' small, suspicionin' me. Same time, Fred Daggitt's just as ripe for pickin' as you or me—the only difference I can see is he'd go a heap furder. There'd be more meat in Daggitt if ever the 'cops' lights down on the gang, which I ain't worryin' over a mite—not a mite. You just hitch the horse up—I'll send him out. Then I'll get the bags with the cigar boxes out myself. If the bags could talk——"

Meddler's voice was lost in the stable. Nevada Joe's eyes were glued on the ground under the wagon. There, near the left hind wheel was a single drop of blood.

Nevada Joe looked around, seized an old broom handle and jabbed the end of it at the spot of blood. One or two energetic thrusts removed the spot.

In that brief interval, however, it seemed to Nevada Joe that the blood of the murdered boy was crying out against him. His companion observed his nervous actions with keen delight. In good time he would have his revenge. It would be his own fault, he added mentally, if it was not sweet.

"No man," Meddler said mentally, "ought to be trusted who was so suspicious of others. If there's to be any giving away, I'll have a hand in it myself."

### CHAPTER XX.

#### UNACCREDITED AGENTS.

Nevada Joe took the reins in his own hands, while his companion coolly lit a cigar. In a very few minutes they were out of the town; Joe urged the horse with the lash. Not a word was spoken by the companions until the hill lay between them and the river. Then Joe's manner changed. He tossed the reins to Meddler, lit a cigar and settled himself comfortably in his seat.

The town was far behind them; they were ascending a steep hillside slowly; Meddler was allowing the horse to take his own time, when Joe asked his companion if they were not near an old coal pit. Meddler, who was familiar with the neighborhood, replied in the affirmative.

"We want to find some old worked out pit or an air vent," said Joe, speaking for the first time in his usual tone.

"Yes, that's where we are heading for now. I've got the place picked out."

"What? a pit or vent?"

"Old air hole. Just the thing. Ain't been nobody nigh it for a long time, 'less it's the boys and rabbits. And I reckon there ain't ary rabbit comes up that goes down. They're mostly foul, them air holes."

"That's the ticket," said Nevada Joe. "Hello! where are you going?" he demanded angrily.

"Through the woods. You don't calc'late on finding any air hole on the road, do you?"

At that instant they heard a low moan. Nevada Joe's face grew ashy gray as he stared at his companion, who looked at him in return with mouth wide open.

The wheels were now cutting deep marks in the green sod. They were in the heart of a glade. The hand of the driver tightened the reins; the horse stood still and at the same instant the low moan was repeated.

The sound came from the barrel.

As the companions turned their heads square around, looking at the barrel, the end near the hinder part of the wagon suddenly flew out. The barrel was half turned; then a head matted with blood was lifted above the barrel, and young Jack's pale face, made ghastly by a great crimson stain on his forehead confronted them.

As Jack rose slowly to his feet it would be difficult to determine which was frightened the most; the ruffians who thought they had murdered him or the boy, whose last recollection was the playing in the warm sunlight in the lot back of the Peacock saloon.

The explanation of his revival is very simple. The blow administered by Nevada Joe merely stunned him. He lay in a stupor half an hour or more. The motion of the wagon, the jolting especially, produced an effect similar to the results usually obtained by rubbing and applications of cold water. The old barrel admitted sufficient air to prevent him from smothering. When he regained consciousness his first impulse was to free himself. He thought he was stifling for lack of air. He straightened himself out and, meeting resistance, kicked frantically with all his might.

As Jack stood up Nevada Joe's heart gave a mighty throb. The ruffian did not realize the truth instantly; when it dawned upon him he sighed heavily—a weight was lifted from his shoulders seemingly. The hand extended, held up in alarm as Jack's face rose up in the wagon, dropped to his side.

Meanwhile his companion stared unwinkingly at Jack a minute or more, then Meddler uttered an oath involuntarily.

"Well—here is a go."

Meddler looked at Joe, then at Jack curiously. Jack's sensations at that moment were indescribable. When he found himself in a wagon with the men whose cruel looks and strange threats alarmed him in the stable it seemed to him as if his heart really ceased to beat. Then its throbbing became so tumultuous that he fancied they must hear it.

"What do you say, Joe?"

Meddler assumed an air of indifference as he looked at the boy. Nevada Joe, on the other hand, did not attempt to conceal his excitement. He answered in a low tone. Jack put a hand to his head; he felt giddy and weak. Nevada Joe produced a flask and bade him approach him. As Jack seemed disinclined to move he reached out a hand, pulled the boy toward him and compelled him to swallow a liquid so fiery that it almost strangled him and brought tears to his eyes.

"That'll straighten you up. How d'ye feel—head hurt much?"

There was a shade of solicitude in Nevada Joe's voice that made his companion laugh.

"Do you feel weak—want to lie down? If you do, lie there. You'll be all right by and by. Let's feel your head first."

Jack resolved not to cry in any case. The boy now began to realize something of the truth. These men had taken goods designed for his father. They had tried to kill him, and chance favored him.

[TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

### STOP ON THE NEAR SIDE.

#### A Singular Regulation Governing Street Cars in Baltimore.

Baltimore Sun.

The stopping of street cars on the near side of a street to let off and take on passengers is now fixed by law. Mayor Latrobe signed the ordinance yesterday making this regulation.

The ordinance provides that all street cars in Baltimore propelled by horse, electricity or other motive power, when stopping for the purpose of letting off or taking on passengers at the crossings of any street, shall stop on the near side of the street they may be approaching, instead of the far side of such street. This regulation is to avoid accidents to persons who may be crossing the street approached by the car. The penalty for failure to comply with the regulation is a fine not less than $5 or more than $10 for each failure. The ordinance is to take effect from its approval.

### Afraid of American Whisky.

Buffalo Commercial.

The Russian naval men do not drink American whisky. They say it is too strong and they are afraid of it. So they take champagne and cocktails and claret, and when they get back to their ships they toss off bumpers of vodka, one teaspoonful of which would burn a straight streak through an American from his mouth to his heels. As the miner Cushing said in the little "curtain raiser" at the Academy the other night. "This famous Russion liquor, vodka, may be said to wear spurs."

### LOST.

We are so courteous and kind, we two,
  There is not a thing in life
One would not do, as the other's due,
  In the crisis of the strife:
We would fight each other's battles still,
  We would stake our trust and truth
On what each averred, as when hearts were stirred,
  In the glory and glow of youth.
Yet, I never forget how you went away,
Smiling and careless that April day!

We keep the sweet old forms, we two;
  We treasure each dear old phase
We made when the dream of love was new,
  In the golden summer days;
We would not let one trifle slip
  Of the beautiful fanciful thing,
Which hope and youth once set to truth
  For love's happy lips to sing;
Yet, smile and speak, and act as we may,
I never forget that April day!

When—it was all so natural, dear—
  The sweet, fair, foolish scheme
Showed, as life and its stubborn facts drew near,
  A very idle dream;
When dazzled by spring's smiling skies,
  From the fair, false light we had
In youth's bright eyes, youth's gay replies,
  You turned and all was glad;
I knew—hush! vain, fond pleas to say!
I knew we had parted that April day!

So we are drifting apart, we two,
  And you struck the link in twain;
I well believe that you never knew,
  Nor suffered the swift strange pain;
Vaguely you think there is something gone
  From the old relationship;
Through the lovely ghost of the fair thing lost
  Still glances from the eye and lip.
I knew the death pang that April day,
But I held my peace, and you went away!

—*All The Year Round.*

A goat tea party.—*Judge.*

# CURSE OF OFFICE.

## Unhappy Penalties Which Attach to the Holding of High Place.

## EXPERIENCES OF FOUR YEARS AGO.

## Republican Senators Not Free From Importunites Even Now.

## APPEALED TO BY THE PRESIDENT.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—President Cleveland's announcement recently that applicants for office would injure their chances of preferment by remaining in Washington recalls a pronunciamento issued by Senator Quay four years ago. It is one of the unhappy penalties of owning a sovereign State that a man is believed to control the offices which are to be distributed to that State. In the case of Senator Quay there was the added complication that the senator, as chairman of the Republican national committee, was supposed to possess extraordinary influence with the President. So from the time of the inauguration of President Harrison Mr. Quay was besieged by people who knew him in person and people who knew him through friends and people who had not even the claim of an acquaintance by proxy. The applications for office came in at the rate of more than 100 a day. Disheartened finally, the Senator ran away to Florida on a fishing trip.

Before he left Washington he gave to the Press Associations a statement that he would oppose the appointment to office of any man who wrote to him to make application for place. This declaration was a little more sweeping than that of President Cleveland. It was not taken very seriously by the great majority of the officeseekers and the senator's mail continued to accumulate during his absence.

#### REPUBLICAN SENATORS STILL HARASSED.

Republican senators are not free now from the importunities of the office-seekers, though it might be supposed that they possessed no influence with the present administration. As a fact it is not at all likely that any of the Republican senators would attempt to interfere in the matter of an appointment by President Cleveland, though any of them would be very glad to give advice to the President about State appointments. It is not an unusual thing for the President to appeal to those who belong to the opposite party for information about the character and standing of some applicant for office. There are some men who, while not unmindful of party interests, are above mere party considerations. In the appointment of candidates for the bench particularly the President feels himself at liberty to ask the judgment of members of the other party.

President Cleveland when he was in office before more than once asked the opinion of ex-Senator Henderson of Missouri about possible appointees, and on one occasion said to him that he had always seen his (Mr. Henderson's) judgment confirmed. Another Missourian—Senator Cockrell—was a frequent visitor to the White House during the last administration, and President Harrison, who had served with him in the senate, had the utmost confidence in his judgment.

#### SENT TO DEPARTMENTS.

All that the Republican senators can do with the applications which come to them is to refer them to the appropriate departments. They gain nothing by having been sent to the senators first, and the applicants for office would save time by sending them to the departments direct.

President Harrison had a great deal of sympathy for the senators and representatives who came to him with applicants for office. He said to one of them one day that any man who had been in the senate knew what the pressure was. And he referred to a time when he went to the White House to see President Garfield about some Indiana offices. "I found him as white as a ghost," he said, "and I told him that I felt like a criminal. 'But the buffalo are after me, Mr. President,' I said, 'and I can't help it.'"

Already disagreements with the President are beginning to crop up. Those who were in Washington eight years ago remember the feud between President Cleveland and Senator Eustis of Louisiana. Mr. Eustis had a falling out with the President early in the administration, and after that he told all of the applicants for office from Louisiana that he would be glad to do anything in the world for them, but that it was impossible for him to present their claims to the President. He did not go to the White House at all, he said.

#### A PLEASANT FICTION.

How serious this feud between the Louisiana senator and Mr. Cleveland was is shown by their relations to-day. Mr. Cleveland has chosen Mr. Eustis for one of the highest honors in his gift. Eight years ago Mr. Eustis was besieged with applications for office. He is a very able but a very indolent man. He did not want to be running to the White House constantly with applicants for small places. So he invented this pleasant fiction about strained relations with the President. In this way he contrived to have a ready answer for all of his friends from Louisiana and to avoid the troublesome necessity of office-seeking. Probably more than one of the senators who will quarrel with President Cleveland within the next year will be playing Mr. Eustis's little game.

Not all of the senators can afford to quarrel with the President, though—not even in fun. A good many of them owe their popularity to their skilfulness in providing for their friends. They may feel very unkindly towards Mr. Cleveland, but they will hardly venture to quarrel with him openly until they are sure that there are no more favors to be had.

#### HARRISON KEPT DETECTIVES.

It was said that President Harrison employed detectives to look up the records of applicants for office. Whether Mr. Cleveland makes use of detectives or not there is little danger that he will be left in ignorance of any disqualification of an applicant for place. Aside from the interest taken by senators and representatives in seeing that he is well informed about those whom they recommend for places, there are innumerable voluntary informers all over the country who write to the President and to the heads of the departments, often anonymously, telling all sorts of things about the people who have applied for appointments. Anonymous communications have no weight of themselves, but they are sometimes clues to facts which can be obtained through reliable channels.

The President keeps a scrap-book, too. It is not a personal affair. It has been kept in the executive offices for many years. In it are placed records of social events in which the President takes part, editorial comments on the President, and stories about public men and office-seekers. This scrap-book has been quoted more than once since the 4th of March. Recently a friend of Speaker Crisp was rejected because he had criticised Mr. Cleveland in his paper. The extracts from his writings were not obtained from the White House scrap-book, but from a file of his paper. But many utterances have been called up from the scrap-book to confront men who had hoped that they were forgotten.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S ABRUPTNESS.

Mr. Cleveland's abruptness has made a number of senators and representatives sore. He does not waste time over explanations when he has made up his mind what to do. Recently a Missouri delegation called at the White House to urge the claims of a man who was an aspirant for office. It was a local office. The delegation came by appointment. The President opened the conversation. "You have come here to urge the claims of so-and-so, gentlemen," he said. "Well, I have made up my mind not to appoint him. Who is your next man?" The delegation retired in some confusion without naming a second choice for the place.

Like President Harrison, Mr. Cleveland makes no promises. He has always had the reputation of doing the unexpected; and some people have gone so far as to say that he delighted in doing what no one wanted him to do; but this is not true. He does not commit himself in many cases, though. President Garfield and President Hayes before him were too free with promises. They intended to keep them, but circumstances did not always permit them to do so, and the result was a great deal of bitterness in those who had expected much and had been disappointed.

#### HARRISON'S DETERMINATION.

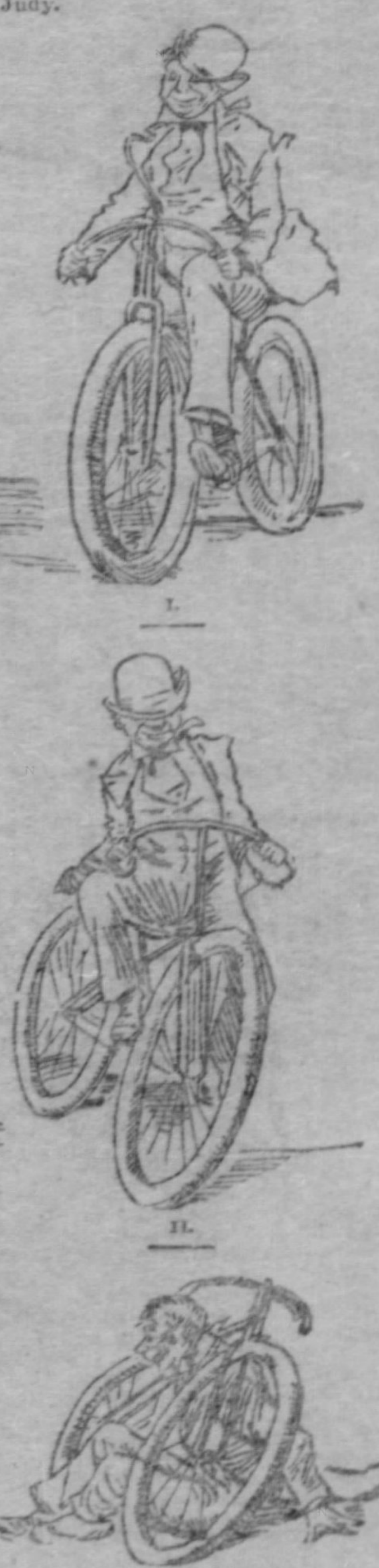
President Harrison once said: "There are many men going around this city to-day saying Grant lied to them, Garfield lied to them, or Hayes lied to them. They shall never say that Harrison lied to them." It was said of Mr. Blaine by those who were interested in the management of his campaign that he promised some offices four and five times. He would have had a hard time fulfilling his pledges if he had been elected.

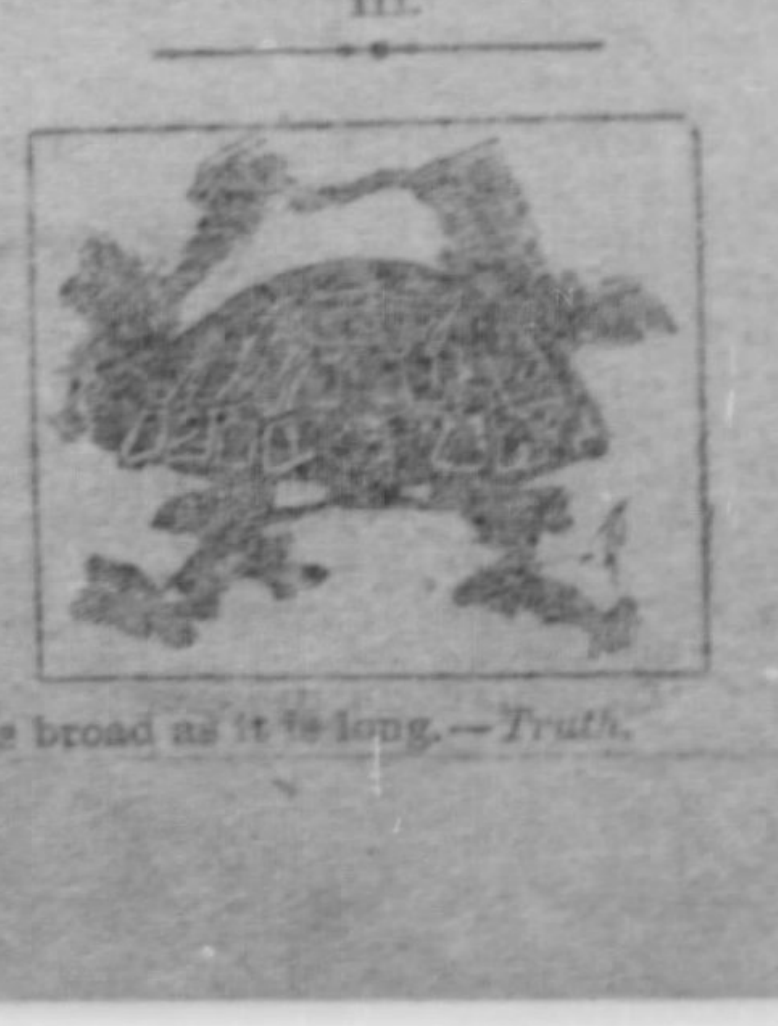
The cry which went up recently against nepotism recalls the experience which Senator Vance had eight years ago. The senator from North Carolina stood well with President Cleveland and he got a good many offices assigned to his friends. Most of them were small places. There were a number of people employed in the departments here who were named Vance and some newspaper correspondent, looking through the government register, found a long list of Vances on the pay-rolls of the different departments. He copied them and published them, with the names of some others who had received appointments, as an instance of nepotism. The senator was much incensed and a great share of his anger was due to the fact that one of the Vances quoted in the department list was a negro. But the negroes have appropriated most of the aristocratic names of the old South.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

### Bacchus on a Bike.

From Judy.





As broad as it is long.—*Truth.*

# CARL DUNDER'S GAS METER.

## All Sorts of Things Were the Matter With It.

## THAT IS, HIS FRIENDS SO TOLD HIM.

## Each One Took Beer in Payment For the Warnings.

## HE FINALLY YANKED OUT THE METER.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

"Sergeant," whispered Mr. Dunder as he softly entered the station house the other day, "maybe you haf experience mit a gas meter?"

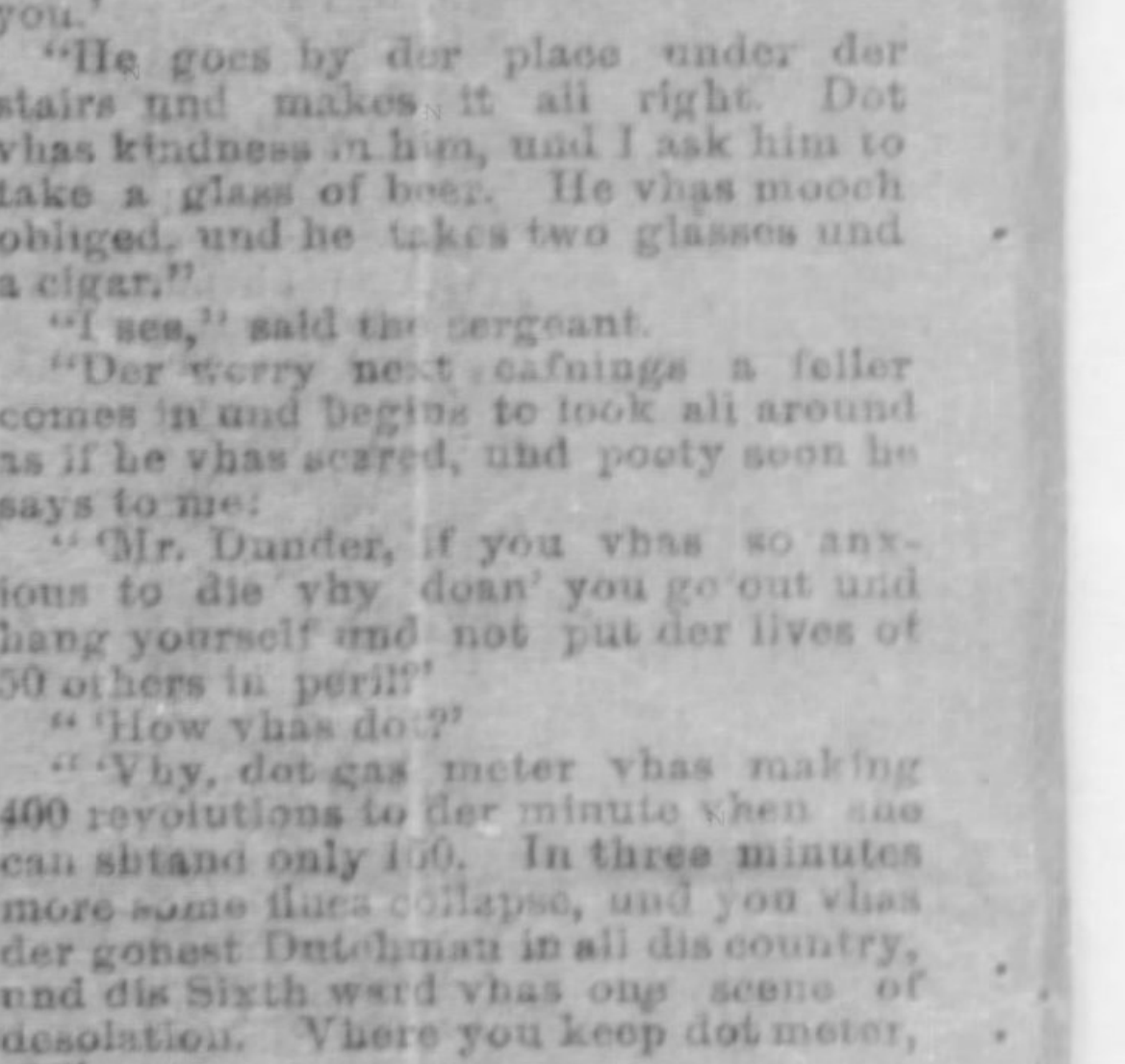
"Yes, a few years' experience," answered the officer as he looked at his caller over the top of the desk.

"Maybe she vhas all right, but I dunno. I like to shpeak mit you about him. Three weeks ago I made a shange from lamps to gas. I feels afraid, but eaferybody says it vhas all right und dot meter doan' blow me oop sky high some time. I doan' like dot gas. You can't feel her nor see her, und she doan' haf no wick to turn oop or down. She vhas in shust one hour vhen a feller comes in und shtops und shmiles und listens und says:

"'Mr. Dunder, do you wish to be at der golden gates of heafen in about four minutes?'

"'Of course not.'

"'Vhell, it vhas lucky for you I came in shust now. You doan' know about gas. Der pressure on dot meter vhas shust seexteen times too much, und purty soon you vhas exploded all oafer town. I shall reduce him for you.'



"MR. DUNDER, VHAS IT CONWENIENT FOR YOU TO PAY OUT $32,000,000?"

"He goes by der place under der stairs und makes it all right. Dot vhas kindness in him, und I ask him to take a glass of beer. He vhas mooch obliged, und he takes two glasses und a cigar."

"I see," said the sergeant.

"Der verry next eafnings a feller comes in und begins to look all around as if he vhas scared, und pooty soon he says to me:

"'Mr. Dunder, if you vhas so anxious to die vhy doan' you go out und hang yourself und not put der lives of 50 others in peril?'

"'How vhas dot?'

"'Vhy, dot gas meter vhas making 400 revolutions to der minute vhen she can shtand only 100. In three minutes more some flues collapse, und you vhas der gonest Dutchman in all dis country, und dis Sixth ward vhas one scene of desolation. Vhere you keep dot meter, eh?'

"Vhell, he crawls under der shtairs und fixes her oop und safe my life, und of course I ask him to take a glass of beer. He vhas excited, und he drinks four times."

"I'm following you," said the sergeant as Mr. Dunder looked up.

"On der next eafnings I belief dot meter vhas all right, und I vhas feeling happy und peaceful vhen a feller comes in by der door und puts his hand oop to his ear to listen. Pooty soon he whispers to me:

"'Mr. Dunder, vhas it conwenient for you to pay out $32,000,000 on der first of der month?'

"'Heafens, no! Vhas somet'ings wrong mit dot gas meter again?'

"'Vhell, maybe you vhill call him all right, but I doan'. I can tell by dot noise dot she vhas burning gas at der rate of 16,000,000 feet a month. At $2 a thousand dot makes you $32,000,000. It vhas none of my pesness, of course, but if you——'

"He vhas a verry kind man, sergeant. He crawls under der shtairs und fixes oop dose piston rods und cylinder heads und flywheels, und he says my gas bill vhas reduced from $32,000,000 to about $4 20. My heart goes out for him, und he drinks fife glasses of my beer und eats more free lunch ash seven men."

"What else?" queried the sergeant.

"It vhas like dot eafery night till I vhas shakin all oafer mit a shill all der time. One feller he finds dot der trolley vhas out of order; der next one finds she vhas 200 volts too mooch; der third one says she only has a seven-inch stroke vhen he should be 10; der fourth one likes to tighten oop der belt und put on a safety valve. So it vhas all der time till last night. Den a feller comes in und begins to look around und grow pale und tell me dot der feed pipe in dot meter vhas shtopped oop und der water all out of der boiler."

"And he got beer also?" queried the sergeant.

"Not mooch! Vhas I some haystacks? Do you see some greenness on me? Look on my back und see if some flies vhas roosting dere! I vhas no longer scared. I got mad shust like lightning. I made oop my mind dot I haf troobles enough mit dot gas meter, and I shump for him und haf it all oafer."

"How?"

"Vhy, I take off der pipe und send her oop shtairs to der garret. Den my son Shake brings in der garden hose und puts her on und lets all dot shmell go out by der alley. She vhas booming avhay all night und all day, but she can't scare me. Fellers came in to shpeak about flues und piston rods und cylinder heads, but it vhas too late, und I vhas a happy man again."

M. QUAD.

### It Made a Difference.

Chicago Tribune.

"Spatts, I forgot to register last week."

"Weren't you registered already?"

"No. Moved into another precinct a few months ago."

"That's too bad, Hunker. You've lost your vote."

"Too late now, of course?"

"Yes, it's too late."

"No way of fixing it at all?"

"No. The law's clear on that point."

"It's too bad. I was going to vote for your man this time."

"Say, Hunker, you leave the matter with me. I'll fix you all right!"